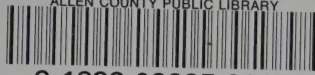


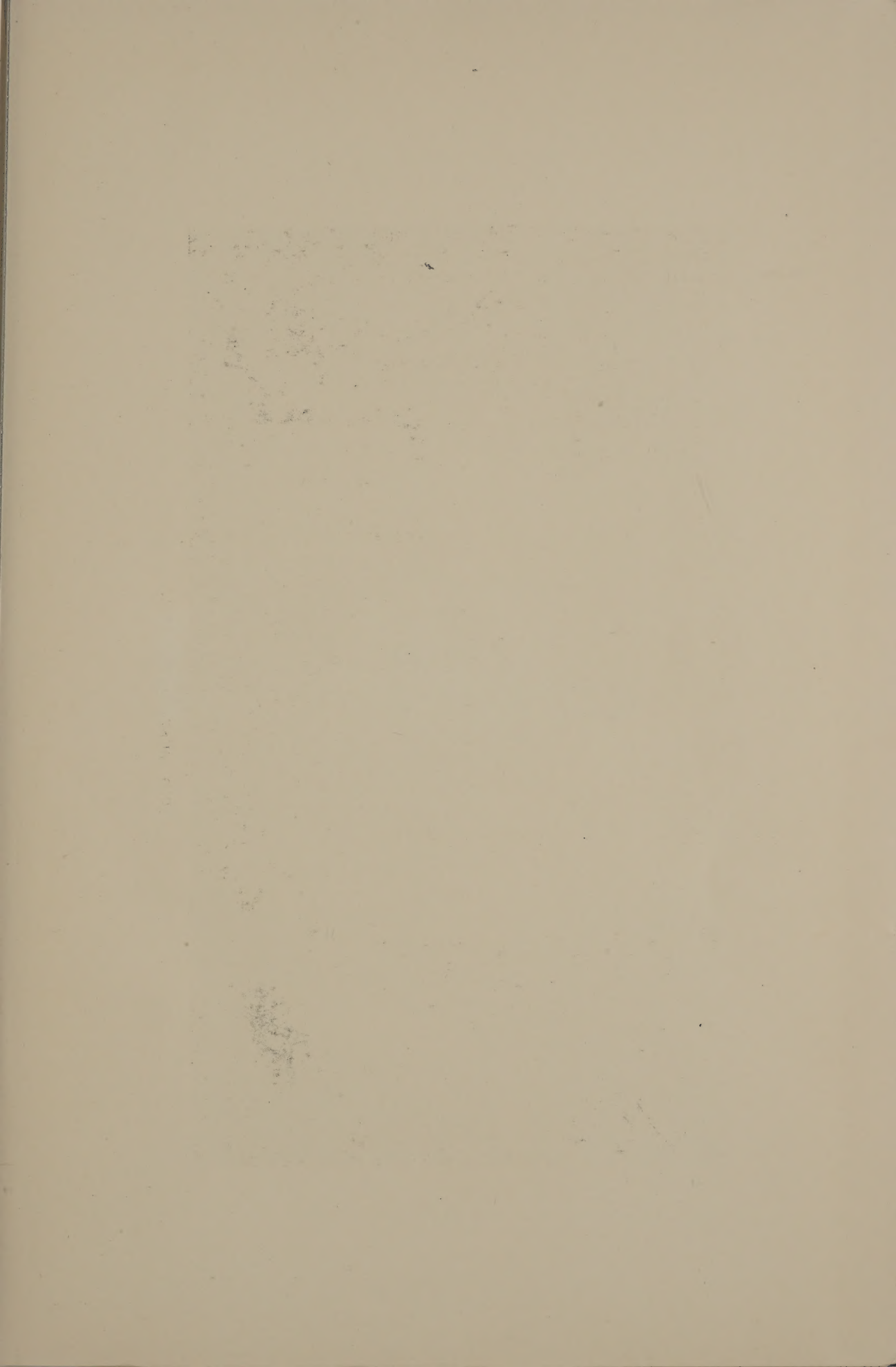
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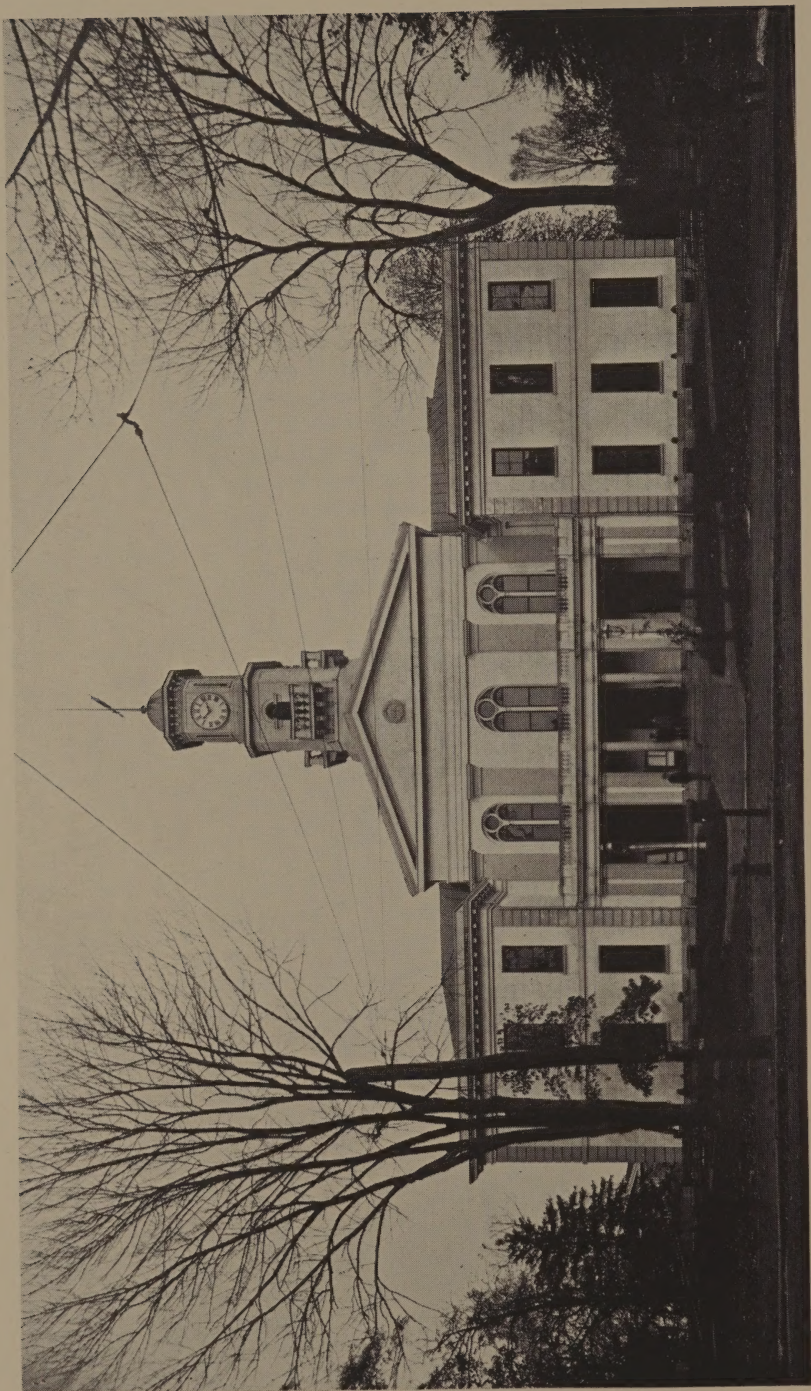
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A HISTORY
OF
DELAWARE COUNTY
PENNSYLVANIA



UNDER EDITORIAL SUPERVISION
OF
CHARLES PALMER, ESQ.

LUCILE SHENK
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

VOLUME I



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PREFACE

MORE than three centuries have passed since the first Europeans, of whom we have definite knowledge, set foot upon the soil of Delaware County. This section of the Atlantic Seaboard was part of the first European frontier in America. Here the European nations, Sweden, Holland and England, struggled for economic supremacy. Here Johan Printz established the first effective government in Pennsylvania, and at Chester, William Penn, the founder of this great Commonwealth stepped first upon its soil.

The experiments in colonization made here form in reality a major portion of the early history of the United States.

Nearly a century and a half after Johan Printz established the seat of New Sweden's government on Tinicum Island, one of the major battles of the American Revolution was fought within the boundaries of our county. Then the immortal Washington and the gracious Lafayette became familiar figures here.

The Queen's Highway, that traverses our county, was the connecting link between the north and the south at that time, and in the early national period. The first important railroad in the state was established across the northern townships, from Philadelphia to Columbia.

Agriculture and manufacturing flourished side by side, until now we have within our borders, examples of the most specialized agronomy in the world, and the greatest industrial manufacturing plants.

Friends, Episcopalians, Lutherans, Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists and Roman Catholics found ample opportunity here for spiritual expansion.

Humanitarian legislation, particularly prison reform, the abolition of slavery and the ten hour movement, was sponsored here, long before progressive reformers elsewhere took up the various causes and tried to make them their own.

Education, public and private, found leadership here. Several of the finest institutions for higher learning in the world today have grown up within Delaware County. The first public school law enacted in the Commonwealth was sponsored by a Delaware Countian.

The history of a country is mirrored in the history of its small communities. Historians are gradually accepting this thesis. Thus the county history has acquired a definite place as the source for much historical research.

The world has made tremendous strides and experienced epochal events in this century. It is necessary and fitting that information concerning these events be preserved now, so that the events of the future, amazing as they may well be, will not serve to sublimate those within our present experience. It has been the purpose of the editor, with the available source material, to tell the story of Delaware County from the earliest days of the colony to the present time. Thus each chapter is a separate entity, although they are all integral parts of the whole.

The authorities from which source material for the various chapters in this volume have been taken are referred to within the subject matter. Many of the photographs used were obtained through the courtesy of C. F. Havercamp, photographer of 520 Market Street, Chester, whose generous assistance is appreciated.

It has been well said that "the roots of the present lie buried deep in the past." The trials and triumphs, both spiritual and material, of our forefathers of Delaware County should serve as inspirations and guide posts to better things in the future.

THE EDITOR.

HISTORY OF DELAWARE COUNTY

CHAPTER I.

GEOLOGY, TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL RESOURCES.

DELAWARE County in Pennsylvania is located in the extreme southeastern section of the state. The state of Delaware and the Delaware River bound it on the south. Philadelphia and Montgomery Counties form its eastern boundary. Cobbs Creek flows along the Philadelphia County line to Tinicum Township. Montgomery and Chester Counties are on the north, and the latter extends east of it too. The famous Brandywine Creek flowing southeast forms part of the lower eastern boundary between Chester and Delaware Counties. The political divisions include 21 townships, the city of Chester and 9 boroughs.

Delaware County covers an area of 190 square miles. It has an interesting geological history. Dr. George H. Ashley, the State Geologist for Pennsylvania, in compiling "The Geologic Story of Pennsylvania," divided his account into six Acts. Act I is entitled "The Prehistoric Beginnings." Some reference to southeastern Pennsylvania is included as follows: "In the southeast corner of Pennsylvania there are 10,000 feet or more of what were at one time bedded sea deposits, now much changed. Still under these is a rock known as Baltimore gneiss. As near as we can tell, a long time ago, say 1,000 million years or more, southeastern Pennsylvania was a part of the sea into which sand and mud were washing from nearby lands. In time a change came: no more sand or mud washed in. Then these beds of sand and mud were squeezed from either side and forced to rise above the sea level, and more or less folded and crushed. Then rain and storm came and gradually wore off the top of the uplifted mass. Finally it was worn down to sea level and a slight sinking again allowed the sea to flood southeastern Pennsylvania. A new lot of rock material accumulated in this sea. It was at this time that the 10,000 feet of sediments were laid down. The bottom beds were very sandy, the middle ones less so, and at the top the deposits were mainly mud or clay. This was the second scene in the first act. In the third scene forces in the earth's crust began to squeeze these newly laid sediments. Just how much of their present condition is due to squeezing at this time and how much to later squeezing is uncertain. All told, squeezing and the accompanying heat converted these sands and muds and limy beds into gneiss schist, quartzite, slate, and marble. Some of these beds originally were gravels. One of these, containing pebbles the size of pills or smaller, was under so great pressure that the quartz pebbles were flattened

out like pennies. Much of the mud changed its mineral character, owing to the pressure and heat driving out the 'water of constitution' of the mud minerals, producing feldspars, chlorites, and similar minerals. The original bedding planes have largely disappeared. The limy beds were changed to marble, and have furnished some of the marble used for building in Philadelphia. Some of the mud beds, less changed than others, became very hard and resistant slates which have been extensively quarried. Flows of metal rock accompanied the squeezing and forced their way through the sediments. Among these melted rocks were granite, gabbro, diorite, anorthite, quartz monzonite, peridotite, and serpentine. Serpentine is a greenish rock that has been used for building and interior decoration. Peridotite is a rock which in some places contains diamonds. Dikes or crevice fillings in some of the igneous rocks in places contain pegmatite in which feldspar is being mined today in southeastern Pennsylvania. In places there are considerable bodies of quartz, talc, and smaller quantities of mica, graphite, and many other minerals that may have been formed at this time, and that are the source of the minerals found so abundantly in southeastern Pennsylvania today. This act ended when the uplifted mass of these sediments, worn down to a sea level plain, sank beneath the sea. These rocks underlie most of the state south of Chester Valley and the York-Hanover Valley. "Though no trace of fossils has as yet been found in these rocks it is believed that the lower forms of life were abundant at the time the rocks were laid down, but that all evidences of such life have been destroyed because of the severe treatment the material has since received. The presence of marble and of graphite within the rocks is thought to be evidence of the existence of such life.

In Act II the open sea covered Easton, Pennsylvania. The sea shore lay northeast-southwest in New Jersey. The continental land area at the east was rising slowly. There was land at the north in Canada and probably in western Pennsylvania. The third Act is characterized as the "Appalachian Revolution." Pennsylvania was then a shallow sea alternating with swampy conditions and some dry land. Land vegetation was very abundant, although none of the flowering plants of today had appeared. Most of the lower orders of plants were represented, some by forms much larger than the same orders contain today. Among the animals, fish existed in abundance, and amphibians, related to our frogs and salamanders, some many feet in length. The early forms of reptiles appeared too and some of them had mammalian characteristics. In the next Act or geologic period the mountain ranges probably rivalled any of those on earth today. "Early in the act, in late Triassic time, southeastern Pennsylvania was disturbed by the formation of great earth cracks, with settling of the crust on one side and uplifting on the other, and with the outpouring or upward flow of great volumes of molten rock. This belt of disturbance extended from the Connecticut Valley to North Carolina. The subsiding blocks formed basins into which mud and sand were washed. Apparently these movements were very deep seated. Sinking of some of the blocks, usually on the northwest side only, continued until, judged by measuring the edges of the sediment deposited in them,

they sank 20,000 to 30,000 feet on the northwest side and the space was fully filled with red shales and sandstones. These deposits, now known as the Triassic red beds, make a broad band across southeastern Pennsylvania. Associated with them, but extending far out either side, are dikes or the remains of vertical cracks still filled with igneous rock (trap) that rose through them. Some of the flows never reached the surface but spread out between the beds as 'sills.' As a rule the red shales immediately adjoining these igneous flows were changed by the heat to hard, dark gray shale or argillite. In Cretaceous time sinking at the east carried the shore line westward across New Jersey to Pennsylvania, and possibly far inland over Pennsylvania. As the sea invaded from the east sediments carried off from Pennsylvania were deposited in the sea over what is now New Jersey. A few patches of sand, gravel, and clay in southeastern Pennsylvania are thought to be of Cretaceous age. If they are, then the sea also invaded Pennsylvania and may have overlapped all of eastern Pennsylvania one or more times. It is during the time of this fourth Act that the giant reptiles, whose bones are displayed in our large museums, were in their heyday. Tracks of these reptiles may be seen in the Triassic rocks of eastern Pennsylvania. Otherwise the state has yielded but few traces of the very abundant life of that time." In the fifth Act Pennsylvania was first a practically featureless plain. The events of this, the Tertiary age affected southeastern Pennsylvania by floods from the sea by which a blanket of deposits, later nearly entirely removed, were left. In the beginning of the last Act "The Age of Ice and Man," the state appeared much as it does today. The valleys were not so deep but had broader plains. The lakes and water falls had not been added and the courses of many streams were different. The ice age, or glacial period, did not materially affect southeastern Pennsylvania. The natural resources, such as serpentine rock and feldspar that abound in Delaware County are products of the first of these Acts in our Geologic History.

A more technical description of the geological features of Delaware County appears in the Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania. It follows in part: "The oldest fundamental hornblende gneiss is laid bare in three isolated areas; the northern spreading through Radnor and Newtown into Chester County; the middle spreading from southern Newtown, Edgmont, Thornbury, northern Middletown, and northern Concord; the southern spreading across Aston, Bethel and Upper Chichester into the state of Delaware. These areas are separated and surrounded by the Chestnut Hill micaceous and garnetiferous schist country holding the serpentine beds. An irregular line through Haverford and Upper Darby to Chester Creek (2½ miles up from its mouth) divides this country from the triangular area of Manayunk and Philadelphia mica-schist, which no doubt extends southward beneath New Jersey. The country has a rolling surface averaging 450' A.T., but drops to a terrace of 200' A.T., and then to the mud\ flats of the Delaware. Patches of old Bryn Mawr gravel remain in various townships on the divides at 400' A.T. Patches and streaks of brick-clay remain on the terrace, and are extensively wrought. Brick clay (holding boulders) passes also under the river mud. Cobb's Creek (along the eastern line), Darby

Creek, Crum Creek, Ridley Creek and Chester Creek, cross the county from northwest to southeast, flowing in rock-cut channels or tortuous glens, presenting a lovely variety of picturesque scenery, The geological exposures are numerous; but the rocks are so metamorphosed, decayed, crumpled, cross-laminated, and probably faulted, that in the absence of fossils, and well-defined mineral strata-like limestone and iron ore, it is not easy to arrive at any definite opinions respecting the order of their super-position, or the classical system to which they belong. Under an appearance of vertical stratification, they really lie almost horizontal, This is evidenced in quarries in Darby, Ridley and Nether Providence Townships. It is undoubtedly the real structure throughout the county. But as the general dip (as shown along the Schuylkill River) is north or northwestward, carrying the Philadelphia schists under the Manayunk schists, and these again under the Chestnut Hill schists, it is hard to understand why all three should not be regarded as descending beneath the isolated areas of 'older' hornblende gneiss. A serpentine belt extending from Chester Creek at Lenni past Media to Darby Creek in Radnor Township (9 miles) has been quarried for building stone. It consists of separate and parallel outcrops; and at least 27 other local exposures of serpentine in various townships are marked upon the map, all of them in the Chestnut Hill schist area, and apparently belonging to the upper part of that series. Castle Rock, in Edgmont Township, is a huge exposure of enstatite (anhydrous serpentine) of picturesque aspect, and doubtful geological structure. Extensive mines of kaolin have been worked in the west end of the county, and an outcrop of pure feldspar rock in Concord Township was exploited for the use of dentists. Mineralogical cabinets, public and private, have been amply enriched with fine specimens of corundum, tremolite, actinolite, asbestos, beryl, chrysolite, garnet, the micas, feldspars, and quartzes, tourmaline, andalusite, fibrolite, cyanite, staurolite, stilbite, sepiolite, marmolite, chrysotile, deweylite, damourite, jefferisite, margarite, apatite, antunite, mirabilite, magnesite, bismuthite, menaconite, magnetite, chromite, rutile, molybdate, etc., from numerous exposures in different parts of the county. A small percentage of gold has been obtained by analysis from the brick clays; a few small deposits of iron ore have been tried and abandoned. No other ore seems to exist in the county. A few small local exhibitions of trap have been noticed."

The county is quite level in the eastern section, but the west is extremely hilly. Chester, Chichester, Beaver, Brandywine, Ridley, Darby, Little Darby, Crum, Cobbs and Long Hook Creeks, with their branches, water the county. The Delaware River on the south has made maritime pursuits among the chief occupations in the past, and the ship-yards at Chester are famous throughout the world. The climate is mild because of the southern exposure of much of the hill land, and the proximity of the lower lands to tide-water. The Delaware River is very wide where it touches this county on the south. As a result, when the river is several degrees warmer than the surrounding atmosphere the effect is to raise the general temperature until a medium is reached. The agricultural products are likely to remain

untouched by frost longer than those of neighboring counties where the advantages of the river are not felt.

Among the natural resources of this county that have been mentioned in connection with Dr. Ashley's account, and the Second Geological Survey, some are of particular interest, and are discussed in more detail in the geological report of 1912. Many of them have unusual abrasive qualities and are used as substitutes for rare gems. Amphibole, a mineral silicate of magnesium and iron is found in its smaragdite form at Mineral Hill. This variety is bright green in color, and although sometimes used as a gem, has little commercial importance. At Rockdale, where it occurs in quartz veins, it was mined.

Apatite, a lime phosphate with fluorine and chlorine, is found in large, blue-green crystals at Leiperville and in other gneissic-granitoid rocks near Chester. It is a mineral somewhat softer than feldspar or steel, and occurs in smooth six-sided, prism-like crystals, showing a variety of colors such as blue, green, brown, yellow and white.

Asbestos, is related to the magnesium silicate amphibole, which is less tough, contains no water and is more likely to contain grit. Chrysotile is the variety of magnesium silicate, chemically united with water, which is found in beautiful silky masses in Upper Providence, Radnor, Marple and other townships of the county, and is commercially known as asbestos. This variety is found in serpentine districts, and is a fibrous variety of serpentine. It is commercially used for fire-proof purposes.

Chromite, a black, shiny substance, is found in serpentine areas in the county. It is heavy and hard, and when crushed or rubbed on quartz or porcelain forms a powder of a pale, dark brown color. It is found here chiefly at Media, Mineral Hill, Marple, Blue Hill, Hibbard's Farm, Fair-lamb's Farm and Palmer's Mill. Chromite is used chiefly in making pigments and paints; in tanning leather, and in making special alloys for steel. The ore chromite is used for refractory furnace linings. None of the Delaware County product has been used extensively in commerce.

Corundum, which exists in the serpentine belt, is known as ruby, sapphire, and when in an impure form, as emery. In its pure state it consists of oxide of aluminum. Frequently impurities such as iron and chromium are present with it. Sometimes it is used as an ore of aluminum and other times for abrasive purposes. The gem varieties found here are not of good quality. Large crystals of corundum, brownish in color, are found in Aston Township, near Village Green. At Black Horse and Mineral Hill near Media, slender grayish corundum crystals, inclosed by feldspar, have been found. Sometimes this variety may be found loose in the soil. The gray colored corundum is the most common form here, although some small pieces of sapphire (blue) and ruby (red) colors have been located.

Cyanite, a silica of alumina with a variety of colors ranging from grays to deep blues, appears in large, flat pieces, in radiating masses among decomposed mica rocks near Darby, at Leiperville, Black Horse and other

places in this county. It has no commercial value except its use for gem purposes.

Feldspar includes a group of minerals that are natural silicate compounds of alumina with potash, soda or lime. Some varieties are used in the manufacture of china and porcelain; for sources of alumina and potash; as a binder in making emery wheels; in the manufacture of some glass and enamel, and as a polishing and scouring medium, because less gritty than silica. Feldspar occurs in rocks of the general granitic type, particularly in those made up of quartz, mica and feldspar. Near Chester there are quarries where it occurs in veins of gneissic or granitic rocks containing much quartz and some mica. In serpentine areas it sometimes occurs with corundum. The line in this county along which it can be found extends from the Leiperville quarries to Upland, Avondale, Media and in general along Crum Creek. Extensive mines have been operated at Elam. Some crystals were found at Chester that were two feet long and from twelve to fifteen inches thick. Mineral Hill has a great variety of feldspar. Moonstone, sunstone and microcline of various shades of green have been located there.

Garnet is a name applied to a group of eight or ten varieties of minerals. In general they are composed of silicate minerals with lime-aluminum, magnesium aluminum, iron or manganese aluminum, bromium and titanium. Garnets usually exist as many-sided crystals that are harder than steel or quartz. They occur in mica schist rock and in veins in granite, gneiss and mica schists, along with mica, feldspar, quartz and beryl. In color the garnets range from the colorless, pale green, grossularite variety, to the brilliant, dark green, uvarovite variety. The common garnets are red and brown and are usually of the pyrope variety which is used as a gem and is frequently sold as a ruby. The other varieties, green in color, are used as ornamental stones as jewel material for watches, and for abrasive purposes.

Granite composed of grains of orthoclase feldspar, mica and quartz, occurs here. Most of it is either trap or gneiss. Trap is the general term applied to various sorts of dark, heavy, rather fine-grained rocks generally used for road metal. Quarries have been opened at Glen Mills, Lockley, Radnor and Wayne.

Kaolin, a high grade of white clay is found at Brandywine Summit and at Elam. It is usually washed before used so that sand and other coarse materials can be removed. Commercially it is used for pottery-making, as a filler in the manufacture of paper, and for fire brick.

Magnesite, one of the two chief magnesia minerals, occurs in the serpentine zone near Radnor. It is used for fire-proof material, for non-conductors around steam pipes, for refractory brick, and for linings of basic steel furnaces. Small amounts of it have been used for medicinal purposes in such products as epsom salts.

Marble, from which many local buildings have been constructed, appears at Avondale. It is a crystalline form of lime rock and is capable

of taking a high polish and of being worked easily into a great variety of carved forms.

Serpentine is a silicate of magnesium with water. It occurs both as a mineral and in rock masses. The precious or noble variety, has a fine, oily or waxy lustre, and it a rich green in color. Some forms are used as substitutes for jade. In Delaware County the rock masses are most frequent. In the construction of pillars, columns, etc., the stone is known as serpentine-marble. Much rock for public buildings and mansions in this county and Philadelphia, was procured from local quarries.

In the state of Pennsylvania where such an abundance of mineral wealth is located it is interesting to note that our county has a variety of mineral resources that appear in few, if any, of the other counties of the state.

CHAPTER II.

INDIAN INHABITANTS AND FIRST EUROPEAN EXPLORERS.

INDIAN INHABITANTS.

THE Lenni-Lenape (original men) Indians inhabited the territory in the basin of the Delaware River when white men first came into this section. The English called these Indians, Delawares, for the river near which they dwelt, and this is the name commonly attributed to them throughout the periods of exploration and colonization. These Delawares belonged to the great Algonquin family of Indians, who occupied more territory in the United States than any other family. The traditional history of the Delawares is embodied in the Walum Olum, their national legend. According to this tradition the Lenape at one time lived west of the Mississippi River. For some unaccountable reason they were driven eastward to the Mississippi. There they met the Mengwe, or Iroquois, who had also migrated from the west and were located on the river banks farther north than the Lenape. The latter sent spies into the land east of the river and they reported that it was occupied by a powerful tribe called Talligewi, or Alligewi, whose domain extended to the Allegheny Mountain. These Alligewi had large towns on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, and had erected mounds and fortifications. The Lenape described them as tall and stout in stature. According to the Walum Olum the Lenape asked them for permission to live in the land east of the river. The Alligewi refused them but gave them permission to move through their lands to uninhabited country east of the Allegheny Mountains. The Lenape prepared to move east and as they entered Alligewi territory the latter were surprised and dismayed at the great numbers of the Lenape tribe. They withdrew the proffered permission to the Lenape to cross their lands, and threatened to destroy them if they came on. The Mengwe, who had remained in the background, offered their assistance to the Lenape in fighting the Alligewi, provided they might share in the rewards of a war. A long struggle ensued, but in the end, after the Lenapes had borne the brunt of many battles, the Alligewi were sent in terror down the Mississippi. Thus the Lenapes tell of their coming with the Iroquois, or Mengwe, to the eastern United States.

The Delawares were divided into various clans, three of which drifted into the eastern part of Pennsylvania. These clans were the Munsee (Monsey), Unami and Unalachtigo. Each of them had their individual animal symbols which served as totems. The Munsee Clan became known as the Wolf Clan, and occupied the territory at the sources of the Delaware and Susquehanna Rivers. They were the most warlike of the Delawares, and participated in many of the Indian outbreaks that characterized the

colonial period of Pennsylvania. After the well-known "Walking Purchase" of 1737, in which they lost much of their land, they gradually moved westward to the Ohio River, and did all in their power to prevent the inevitable westward movement of the white man.

The Unami or Turtle Clan of the Delawares lived on both sides of the Delaware from the mouth of the Lehigh River to what has become the boundary line between Delaware and Pennsylvania. Shackamaxon, on the present site of Germantown, was their chief village, and it was in all probability the center of Delaware activities. The chief of this clan was generally accepted as the ruler of all the clans of the tribe.

On the land along the lower Delaware River and the Delaware Bay, the third group, Unalachtigo, or Turkey Clan, lived.

Many clans of Indians evolved from these three groups, and they spread out through the present states of New York and Connecticut in the northeast, and through Maryland and Virginia in the south. Because the Delawares were the parent clans from which so many others sprung, their members received special recognition and were designated the "grandfathers" of the race.

The Mengwe or Iroquois, it will be remembered, came east with the Lenape or Delawares, according to the Walum Olum. When these two tribes decided to remain here they divided the territory so that the Iroquois located themselves in the vicinity of the Great Lakes, and eventually along the St. Lawrence River. The growth of the Delawares, both in numbers and in extent of power became a source of jealousy on the part of the Iroquois, and they set out to subjugate them. The Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas, composing the Iroquois tribe, formed a confederacy, known as the Five Nations, in 1570. The Tuscaroras, from North Carolina and Virginia, were admitted in 1722, and the name of the confederacy became the Six Nations. Many different legends exist concerning the subsequent relations of the Delawares and Iroquois. Just what occurred between them is not definitely known, but the fact remains that the Iroquois succeeded in bringing the Delawares under their domination, in which position they continued until the Treaty of Greenville in 1795, when they were again recognized as equals. By 1724 the Delawares began a migration to Ohio, instigated no doubt by the European settlements along the Atlantic coast.

The Susquehannas, who lived along the river of that name, were known as Minquas by the Swedes and Dutch, and later as Conestogas. They were of Iroquoian racial and linguistic stock, but were regarded as vassals by the confederacy. Members of the tribe were the first Indians to meet Europeans in this section of the continent, for Captain John Smith records having met some of them while he was exploring the Chesapeake Bay in July, 1608. They were friendly to the whites, and sold land to the first Swedish settlers on the Delaware. In return the Swedes are said to have given them guns and drilled them in military tactics. In the latter part of the Seventeenth Century the Susquehannas engaged in warfare with the Delawares, but were themselves subjected by the Iroquois in 1675.

Rev. John Campanius of Holm, who came to the Swedish settlement on the Delaware from Sweden in 1642, became very much interested in the welfare of the Indians, and learned the languages of the local Indians so that he was able to prepare Luther's Catechism in the tongue of the Lenape tribe. This catechism was printed in Stockholm in 1696. Other notes taken by Rev. Campanius when he was in New Sweden form the basis for the volume entitled "A Short Description of the Province of New Sweden", edited by his grandson, Thomas Campanius of Holm in 1702, and translated by Peter S. Du Ponceau for publication in 1834. Some of the references made to the Indians by Rev. Campanius follow:

"The banks of the river are inhabited by a great number of Indians of different nations. Their principal towns or places are six; namely: Poaetquissing, Pemickpacka, Wequiaquenske, Wickquakonich, Passyunk and Nittabakonck. In each town there is a sachem or chief over the people. The country is very fruitful, and abounds with all kinds of riches."

"Of the Personal Appearance and Moral Disposition of the Indians", Campanius wrote; "The American Indians are tall, strong, nimble, and their limbs are well proportioned: they have broad faces, small black eyes, flat noses, large lips, short broad teeth, but very white; they have no beard: their hair is black and straight, they cut it short, except a small tuft at the top of the head; their sachems and great men let it grow in a mesh of hair, which they twist; the king has two, hanging one on each side of the head. Their colour is not entirely black; but brown or yellowish; they wear no clothes, but generally go naked; for that reason they anoint themselves with bear's grease, and a kind of black paint which they find on the sea shore, that their bodies may endure better the heat of the sun. The women are rather handsome; with round faces, high breasts, and their bodies are straight and plump.

"As to moral qualities, these American are acute and ingenious after their manner for, although they are in darkness with regard to religious subjects and other intricate knowledge: yet, they are very sagacious in matters of business, and easily imitate what they see the Christians do, when it can be of use to them: nay, when they see the Swedes do something, they can steal their arts while talking with them, without the Swedes perceiving it; and they can make the instruments which the Swedes use, sometimes neater and better than the Swedes themselves.

"In general, they show themselves friendly and upright in their intercourse with strangers who treat them in the same manner;"

"..... When they are not offended, they are an honest, goodhearted people, and will even expose themselves to death, for those for whom they profess friendship. This they have sufficiently proved to the Swedes: when the Dutch attacked them without any previous declaration, in the year 1655, then they not only warned the Swedes beforehand of the intended invasion, but themselves, unknown to the Swedes, fell upon the enemy and did them great injury for our sakes, and they even violated the women that fell into their hands; and as the Dutch did not quickly turn upon them, but rather sought to quiet the Swedes, the Indians took them

by surprise, and destroyed their town and habitations to the ground, as is related by the engineer, Peter Lindstrom. They are also, very liberal to their friends; there is nothing, however valuable, that they will not divide with them: they have, indeed, not much to bestow, but be it much or little, they are always glad to share it; they neither care for to-morrow, as their hunting, fishing, and trapping always supply them with a plentiful table; they wonder, on the contrary, at the Christians, when they see them so attentive to their comforts, and building for themselves houses and fortresses, as if they were to live for ever.

"Among themselves, they are very friendly: they will not permit that a stranger shall suffer among them the least damage; but against their enemies, they are very cruel, as we will show more fully in its place. Their attachment to each other is strongly exemplified by what happened to my father and grandfather, who lived together among them: they asked permission to send an Indian man and woman to Sweden, to show them their country and its form of government, which the Indians at first would not allow; but being very much pressed, they at last consented; but upon this condition, that the two Indians should be brought back safe and sound, in the same condition that they were taken away, otherwise, that the Indians should kill all the Swedes in the country; which contract was not agreed to, and the Indians remained at home. This, my father, Mr. John C. Holm, has related to me many times.

"These Indians are the most sensible nation in all America, and are particularly well disposed towards the Christian religion; which the Rev. Mr. John Campanius in the preface to his translation of the catechism; the Rev. Mr. Rudman and the Rev. Mr. Biork, in their letters from that country; and also, Mr. Pastorius, in his description of the province, sufficiently testify. As to their manners and customs, they have greatly changed since the Swedes first came among them. It has been observed and been a subject of regret, as Sir William Penn and others relate, that they have learned many vices by their intercourse with the Christians; particularly drunkenness, which was before unknown to them, as they drank nothing but pure water."

"Of the Clothing of the Indians" Campanius wrote: "The Indians use no other clothing than a square piece of some kind of skin, which they wrap round their bodies. When they have something to do with the Christians, they make use of square pieces of blue or red cloth: otherwise, they go naked, and with their heads bare, except in winter, when they wrap themselves up in their skins with the hair inside, when the weather is cold, and outside, when it is not. For their legs and feet they have leggings and shoes made of deer-skins, not very different from those that are used by the Laplanders and Tartars.

"They paint their bodies with a variety of colours, red, blue, and yellow, in lines, circles, and every kind of form: they paint their faces and their arms, particularly the women, with streaks and lines resembling snakes. They make use of every kind of colour, with black spots in the intervals.

"When they wish to be very handsome, they adorn their necks and arms with strings of wampum which they use also for money, and which being strung on threads look like pearls. The men, also wear about their necks the thumbs of the enemies they have killed, by which they wish to show their manliness and bravery. They have also rings of tin or copper hanging from their ears, and sometimes small pieces of money; and in their hands they have a tobacco pipe a fathom long, which they lean upon as on a stick. The great men adorn their heads with feathers and variegated snake-skins; they also wear a kind of sash, made of skins and adorned with feathers, wampum, and other things after their fashion. Their sachems and chief warriors have begun to dress themselves in European cloth, of which they wrap around their bodies a square piece of different colours, some yellow, and some blue: they think themselves very elegant when dressed in this manner."

"Of the Warfare and Weapons of the Indians, and of their Cruelty to their Enemies" the author makes some interesting comments. "The Indians are often at war with the surrounding tribes, particularly the Mingoes; but they dare not engage with the Christians, since they have discovered that they are superior to them in the military art, which they did when they first arrived into that country: they were then mightily afraid of our weapons, such as guns, muskets, swords, &c.; so much so, that when they first heard a report of a fire arm, they would not remain while the firing continued. Therefore, they lived in friendship with the Christians, particularly with the Swedes."

The Minquas, as the Susquehannas were called by the Swedes, were described by Campanius as follows: "Besides the Americans whom we have already spoken of and described, there were found when the Swedes first came to this country, within eighteen miles' circumference, ten or eleven other Indian nations, who spoke different languages, and had their own sachems or chiefs over them. Among these, the Minques, or Minckus were the principal, and were renowned for their warlike character. These Indians lived at a distance of twelve miles from New Sweden, where they daily came to trade with us. The way to their land was very bad, being stony, full of sharp gray stones, with hills and morasses; so that the Swedes, when they went to them, which happened, generally, once or twice-a-year, had to walk in the water up to their arm-pits. They went thither with cloth, kettles, axes, hatchets, knives, mirrors and coral beads, which they sold to them for beaver and other valuable skins, also for black fox's and fisher's skins, which is a kind of skin that looks like sable, but with longer hair, and silvery hair mixed like some of the best sables, with beaver, velvet, black squirrel's skins, &c. These precious furs are the principal articles which the Minques have for sale. They live on a high mountain, very steep and difficult to climb; there they have a fort, or square building, surrounded with palisades, in which they reside in the manner that has been above described. There they have guns, and small iron cannon, with which they shoot and defend themselves, and take with them when they go to war. They are strong and vigorous, both young and old; they are a tall

people, and not frightful in their appearance. When they are fighting, they do not attempt to fly, but all stand like a wall, as long as there is one remaining. They forced the other Indians, whom we have before mentioned, and who are not so warlike as the Minques, to be afraid of them, and made them subject and tributary to them; so that they dare not stir, much less go to war against them: but their numbers are, at present, greatly diminished by wars and sickness."

"Of the Food and Cookery of the Indians" the same authority wrote: "The earth, the woods, and the rivers are the provision stores of the Indians; for they eat all kinds of wild animals and productions of the earth; fowls, birds, fishes, and fruits, which they find within their reach. They shoot deer, fowls, and birds, with the bow and arrows: they take fish in the same manner: when the waters are high, the fish run up the creeks and return at ebb tide; so that the Indians can easily shoot them at low water, and drag them ashore.

"They eat as often as they are hungry; but, generally, twice a-day, morning and afternoon; the earth serves them for tables and chairs. They sometimes broil their meat and their fish; at other times, they dry them in the sun or in the smoke, and thus eat them. They make bread out of the maize or Indian corn, which they prepare in a manner peculiar to themselves; they crush the grain between two stones, or on a large piece of wood; they moisten it with water, and make it into small cakes, which they wrap up in corn leaves, and thus bake them in the ashes. In this manner, they grind and bake their bread; the Swedes made use of it when they first came into the country. They can fast for many days, when necessity compels them; when they are travelling or lying in wait for their enemies, they take with them a kind of bread, made of Indian corn and tobacco juice, which is very good to allay hunger and quench thirst, in case they have nothing else at hand."

Henry D. Paxson in his volume "Where Pennsylvania History Began", refers to the Indians of Delaware County as follows: "The great trail of the Minquas or Susquehanna Indians from the Susquehanna to the Schuylkill River was no doubt one of the earliest used by white settlers before the coming of William Penn. It is indicated on a map of a survey made by Benjamin Chambers for William Penn in 1688-89, in accordance with the terms of a deed from the Indian chiefs of Skakahoppoh, Secane, Malibor and Tangoras, 'Indian Sakemakers', right owners of the land, to the Proprietary on July 30, 1685, for a tract of land lying between 'Macopanackan, als Upland, now called Chester River or Creek, and the River or Creek of Pemapecka, now called Dublin Creek,' and backward into the woods, described as follows in the deed: 'Beginning at the hill called Conshohockin on the River Manaiunck or Skoolkill, from thence extends in a parallel line to the said Macopanackan, als Chester Creek, by a south-westerly course and from the said Conshohockin hill to ye aforesaid Pemapecka, als Dublin Creek, by ye said paralell line North-Easterly, and so up along ye s^d Pemapecka Creek so far as the Creek extends, and so from thence North-Westerly back into ye Woods, to make up Two full Daies

Journey, as far as a man can go in Two Dayes from the s^d Station of ye s^d Parallel line at Pemapecka, also beginning at the s^d parallel at Macopanackan, als Chester Creek, and so from thence up the s^d Creek as far as it extends; and from thence north-westerly back into the Woods to make up Two full Dayes Journey, as far as a man can go in Two Dayes from the s^d Station of the s^d parallel line at ye s^d Macopanackan, als Chester Creek' The Indian Trail,...led from the Nilsson trading post on Minquas or Kingsessing Kill (Creek) past Old Swedes' Mill at the head of tidewater on Cobbs Creek, thence crossed diagonally the whole extent of Delaware County through Darby, Ridley, Nether Providence, Middletown and Edgmont townships, then passed through Chester County, up White Clay Creek to the Pequea Valley by way of 'The Gap'. This great trail where it crossed Ridley Creek at Long Point, Rose Valley, Delaware County, a half mile south of Moylan, has been marked by the Pennsylvania Historical Commission and the Borough of Rose Valley."

FIRST EUROPEAN EXPLORERS.

The settlers along the Delaware came into contact with the Indians almost constantly. The valuable furs, particularly beaver, was the source of trade between the native Americans and the Europeans. Until the development of the fur trade on a large scale by the great companies of later days, the Indians were the mediums through which this valuable commodity reached the markets of the "Old World". There were other articles of trade too, that made it imperative for the early settlers in southeastern Pennsylvania to retain the friendship of the Indians. The return of the Spanish vessels to Europe, over a period of more than a century, from Central and South American countries, laden with plunder from the temples of the inhabitants, was a source of jealousy among the crowned heads of half the countries of Europe. Many exchequers needed replenishing after the ravages of years of war. The possibility of gold mines in North America was ever present in the minds of the early explorers and settlers, and each nation set about acquiring information, concerning mineral wealth, from the Indians. Stories are told of the experiences of Governor Printz in connection with an Indian who remarked about the gold trinkets worn by the governor's wife. It is said that the Indian spoke of a "mountain of gold" and that Printz did everything in his power to learn where the hidden treasure lay, but that the Indian's comrades, learning of the story told by one of their number, put him to death lest he reveal the true location of the mine.

Although the desire for freedom from religious and political domination played a great role in the colonization of America, the possibilities of greater economic expansion held an important place in the plans of the early explorers and their financial backers. In many instances the political dominion of one nation over another resulted from the lack of natural resources, and the subsequent dependence of a less fortunate nation on one whose supply of raw material was greater. Thus America with its vast, untouched resources became the economic battleground of Europe. In our

particular section, Delaware County, the Swedes and Finns, the Dutch, and finally the English, hoped to find a Utopia of their own. The failure of some and the success of others, form the basis for the history of our county, and in a larger sense for the history of our great commonwealth and nation.

Early explorers, intent on securing a passage through the northwest to the sea, and thence to the Orient, passed up and down the Atlantic coast in their search. Captain Henry Hudson, under contract with the East India Company of the Chamber of Amsterdam, reached Delaware Bay in his vessel, the "Half Moon", on August 28, 1609. The vessel was on its way north, along the coast, on a return journey of exploration during which the seamen had made cursory investigations of bays and inlets from Nova Scotia to the Carolinas. While in the Delaware Bay, land was sighted to the northeast, which the captain thought was an island, but which was in reality, Cape May. Although the "Half Moon" sailed into the bay and the "South River" (Delaware) for a distance, its proper exploration necessitated the employment of a ship of less draught. Robert Juet, the mate, climbed to the masthead twice, hoping to sight a deep, open channel. Meeting with no success they turned north along the coast to the mouth of the Hudson River. This was Hudson's third sailing for the purpose of gaining a passage by sea to the Orient, and is related in an interesting, authentic manner in the recent volume, "Henry Hudson", by Llewelyn Powys.

Israel Acrelius, in his "History of New Sweden" wrote of the voyage of Lord De la Ware as follows: "Captain (Lord) De la Ware, under the command of the English Admiral, James Chartiers (not English, but French, Cartier) was the first who discovered the bay in which the Indian river Pontaxat debouched, and gave his name, Delaware, to both the river and the bay, in the year 1600." Thomas West, Twelfth Baron De la Ware, was governor and first captain-general of Virginia. Modern authorities are inclined to agree that he "passed the capes" of the Delaware in 1610, and not in 1600, and that Sir Samuel Argall then named the bay Delawer in his honor. Baron, or Lord Delaware, as he is best known, visited the bay again in 1618 when he died on board ship, off the capes.

Captain Cornelius Mey entered the Delaware Bay in the ship "Fortune", the property of the city of Hoorn, Holland, in 1614. The two capes, Cornelius and May, were named for him. Historians disagree as to the verity of the story that Captain Cornelius Hendrickson, on the yacht "Restless", explored the Delaware Bay and River to the mouth of the Schuylkill, in 1616.

These intrepid men, and doubtless others whose adventures have never been recorded, were the European explorers who first sighted the land which was to become the birthplace of the keystone among the original colonies.

CHAPTER III.

SETTLEMENTS BY THE SWEDES, FINNS, DUTCH AND ENGLISH.

THE roots of the colonial development in America are buried in the history of the European countries that sent explorers, and attempted to make settlements here from the time of the discoveries of Christopher Columbus to the Revolutionary War. In order to gain a clear picture of colonization as it affected Delaware County, a short review of the conditions prevailing in Europe before the first settlement, as well as of contemporary events in America, is essential. European nations aroused themselves from a lethargy that overcame them in the Dark Ages, in the Renaissance of culture. This Renaissance was accompanied by the Reformation in the existing religious organizations, and the development of Protestantism in its many phases. The Roman Catholic Church saw its great power diminishing when Henry VIII of England, and his daughter, Queen Elizabeth, gained for themselves the allegiance previously granted the Pope. This change occurred during the late 16th and early 17th centuries. The power of the monarch within his own nation became recognized as superior to that of the priests and bishops. Individualism developed and expressed itself in the growth of nationalism. Englishmen wanted to attain prominence and wealth as Englishmen for England. The same thing became true of the other Protestant countries of Europe, and although the process was slow, it became effective in economic and social life particularly. Most of the European countries, of which Sweden and England are good examples, had placed their trade and commerce in the hands of a group of Hanse merchants, who were organized as the Hanseatic League. Merchants from a group of small towns in the vicinity of Hanse, Germany, had banded together, and because they were enterprising, and were not deterred in their activities by wars, they piled up great wealth and much power for themselves. In London the offices of the Hanse merchants thrived until the advent of the Tudors. The individualism that developed under those rulers brought a realization of the great wealth that might come directly to the crown and its privileged friends through English merchants manning English vessels. The great mercantile system that followed, and served to permanently influence the American Colonies, and thus the entire world, was constructed through the colonial period of our history. This tendency, on the part of the crown, to deal directly with commercial affairs, was expressed similarly throughout Europe. The Spanish rulers permitted their chosen merchants to make a specified number of journeys, annually, to the Spanish colonies in South and Central America. Their routes were specified also. The wealth they obtained spurred the other European monarchs to gain some of it too, and the exploration of North America became a European struggle for dominion.



MARKER ERECTED ON SPOT, NOW IN THE CITY LIMITS OF CHESTER,
WHERE WILLIAM PENN LANDED.

Of these European nations the Dutch, Swedes and Finns first permanently influenced the history of the settlement of Delaware County. Sweden had adopted the religion of Luther. Gustavus Adolphus, its famous ruler, gained renown for himself on many European battlefields, that might have made the presence of Swedish Colonies in America a more potent factor in our history had his early death not occurred. The commercial life of Sweden, like England, had been controlled by the Hanse merchants before their downfall. In the 16th Century the Dutch served as carriers and it is with these doughty seamen that the history of Swedish colonial ventures is bound up.

Until 1925, when E. A. Louhi published his volume entitled "The Delaware Finns" many historians took it for granted that Sweden populated her colony here with Swedes. This is understandable because the emigrants embarked at Swedish ports to which they had come from various Swedish principalities. Mr. Louhi's thesis serves to change this conception. He proves indisputably that many of these emigrants were Finns who had settled in Sweden, and were sent by the Swedish government because they found difficulty in adjusting themselves to the domestic, and consequently the political economy of Sweden. They were not obnoxious to the Swedes, but they retained customs in farming that made it more satisfactory to the government and the people to have them come to America than remain in Sweden. These Finns had migrated from Finland to Sweden at the invitation of King Gustaf Vasa, early in the 16th Century. That monarch had acquired about 2,000 land estates when the property of the Catholic Church was confiscated. The Finns were Lutherans for the most part, and they formed Finnish communities in Sweden, called Finmarks, particularly in the forest sections to which they had been assigned. Between 1600 and 1650 these forest lands, in which copper ore was abundant, became of practical value, for that mineral was a chief commodity in trade, and thus important in gaining money to defray the expenses of the country's wars. As a result, interested members of the nobility tried to get control of the forest land. According to Mr. Louhi they feigned annoyance with the Finns for clearing the forests, and found the Finnish custom of burnbeating an excuse for removing them from the coveted property. The Finnish pioneers in the mountain and marsh lands, cut down the trees in the autumn and conserved the timber thus obtained, for use as building material or firewood. In the spring the branches were burned and grain was planted in the ashes, and good crops were assured for the three successive years. After that the land was either turned back for forest land or improved for permanent cultivation. Swedish mine owners who used much wood for charcoal in the refining of minerals, appealed to the crown to prevent the Finns from clearing the land. In several respects then, through no fault of their own, the Finns came into disfavor with the government. Mr. Louhi emphasizes the fact that they had been assigned to forest lands to pioneer, and understood that they were privileged to earn their livelihoods by agriculture, which necessitated clearing the land. The change in the needs of the government affected them, and as a result their interests

were made secondary, and they were assigned to colonize New Sweden. This colonization will receive proper consideration in its chronological order.

While Europe was developing new economic and political systems at home, North America was the scene of active colonization. The English Colony of Virginia, to the south of the future Swedish Colony, began the development of tobacco plantations on a large scale, after troublesome beginnings in 1607. On the northeast, along the Hudson River, representatives of the Dutch West India Company established their post on the island of Manhattan in New Amsterdam in 1624. These Dutch also were anxious to take up as much land south and southwest of New Amsterdam, as was practicable, so they sent a detachment of soldiers under Captain Cornelius Mey to the mouth of Timber Creek, Gloucester County, New Jersey where they erected Fort Nassau in 1624. In the year following, this fort was abandoned.

In 1631 Samuel Goodyn and Samuel Blommaert of the Dutch West India Company, bought a tract of land sixteen miles square, which extended from Cape Henlopen northward to the mouth of the Delaware River, from three Indian chiefs. It was part of the Dutch system of colonization to obtain grants of land sixteen miles along the banks of the Hudson, and inland as far as practicable, for patroons who then had the right to bring settlers to the grant which was known as a patroonship. This system was extended to the Delaware. Captain Peter Heyes of the ship "Walrus" brought a small colony of immigrants to Lewes River on this tract, sometime after the winter months of 1631. It was their purpose to establish a whale and seal fishery station there for the company, and plantations for the cultivation of tobacco and food stuffs. Swanendale, meaning "Valley of the Swans", because of the number of those birds said to thrive there, was the name applied to this little settlement, at what is now Lewes, Delaware. Their hopes seem to have met with failure, although a fort named Fort Oplandt (Upland), properly pallisaded, was erected. After Captain Heyes returned to Holland, Indian marauders attacked the settlement and murdered the inhabitants. Meanwhile, David Pietersen DeVries, a patroon (director or patron) of the company, who was experienced in navigation, prepared to lead a number of colonists from Holland to join the original group. Before leaving Holland on May 24, 1632, news of the fate of those at Fort Oplandt reached them. They came on as planned, arriving at the Delaware Bay on December 5th of that year. After investigation in the vicinity of the fort it was discovered to have been razed to the ground, while the bones of the settlers and their livestock were strewn around it. DeVries, gained the good will of the Indians, and on January 1, 1633, prepared to sail up the Delaware to Fort Nassau. He reached that point on January 5th, and met some Indians near the abandoned Dutch fort. He explained to them that he was in need of supplies, and they directed him to Timmerkill (Cooper's Creek, opposite Philadelphia) with the warning that the natives there were hostile. Possible attack from them was frustrated by DeVries, who invited some of the natives aboard the vessel, telling them that he learned of their nefarious plans

through the agency of their God, Manitou. They were properly subdued by this revelation, and entered into a treaty of permanent peace with the Dutch, and gave them a limited supply of corn. DeVries and his company left then for Virginia to get more provisions. The governor of that colony presented the navigator with six goats, which he took to Swanendale, and from that point returned to Europe, via New Amsterdam, with the colonists. Some time afterwards, before 1635, the Dutch sent a garrison of soldiers to Fort Nassau. Arent Corsen was their commissary, and he purchased land along the Schuylkill River from the Indians. Thus the first title to Indian land in the neighborhood of Delaware County was acquired by Europeans. The English from New Haven attempted to settle on the Delaware in 1635, but they found the Dutch at Fort Nassau before them. The former were taken to New Amsterdam by the Dutch, and there became permanent settlers. Thomas Hall, one of their number, became prominently identified with the affairs of that province while it was controlled by the Dutch. In the same year that the English were frustrated in their plans, Swanendale was transferred to the ownership of the Dutch West India Company.

It is quite logical that the Dutch, who had served as carriers for Swedish commerce for many years, should become involved with them in colonial pursuits in America. In 1624 William Usselinx, who was the founder of the Dutch West India Company, visited King Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden for the purpose of interesting him in colonial commerce. The king became interested in the plans of Usselinx, and permitted him to organize a Swedish trading company, so that the benefits of colonial trade could be extended to Sweden. Accordingly, the South Company was chartered, and it received much advertisement throughout the country. Officials of the national and local governments were ordered to bend every effort to raise money for capital for the company. A charter of privileges was granted by the king. It follows in part: "We have maturely considered it, and as far as is within our power we have sought to bring about that the advantages, profits and welfare of our kingdom and our faithful subjects, as well as the propagation of the Holy Gospel, might be in the highest improved and increased by the discovery of additional commercial relations and navigation."

Many persons, particularly aristocrats, subscribed, and the king promised to pay 450,000 dalers. Usselinx was received graciously everywhere, even in the Baltic provinces and in Finland. But the collections were difficult to make. The people had been fleeced before, money was scarce because of the expenses of war, and since many of the subscribers were members of the upper classes of society the law could not be resorted to because it rarely reached them. Louhi writes that the king himself failed to pay any of his subscription. Usselinx collected enough money for his living expenses, but the years passed, and new companies were chartered, all meeting with similar experiences. In 1629 he visited the capitals of France, Spain, Portugal and Holland, where he engaged the interest of the rulers in his plans. By 1632 he met King Gustavus Adolphus again, this time at the encampment of Swedish armies in Germany. An extension of the old charter was agreed

upon, by which the whole world was to be open for Swedish commerce. In November of that year the Swedish ruler was killed at the battle of Lutzen, and Usselinx transferred his activities to the chancellor of state, Axel Oxenstierna, who governed the country during the minority of Queen Christina. The policies of the chancellor coincided with those of the late king to such an extent that Usselinx was commissioned general director of the General Commercial Company on May 1, 1633. The latter had published several prospectuses in his endeavors to develop trading companies. These he summarized in two books, "Argonautica Gustaviana" and "Mercurius Germanica" which were published at Frankford-on-the-Main in June, 1633. He emphasized the prosperity that was sure to befall all who participated in the movement; the economic good that would accrue to Europe, and the opportunity to carry Christianity to new lands. Although Usselinx succeeded in gaining the interest and cooperation of German nobles also, the Swedish-Finnish and Protestant German armies were seriously defeated in 1634, and the attention of the people swerved from colonization and trade to war.

Sweden had valuable resources in copper that have already been referred to. The market for that product was flooded during the Thirty Years War, and new ones were necessary. The warehouses in Amsterdam were filled with the Swedish commodity, and Samuel Blommaert, who with Samuel Goodyn had purchased land in Delaware from the Indians in 1631, induced the Swedish commissioner in Holland to become interested in trade with the West Indies. Blommaert also gained the attention of Peter Minuit, who had served as governor of New Netherland until forced to retire because of a disagreement with the Dutch West India Company. Minuit was anxious to establish another colony similar to New Netherland but was deterred in his ambition because the Dutch West India Company had a monopoly on Dutch trade. Both Blommaert and Minuit knew the territory surrounding the Delaware River so that Minuit suggested that an expedition be sent there under the flag of Sweden, and a colony, "New Sweden", be organized. Soldiers, traders and planters for future tobacco plantations were to be sent. The expenses of establishing the colony were to be divided equally between the Dutch merchants who promoted the project, and residents of Sweden. Thus the Swedish West India Company was formed. Minuit presented his proposition to Oxenstierna in June, 1636. At the same time a German, Joachim Stumpff, was attempting to get the attention of Swedish officials in a similar plan. These combined activities gained the recognition of the government, and in March, 1637, Minuit reached Stockholm to arrange for the expedition, while Blommaert looked after the company's interests in Holland. Officials of the Swedish government subscribed Sweden's share in the project, and one of them, Admiral Klaus Fleming, was made general director of the company. This organization was chartered with the right to a monopoly of Swedish trade in America from Newfoundland to Florida. All American products were to be admitted to Sweden free of duty. Supplies for trade with the Indians were purchased in Holland. So were wines and distilled liquors to be

sent to the West Indies. Fleming got two ships, the "Kalmar Nyckel" and the "Fogel Grip" in readiness for the undertaking. Early in November, 1637, the vessels left Gothenburg, Sweden. Minit was in command, with a crew and servants almost entirely from Holland. At Texel, Holland, the vessels had to be repaired, and the cost of the expedition was materially increased. After a long voyage the two ships reached the Delaware in March, 1638. Minit then bought land on the west side of the river extending north to a point near Trenton, from the Indians, and decided to establish a trading post and fort on the present site of Wilmington. The land included in this purchase later became a bone of contention between the Swedes and the Dutch because different Indians had been present when representatives of the two nations acquired the land. Such questions on land claims received from the Indians were common in our colonial history. The Indian had no conception of the white man's claim on land, and as a rule thought of the purchase as merely an extension of the same privileges enjoyed by the natives, and not as a matter of private property. Then too, no group of Indians could speak for the entire tribe or clan. An instance in a later period of Pennsylvania's history that will bear out this statement is the case of the land west of the Susquehanna River which was purchased from some of the Indians, but was returned to them because, after the transfer of the property to the white men, Indians who were not present at the time declared that they were not truly represented, and were unwilling to give up the territory. Minit named his settlement, Christina, for the Swedish queen. The "Grip" was sent to Jamestown, Virginia, to take on a cargo of tobacco in exchange for supplies, but was unable to do so, because no trade was allowed without the sanction of the English crown. The "Grip" returned to Christina, unloaded her supplies, and sailed for the West Indies. There she joined pirate vessels and attacked several Spanish vessels loaded with spoils. Minit, leaving his brother-in-law, Henrich Huygen in charge of the post at Christina, boarded the "Kalmar Nyckel" in June, and sailed for the Island of St. Christopher, where the wine and liquor were exchanged for tobacco. While there, Minit was a guest aboard a Dutch vessel when a sudden storm drove all the ships from the port to the sea. The "Kalmar Nyckel" returned to port and waited for the coming of Minit for a long time. He failed to return, and was never heard of again. So the vessel went back to Europe, and despite severe storms, and the displeasure of the Dutch West India Company, who seized the vessel because they claimed to have sole right of trade on the Delaware, the ship was finally released and reached Gothenburg early in 1639. The captain of the "Fogel Grip" was accused of wasting ten months of the Company's time in his own interests in the vicinity of the West Indies, for he returned to the Delaware River in the spring of 1639 with one negro slave as cargo. He left the slave there, and took on a cargo of skins obtained from the Indians, and arrived at Gothenburg early in June. The expenses of this expedition amounted to 46,000 florins, a substantial loss of the stockholders.

The mishaps experienced in the first voyage of the company did not prevent the members from developing plans for continued occupation of the post on the Delaware, and increased ventures in trade. Admiral Fleming became the chief promoter of the enterprise, and before the return of the two vessels from the first voyage, plans were under way for a second expedition, larger than the first. The Swedes were not very optimistic or eager in their support of the company, because of the heavy expenditures necessitated by the war. Some of the Dutch stockholders were also directors of the Dutch West India Company, and the spirit of rivalry that developed, hindered their activities in behalf of the Swedish organization. Indeed, they voiced opposition to the continuance of operations by the latter company. The "Kalmar Nyckel" was finally prepared for the second voyage, and supplies for the colonists and the Indian trade were purchased at the agency of Blommaert in Holland. Officers and sailors for the vessel were also recruited there. In order to secure the services of soldiers at the post it was decided eventually to send deserters from the Swedish army to America. The governors of the Swedish provinces were appealed to, and were asked to round up deserters with their families, and send them to New Sweden, instead of punishing them. Each man who went under those conditions was given in addition to his life, ten dollars in copper. The "Kalmar Nyckel" left Gothenburg for the colony early in September, 1639. Much trouble was experienced enroute from storms, and from the captain and crew, who had to be replaced in Amsterdam. Eventually the vessel arrived at its destination in April, 1640. In the next month the ship took on a large cargo of skins and returned to Gothenburg, arriving in July. Peter Hollander Ridder, a Swede, governed the colony for a year and a half afterwards.

The many mishaps, and the great loss of time involved in the first expedition caused much dissatisfaction. The Swedish government was determined to go on with the project, so in February, 1641, its members purchased the Dutch interest. On January 20, 1640, Henrik Hooghkamer of Holland obtained a charter from the Swedish government permitting a group of Dutch colonists to settle twenty (3 or 4 Swedish miles) miles north of Christina on the west bank of the Delaware River. They were to be independently governed, but subject to the Swedish crown. The ship "Freedenburgh" left Holland with about 20 families from Utrecht in July, 1640. They arrived at their destination on November 2nd. Joost van-Bogaert was the director of the colony which numbered about fifty persons. The "Freedenburgh" returned to Europe with a cargo of skins that were the property of the New Sweden Company. The Dutch from New Amsterdam kept on their garrison at Fort Nassau. It served a double purpose, for some trade was conducted, and the movements of the Swedish colonists were followed. A year earlier, in 1639, Governor Kieft of New Amsterdam complained about the interference of the Swedes in the Dutch trade on the South or Delaware River. He reported that they reduced the Dutch activities there greatly, because they could undersell them.

The English colony of New Haven evidenced an interest in the Delaware River section too. Aside from the possibilities of trade and the claims of prior ownership by right of discovery, it is likely that they were desirous of establishing a colony between themselves and Virginia, so that people from continental Europe might not form a wedge between the English settlements. At any rate in 1640 Captain Turner of the New England settlement purchased land on both sides of the Delaware River, probably from the Indians, because the Dutch and Swedes were more interested in keeping them out than in encouraging them to remain. In 1641 about 60 persons from New Haven came to the vicinity of New Sweden and notwithstanding Turner's purchase of the previous year, made some of their own, and established a colony near the present site of Salem, New Jersey. Another group of Englishmen settled at a point opposite Fort Nassau on what became the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware River. Both groups were forced out. The buildings erected opposite Fort Nassau were destroyed, and at Salem the Swedes aided the Dutch in driving out the newcomers. It is quite possible too that the disease that swept through the Swedish settlement in 1642 was carried to Salem and became partly responsible for the evacuation of the post there.

Upon the return voyage of the second Swedish expedition to the colony, the "Kalmar Nyckel" brought messages from the men in charge at the post. They asked for more settlers, and emphasized the need of men who were skilled artisans, willing to labor. It seems that the experiences of this colony were similar to those of the early settlers in Virginia, who were adventurers for the most part. The Swedish Council of State decided to advise Governor Johan Hindricksson of the province of Elfsborg and Gothenburg of their intentions of continuing colonial trade, and ask him to get people and livestock ready for a return voyage to New Sweden. Supplies were obtained, and soldiers hired as before in Holland, and the "Kalmar Nyckel" and the "Charitas" were prepared for the voyage. The attempts to get Swedes to volunteer to go to the colony were unsuccessful. Complaints concerning the burnbeating of the Finns had been received from those provinces in which Finnmarks were located. The government decided to send those who were not settled in Sweden to America, and sent a message to that effect to one of the governors on July 30, 1640. The latter was advised to present the wonders and possibilities of America to the Finns. Four Finnish peasants from southwestern Sweden chose to go to New Sweden, rather than serve in the army for punishment, since their property had been confiscated. In Stockholm some Finns also expressed a desire to go to the colony. Mans Kling, who had resided in the colony, returned with the second expedition, and he was sent to some of the mining districts of the country to employ Finns for the colony. He met with some success. In 1641 he employed fourteen men, of whom a goodly number were Finns, as soldiers and servants. Johan Printz, who eventually became governor of the colony, was sent to engage the services of young persons in Finland. Printz had many friends among the Finns, for he had served in the Finnish cavalry for several years after 1625. He recruited some skilled workmen

in 1641. Knut Martinson, Marten Martinsson, Hindrich Jacobson, Jacob Clemetsson, Matz Erickson, Hendrick Larsson, Martin Thomasson, Brita Matsson and Peter Gunarasson Rambo, who had previously gone to the colony, came from the province of Pohjammae where Printz was active. Karl Johnsson, and Mats Hansson came from southern Finland as punishment for misdemeanors. Mickel Jonsson came from Reval, Esthonia. Hans Mansson, a trooper who had been found guilty of destroying fruit trees on crown property and was under sentence of death, was permitted to choose between fulfillment of the sentence and six years in New Sweden with his family. Efforts were made in every province to secure Finns for the colony, but the attempts were not extremely gratifying. The ships "Charitas" and "Kalmar Nyckel" left Gothenburg in July, 1641. The officers of the vessels were Dutch, but the majority of the soldiers and sailors on board were Swedes and Finns, and most of the colonists belonged to the latter group. Among the Finns who settled on the Delaware then were: Anders Andersson, who has many descendants in Pennsylvania; Matts Hansson, who became a commissary under Dutch rule; Israel Helme, an influential business man under the Dutch government of the colony; Ivar Hendricksson, captain of the Finnish militia under the Duke of York; Karl Johansson, commissary of provisions and auditor of accounts in the colony until he returned to Finland in 1648; Clement Joransson, a tobacco planter in the colony, who served as a soldier and became a freeman; Peter Larsson Cock, who became very prosperous and the most influential man on the Delaware River before the advent of Penn, and whose many descendants, some of whom bear the name of Cox, are scattered throughout the country; Eskil Larsson, became a tobacco planter in the colony; Bertil Eskilsson, son of Larsson, had a farm at Kalkeon Hook in 1677; Hendrick Matsson, tobacco planter along the Schuylkill; Knut Martensson, farmer at Finland in 1677; Anders Classon Mink with his sons, Clas Andersson Mink and Paul Mink, became farmers in the colony; Mans Mansson, a farmer at Finland; Martin Thomasson, killed by the Indians near Fort Christina in 1643; and Olle Tossa, known by the Swedes as Olaf Toorsson, lived with his family in Wilmington, where some of them are buried at Trinity church. On this journey over the ocean two of the colonists and some of the livestock perished, but the vessels reached the Delaware on November 7, 1641. At the end of the month they began the return voyage, and reached Stockholm early in June, 1642. Some of the soldiers and servants of the company who had gone to America on earlier expeditions were on board. It was customary for persons in the company's pay to go to Sweden at intervals to collect their salaries, for no money was sent to the colonists. Meanwhile the colonists who had gone with the third expedition were trying to adapt themselves to the new life. The storehouse was all but empty, only a few skins and tools remaining for trade with the Indians. Merchants from the New England colonies and Virginia had made journeys to the settlements with provisions, but the supply of Swedish merchandise and skins for trading was depleted. Adequate supplies came with the third expedition, and the people who arrived to swell the numbers of the colony were hard workers

who knew how to build, plant and cultivate for themselves. The abundance of game and fish, and the fertile soil, soon provided more than enough for their needs. The substantial cabins, and the cleared land that appeared on the landscape in the spring of 1642 were signs of the successful foundation of the Swedish colony.

The government of Sweden made arrangements for a new expedition to the Delaware early in 1642. All the expenses except some minor ones were assumed by the government. Persons desiring to come to the colony were required to pay fares for their transportation, or work for the company at the settlement. Johan Printz, who had aided in collecting colonists, was appointed governor in 1642, and received his commission on August 15th of that year. Louhi is of the opinion that Printz was chosen because of his knowledge of the Finnish language and character. Supplies were purchased in Holland as before, and the reports from the settlement that the English were encroaching on territory claimed by Sweden, induced the interested officials in Europe to redouble their efforts to obtain suitable colonists. Although the governors of provinces thickly populated by the Finns were appealed to, it was exceedingly difficult to get volunteers, or even employ laborers for the company. Eventually men guilty of poaching on game preserves, deserters from the army, and those accused of burnbeating, were ordered sent to Gothenburg to await transportation. The Finns who left with this expedition included: Anders Andersson; Christer Boije, a nobleman bent on adventure; Johan Fransson, a bookkeeper; Anders Andersson Homman, still living in 1693 with a large family; Lars Andersson; Peter Mickelson, who died on July 31, 1643, at Elfsborg; and Marten Martensson, said to have been an ancestor of John Morton, signer of the Declaration of Independence. These colonists sailed on the ships "Fama" and "Swan." After a journey during which many mishaps occurred, they arrived at Fort Christina on February 15, 1643. The new governor found settlements at Fort Nassau, Christina, and the Dutch Colony above the latter. The return voyage was begun in April of that year and Ridder, who served as governor, went back to Finland to reside. Both vessels were loaded with furs, and sailed into the port at Gothenburg in July, 1643.

The Council of State planned to continue the expeditions. Very few colonists could be found, for the number of law breakers seems to have been small. Among them were Wolle Lohe; Swen Swenson, who, with his brothers later gave their property on the present site of Philadelphia to Penn for other land, and Hindrich Olufsson, who became the official Finnish-Swedish interpreter. Supplies from Holland filled the vessels "Fama" and "Kalmar Nyckel" that were prepared to embark on the fifth expedition. The former vessel was the only one bound for the colony, because the "Kalmar Nyckel" was directed to the West Indies to trade. On December 29, 1643, they left Gothenburg, and the "Fama" reached its goal on March 11, 1644. The colonists had raised much tobacco, and trapped for furs, so these articles formed the major portion of the cargo for the return voyage, which was entered upon in July. By this time there were 93 men in the colony, and many Finnish women and children. In addition, seven Englishmen lived

for a time under Swedish government on the east side of the river, and the Dutch who had established a settlement under vanBogaert on land claimed for Sweden, had moved to other Dutch posts. When the "Fama" and the "Kalmar Nyckel" arrived in Holland they were forced to dispose of their cargoes and hasten to Sweden to be prepared for participation in the war that had just broken out between that nation and Denmark. Admiral Fleming, who manifested so much interest in Sweden's colonial ventures, died during the war, and the prospects of the future of New Sweden changed materially.

Oxenstierna, the Swedish chancellor, displayed little interest in colonial affairs, and the settlement felt the effects of his indifference. Governor Printz was anxious for more colonists. In May, 1646, the "Gyllene Haj" left Gothenburg with one passenger, Peter Olofsson, a condemned soldier, on board. The ship arrived at the colony in October, 1646, and was forced to remain there, because of the ice-bound condition of the river, until March, 1647. The return cargo consisted of about 24,000 pounds of tobacco.

The ship "Swan" made the seventh expedition on September 25, 1647, with Reverend Laurentius Caroli Lokenius of Finland, as a passenger. He was destined to serve as pastor in the colony for nearly half a century. The vessel returned with furs as cargo, on July 3, 1648. At that time there were 83 men in the colony in addition to the women and children. In the years that elapsed since the Finns and Swedes first set foot on Delaware soil, prosperity and good fortune had been their lot. Letters, descriptive of the country and its prospects, were dispatched to relatives and friends in the homeland. This was the finest sort of advertisement, and Mats Erickson, a Finn from Vermland, asked the Council of State to allow him to take several hundred Finns to New Sweden. The ship "Kattan" left Gothenburg on July 3, 1649, for America, with 70 colonists on board. They were well provided with money, and the ship's cargo consisted of provisions and merchandise to last for a year. It was the misfortune of these people to be victims of a ship-wreck in the Caribbean Sea. Two Spanish vessels located them on an uninhabited island near Porto Rico; took the cargo, the money and valuables; burned the ship, and took the unfortunate people to Porto Rico. They suffered much at the hands of the Spanish, and later the French, at St. Cruz. Some of the more adventurous were able by divers means to get away. But the family groups found departure difficult. Captain Hans Asmundson Besk was sent to Spain because the Porto Rican authorities found difficulty in controlling him there. About 19 colonists returned to Sweden, and the rest of them, about 50 in all, many of whom were women and children, perished in the Caribbean Islands.

Four years elapsed before Sweden sent the ninth expedition to the colony. By that time both Swedes and Finn begged for permission to go to the colony. The colonists themselves were not in need of support from Sweden, for they were able to make good livings in America. The company suffered most, because without merchandise for trading with the Indians furs could not be secured. The Dutch and English were supplanting the Swedes in that trade. The government department of commerce was designated to look

after the colony, but nothing was done for a year. Then it was learned that the Dutch had erected a fort on Swedish territory, and the government determined to outfit another expedition. More than 350 persons from the Finnmarks of Sweden awaited the two vessels, the "Orn" and the "Gyllene Haj," which had been assigned for the journey. The latter vessel was forced to remain behind, and about 100 disappointed colonists were left in Gothenburg. Those on the "Orn" which left port on February 2, 1654, experienced a rough voyage during which there was much illness resulting in several deaths. It was not until May 20th, after losing their way several times, that the Delaware Bay was located. They passed Fort Elfsborg, which Governor Printz had erected, and the following day which was Trinity Sunday, sailed up the river to a fort that had been erected by the Dutch on the site of the present New Castle, Delaware. This fort was known by the Dutch as Fort Casimir. There they (the Swedes) sent a detachment of soldiers to occupy the fort, which they did without difficulty, and changed the name to Trinity Fort. The "Orn" finally reached Christina on May 22nd, and although care was taken, the illness experienced by many on board communicated itself to the older residents and the Indians, occasioning some deaths. Nevertheless the coming of the "Orn" brought an increase in the number of settlers. Printz was not a popular governor, and a number of persons left for Dutch and English posts. About 370 persons resided in the colony in 1654. Much new land was cultivated, and, although there was a good deal of disagreement concerning property rights under Printz, the general atmosphere that prevailed was one of optimism and prosperity. The "Gyllene Haj" was repaired, and set sail on April 15, 1654, with some of the Finns, who failed to get passage on the "Orn" aboard. On September 15th, after passing the Delaware Bay, the vessel was captured by Governor Stuyvesant of New Netherland in return for the Swedish capture of Fort Casimir. Most of the voyagers were induced to remain at New Netherland where they found other Finns living. Much of the above information has been obtained from E. A. Louhi's volume "The Delaware Finns," and from various earlier histories of southeastern Pennsylvania, and the "Pennsylvania Archives." In order to gain a clearer picture of the development of the settlement in Delaware County, which it must be admitted is somewhat involved because of the interests of the Swedes, Finns, Dutch and English, it will be necessary to turn our attention to the colony itself. It will be remembered that Governor Printz arrived on February 15, 1643.

At the same time that the government of Sweden was bending every effort to send colonists to America, Governor Johan Printz of New Sweden endeavored to obtain a strong foothold here. The Dutch became increasingly anxious to extend their domain along the Delaware, and in the spring of 1643, after Printz and the colonists who came with him arrived, it was determined to establish a new center for colonial activities. Accordingly, Governor Printz chose the island of Tinicum, now Tinicum Township, this county, for the seat of colonial government. A fort, named New Gothenburg (Gottenburg), was erected there. So was a home for the governor

on the famous Printzhof estate. Thus the first permanent European settlement in Pennsylvania was affected. The Corinthian Yacht Club property now adjoins the site of the Swedish settlement. Printz also erected a fort near the mouth of Salem Creek and named it Fort Elfsborg or Elsinborg. The first mill in the state was built by Swedish settlers on Cobb's Creek in 1643 or 1644. In 1645 there were but few families in the neighborhood. Tobacco was the main agricultural product, and because land was available, large estates, or plantations, were common. Fort Gothenburg was destroyed by fire in November, 1645, and a gunner who had fallen asleep beside a lighted candle was held responsible for it. The succeeding winter was a severe one, and Printz records that but for a little rye and corn that was on hand, all of the persons on the island, which was icebound, would have perished.

Kieft, governor of New Amsterdam, sent a representative, Andreas Hudde, to Fort Nassau, from which point he might investigate conditions among the Swedes. Hudde became involved in a controversy with Governor Printz, and possibly Reverend Campanius, who, excepting Reverend Reorus Torkillus who served the Christina settlement, was the pioneer clergyman of the colony. The meeting was the result of the refusal of Swedish authorities to permit a Dutch trader to deal with the Minquas on the Schuylkill. In reporting to Governor Kieft, Hudde said that some plantations owned by Swedes, were located north of Christina, but that the houses were few and situated at great distances from one another. He also referred to a fort erected by Governor Printz on an island at the mouth of the Schuylkill. Some authorities are of the opinion that one may have been erected on Province Island. The neighborhood of Tinicum seems to have been the point farthest north where Swedish farms were then established. The present Chester and Marcus Hook were gradually settled after Tinicum because the center of government. The Dutch who settled above Christina under the dominion of Sweden, were traders for the most part, and did not clear and cultivate the land. Before the arrival of Printz there were few women in New Sweden, and it is with the arrival of families, and the development of family life, that New Sweden became firmly entrenched as an entity in American colonial history. Hudde enumerated for his governor three divisions of Swedish settlers. They were according to his calculation, the Swedish West India Company's servants: the free-men, and the indentured servants. Observers, such as Hudde, did not distinguish between the Swedes and Finns in their reports, and insomuch as Sweden was responsible for the settlement the combined groups will be referred to as Swedes hereafter.

Hudde's experiences, and his report must have been partially responsible for the activities of the Dutch in the ensuing years. In 1646 they established Fort Bevers Rheede, after razing one that had been previously erected by the Swedes, in the present 1st Ward of Philadelphia. The Indians, who had given both groups title to the land, took sides with the Dutch, probably because the Swedes were farmers who took up the land, while the Dutch were principally traders who remained at their trading posts. The land

in the neighborhood of Fort Nassau, said to have been granted to Arent Corsen by the Indians was claimed definitely by the Dutch on June 10, 1646. A commission went to Governor Printz immediately afterward to make formal protest against what they thought was illegal claim to land by the Swedes. They continued their efforts to make the Schuylkill and Delaware Rivers Dutch strongholds by building houses at different points along the first named stream after July 2, 1646. The Swedes interfered in some cases, and Governor Printz is reported to have offered permission to build providing the residents would subject themselves to Swedish jurisdiction. This they refused to do. Printz retaliated against the Dutch by building a house in front of Fort Bevers Rheede. This was done in the absence of Hudde. A church was erected at Tinicum in the same year.

A change in the government of New Amsterdam occurred on May 27, 1647, when Peter Stuyvesant succeeded Kieft as governor. There was much friction between the colonies in the first part of the new governor's administration. Dutch claims were not easily maintained, and Hudde reported that some of his servants were treated unkindly. Stuyvesant was anxious for pacific relations, but was not certain how to obtain them. In 1648 the Dutch West India Company informed him that they hoped that Queen Christina of Sweden would assist in establishing definite boundary lines between New Netherland and New Sweden. On January 20th of that year the Swedish government had issued letters patent to the South Company to operate in New Sweden. They were to have one-third of the excises of the crown on all confiscated tobacco; fines and forfeitures; the resources of the crown could be called upon if necessary; merchandise sent from Holland to New Sweden, that had not been landed in Sweden was to be free of duty; and tobacco and furs from New Sweden to Sweden were also to be admitted free of duty. Every effort was resorted to, to increase the productivity and prosperity of New Sweden. Stuyvesant was sincerely interested in gaining definite information as to the extent and legality of Swedish claims on the Schuylkill and Delaware territory, and to that end he visited Governor Printz. The latter claimed much land in the name of Sweden, and told Stuyvesant that the documents referring to it were all in Stockholm. This was considered a subterfuge by the Dutch. On July 9th they gained a free gift of land from the Indians on the west bank of Christina Kill (Lewes Creek) below Fort Christina. They erected Fort Casimir there on the site of the present town of New Castle. This put a check upon the activities of the Swedish Fort Elsinborg on the opposite side of the river, where Dutch vessels had been halted on their way up the river and required to undergo acts of submission to Swedish authority. The Dutch at Fort Casimir were in a position to press similar requirements upon the Swedes. Governor Printz was angry at the Dutch at first, but Stuyvesant smoothed matters over and asked that they work together for the common good. Printz acquiesced.

The church that Printz constructed at Tinicum was of logs, and Reverend John Campanius dedicated it on September 4, 1646. The latter recorded the burial of Catherine Hanson on October 28, 1646, as the first to be made

in the churchyard. Inhabitants of the territory claimed by Sweden were regular communicants here. Many of them used canoes to convey them to and from the church, for they travelled long distances from every Swedish plantation up and down the coast. Campanius fulfilled his duties as pastor until May, 1648, when he was supplanted by Reverend Laurentius Caroli Lokenius, who remained the chief religious advisor of the neighborhood for twenty-two years. The colony prospered, although many of the residents chafed under the administration of Printz, the presence of whose wife and daughter, Armgart, did not relieve the existing conditions, but rather aided in maintaining strained relations. Queen Christina granted Tinicum to Printz for an estate less than a year after his arrival. For that reason it is likely that his administration must have contributed materially to increase the profits to the crown and Swedish government. One of the greatest industries of the county had its beginning in 1647 when the governor caused a boat to be built for his personal use.

Reverend Campanius left a description of the settlements of New Sweden as they existed while Printz was still in office. These accounts were published almost a century later by his grandson, Thomas Campanius of Holm. Some of the communities were described as follows:

"Mecoponacka, or Upland, was an unfortified place, but some houses were built there. It was situated between Fort Christina and New Gothenburg, but nearer the latter. There was a fort built there some time after its settlement. It is good even land along the river shore.

"Passayunk was given by the crown to the Commandant Swen Schute. At that place there was a fort called Korsholm. After Governor Printz's departure for Sweden, it was abandoned by the Swedes, and afterwards burnt and destroyed by the Indians.

"Manayunk, or Schuylkill, was a handsome little fort, built of logs filled up with sand and stones, and surrounded by palisades cut very sharp at the top. It was at the distance of four German miles east of Christina. It was mounted with great guns as well as the other forts. Those forts were all situated on the water side.

"Chinssessing was called the New Fort. It was not properly a fort but substantial log houses, built of good strong hard hickory, two stories high, which was sufficient to secure the people from the Indians. But what signifies a fort without God's assistance? In that settlement there dwelt five freemen, who cultivated the land and lived very well.

"Karakung, otherwise called Water Mill stream, is a fine stream, very convenient for water mills: the Governor caused one to be erected there. It was a fine mill which ground both fine and coarse flour, and was going early and late: it was the first that was seen in that country. There was no fort near it but only a strong dwelling house, built of hickory, and inhabited by freemen.

"Chammassungh, or Finland. This place was inhabited by Finns, who had strong houses but no fort. It lies at the distance of two German miles east of Christina by water; and by land, it is distant two long Swedish miles.

"Techcherassi. Olof Stille's place, was a small plantation, which was built by Swedish freemen, who gave it that name. They were frequently visited by the Indians as it was on the river shore, and surrounded with water like a small island. The Indians named Olof on account of his thick black beard. This place was near the mouth of Ridley creek."

Lieutenant John Pappegoya, who married Armgart Printz, succeeded his father-in-law as governor of the colony in the latter part of the year 1653, when Printz returned to Sweden. A new governor, John Rysinge, was sent out from Sweden in 1654.

The property which Campanius described as belonging to Lieutenant or commander Swen Schute, was one of several grants made by Queen Christina on August 20, 1653. It is a difficult matter to assign definite boundaries to such grants as this because the monarchs who made them had only vague conceptions of the geography of the country. Captain John Asmundson Besk received a grant of land, thought to have included part of Marcus Hook, at the same time. Besk was expected to engage in chip building, but he never arrived at the settlement.

John Rysinge received his appointment as governor on December 12, 1653, and arrived at New Sweden in May, 1654. His policy, in the matter of the Dutch-Swedish relations, was expressed before he actually arrived on American soil. Upon approaching Fort Casimir Rysinge ordered its capture. The Dutch there were without powder, and thus unable to defend themselves. Rysinge defended his action by explaining that the right of the Dutch to erect the fort had been referred to the Dutch West India Company, and that that organization, anxious to make some concessions to Sweden, suggested that he drive the Dutch away from the fort and its vicinity, if they hampered the activities of the colony of New Sweden. Many of the Dutch at the fort took the oath of allegiance to Sweden, and because the capture was made on Trinity Sunday, the name was changed to Fort Trinity. Peter Lindstroom, an engineer, made some changes to the fort by which its position was strengthened. Later he laid out the town of Christina, and constructed a map of New Sweden.

Rysinge was officially known as the director-general. One of his first actions was to meet leading Indians of the neighborhood at Printz Hall on June 17th. There a treaty of reciprocity was drawn up and signed. By the close of the year 1654, Holland who had been at war with England and thus had little time to attend to colonial affairs, ended hostilities, and again became active in North America. Vessels were fitted out in Holland, and an expedition prepared to visit the Delaware River and drive out the Swedes. The fleet of five vessels stopped at New Amsterdam in the spring of 1655. There Governor Stuyvesant added two more to the group. Between six and seven hundred men were on board with the governor in command. They left New Amsterdam on Sunday, September 4th, after observing religious services, and arrived at the Delaware in the afternoon of the next day. On the 6th they visited Fort Elsinborg, which had been deserted when Fort Casimir was built, and on the 9th of the month reached the latter post, now Fort Trinity. Lieutenant Swen Schute was in com-

mand, and Rysinge was at Christina. Stuyvesant sent about 50 men to Fort Trinity to prevent communication with the governor, and asked that the fort and surrounding property be given up to the Dutch at once. Schute surrendered on September 10th. For a fortnight the Dutch set siege to Christina, and that community became subject to the Dutch on September 25th. Swedish accounts describe the activities of the Dutch soldiers during the period of siege. They are said to have destroyed homes, crops and livestock. Campanius recorded the destruction of New Gothenburg at the same time. The Finns and Swedes were required to take the oath of allegiance to the States General of the United Netherlands. This requirement included all of them, even those persons who were unwilling to remain under Dutch dominion and owned property of which they had to dispose. Fort Trinity became Fort Casimir again, and was chosen as the center of government. The town that grew up around it was known by the Dutch as New Amstel. Under the new regime persons who took up land were required to live in communities of at least 16 or 20 people.

Sweden was at war with Poland, while the Dutch took over her colony in North America, and the home government was evidently unaware of the Dutch activities. On March 24, 1656, a Swedish vessel, the "Mercury," with 130 persons on board, arrived at New Sweden. Pappegoya was on board, and his wife, who had remained in this country obtained permission to use her father's lands, although no mention is made of her husband. The Swedes were not supposed to come on shore according to Dutch regulations. Some Indians went on board the "Mercury," and the Dutch, fearing hostility from them, allowed the Swedes to land. Most of the latter remained at New Sweden, although some went to New Amsterdam. The Swedish government voiced its disapproval of the actions of Holland, but the Dutch registered no concern.

The Dutch West India Company had become indebted to the city of Amsterdam for assistance in their conquest of New Sweden. (The size of the fleet manned by Stuyvesant for the conquest of the Swedish communities became the subject of much jesting in this period of colonization.) In order to make payment to the city for its part in the expedition, the Company granted land on August 16, 1656, from the west side of the Christina Kill (creek) to the mouth of the bay and to the town of Christina. This section, in which Fort Casimir was included, became known as Nieuer Amstel (New Amstel). In April of 1657, Andreas Hudde, who had been very faithful in his activities on behalf of the Dutch, became commander at Fort Christina, which the Dutch called Altena, and of New Gothenburg or Tinicum. The Swedes and Finns north of Nieuer Amstel were under the command of Goeran Vandyck, the schout fiscal, a sort of justice of the peace or sheriff. The Dutch tried to get the Swedes and Finns to locate in communities, and suggested that they centralize at Upland, Finland, Passayunk or Kingessing, but they were unwilling to do so, and since they outnumbered the Dutch, and had farms under cultivation, the matter was dropped. Another reason why they were unwilling to centralize was that

no common language was spoken. Armgart Printz was one of the land owners who refused to move to a settlement.

The English were interested in the territory taken by the Dutch from Sweden, but several years elapsed after the change of government, before they made definite moves to control it. Governor Stuyvesant and some of his friends made occasional visits to the newly acquired lands, and looked after their interests. One visit was made on May 8, 1658, at Tinicum. Vandyck, the schout fiscal of that region, and a number of resident Swedes, met Stuyvesant there. Several references to the climatic conditions in the vicinity of Christina appear in the early records. The low land that characterizes portions of Delaware County, and much of the present state of Delaware, did not foster conditions conducive to health, and settlers who could not adapt themselves to life in Nieuer Amstel, gradually moved into Maryland. Then too, the city of Amsterdam was too far away to guide its colony efficiently, and the many changes in government and a lack of definitely delegated authority was responsible for the departure of some citizens. Lord Baltimore's representatives from Maryland also visited the colony on the Delaware in 1658. They asked the Dutch to give up their claims and become subjects of the Maryland proprietor. The absence of Stuyvesant made it possible for the local officials to stave off the time for decision for three weeks, or until they could communicate with him. This they did, and he sent 60 soldiers to aid the Dutch in case they needed armed defenders, and a commission to Maryland to maintain the Dutch rights of ownership. In this instance the latter were successful, and a friendly relationship with the English colony on the south developed.

The Dutch have long been associated with the growing of the slave trade, and on March 18, 1662, Governor Stuyvesant was appealed to by residents of the Delaware River Colony, to obtain negroes for them. The institution of slavery did not extend in any marked degree to Pennsylvania, although it was established in Delaware. The Dutch were anxious to obtain new settlers in their territory now, so they encouraged a group of Mennonites to settle at Horekill. They preferred married men or single men, 24 years old, not including clergymen, about whom the Dutch were less enthusiastic. Roman Catholics, Jews, Quakers, and various pietistic people were definitely excluded at this time. The land on Tinicum Island where Governor Printz's estate was located was the cause of much legal controversy for a long time. Armgard Printz sold her property to a man named LaGrange in the year 1662, but the transfer was not actually completed for twenty years, or until after the arrival of William Penn.

The city fathers of Amsterdam concluded that the welfare of Nieuer Amstel would be assured if less land were held by them in joint ownership with the Dutch West India Company. The latter organization agreed in 1663 to cede about 9 miles of coast land south of Nieuer Amstel, and on the west side of the river, to the city. By this cession the colony extended south to Maryland, and although boundaries were undefined, part of the English colony was also governed by the Dutch. Nevertheless the relations between the colonies remained amicable. They traded, and the Maryland

planters depended upon the Dutch to supply them with slaves. The Swedes adapted themselves to the Dutch regime. They preferred the government of Nieuer Amstel under the city of Amsterdam to that of the Dutch West India Company. Huygen, the commissary, had his residence on Tinicum Island. Peter Kock and Israel Helm, leaders among the Swedes and Finns, held responsible positions under the Dutch. Kock was collector of the tolls on imports and exports from Nieuer Amstel. Helm served as superintendent of the fur trade at the upper end of Passayunk. On the other hand the Dutch West India Company and the city of Amsterdam sent great cargoes of horses and cattle to the colony. The Swedes got most of them because of their farms. They were not required to pay for the stock, but were expected to use them for 4 or 5 years, and then return them to the company with half the increase. A good many regulations that were instituted in the government of the colony were never carried out. It is the opinion of Dr. Jordan that had the laws been rigidly enforced, many Swedes and Finns would have left the colony.

Sweden did not give up her American colony without some attempt at retaliation. A secret fleet to surprise the Dutch, was provided, but disasters at sea prevented the culmination of the scheme. Holland did not remain mistress long however. England, with her sea power, her individualism, and her capacity for colonial government, took over that which was Sweden and Holland in America, and prepared them for a greater destiny than the most visionary person of that, or any other day, could foresee.

King Charles II of England granted to his brother James, Duke of York, the territory in North America now constituting the states of New York, New Jersey, part of Pennsylvania and Delaware. This gift was made on March 22, 1664, so that the Dutch ownership lasted for less than a decade. Of course they regained it for a short period, but with that exception, the year 1664 saw the beginning of English colonial government in our county that was to continue for more than a century. In May of that year Colonel Richard Nicholls and Sir Robert Carr with others, were commissioned to go to New Amsterdam and subject the Dutch there to the dominion of the Duke of York. Events moved rapidly for those days and in August 4 English men-of-war, carrying between 300 and 450 men, entered the harbor at New Amsterdam. Governor Stuyvesant offered no resistance, and on September 8th Carr was on his way to the Delaware communities to gain their submission. On the 30th of that month he passed Fort Amstel with his two vessels and had no trouble to gain control of the fort. Indeed everyone was willing to submit, except the Dutch governor, D'Hinoyosa and his soldiers at Nieuer Amstel where 3 of them were killed and 10 wounded. The English had promised not to confiscate property and the protection of estates. The temptation must have been too much for them because Carr took D'Hinoyosa's farm at Nieuer Amstel for himself, and other officers appropriated other estates. Colonel Nicholls had hoped to maintain peaceful relations, and was anxious that all the residents should have the same privileges enjoyed by Englishmen everywhere. He was annoyed at Carr's confiscation of property and removed him from command. Captain Robert

Needham was then made governor of the Delaware district. Nieuwer Amstel was changed to New Castle. Everyone benefited from the change of ownership. Trade possibilities under the English government expanded tremendously. In 1666 Nicholls ordered a temporary immunity from all duties to encourage it. This was good news to the Swedes. One of the great difficulties that was to present itself here as well as elsewhere in our colonial history was that of establishing clear land titles. In thirty years three governments, with different languages, policies and claims, controlled the territory, and the confusion that arose was unavoidable. In July 1666, the Court of Assizes of New York ordered that all old patents for land be renewed, and those who had no patents were promised some.

Nicholls retired as governor in May, 1667, after which he was succeeded by Colonel Francis Lovelace. The former had not established a representative government, but he had drawn up, with the assistance of the Court of Assizes, a body of laws known as the Duke's Laws. They represented laws then in force in other English colonies that were most applicable to the needs of the Duke's colony.

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While Nicholls and Lovelace were organizing the government of the colony, the English and Dutch were engaged in drawing up a treaty by which all claim to the territory in question would revert to England. The Treaty of Breda, signed on July 31, 1667, formally gave the English the Dutch claims in North America.

The government of New York, as New Amsterdam was now known, adopted "Resolutions and directions for the settlement of a garrison on the Delaware" on April 21, 1668. The English placed confidence in Peter Kock (or Cock as they called him), Israel Helm and Peter Rambo, all leaders among the Swedes and Finns, by making them counsellors to assist the governor. Before the arrival of Penn all the offices of justice of the peace in the Delaware section were held by Finns and Swedes. Between the year 1668 and 1670 some tracts of land within Delaware County, particularly the Upland section, were confirmed as belonging to persons holding them under Dutch titles. Governor Lovelace must have had some trouble in the matter of land titles, for in 1670 he issued a renewal of the order of 1666 for the repatenting of lands. In the previous year, 1669, a tendency to rebel against the government was sensed among the Finns and Swedes. Seditious speeches were said to have been made by Marcus Jacobson, or Konigsmark, better known as the "Long Finn," who came into the colony probably from Europe. He had for his accomplice a Finnish farmer, Henry Coleman, and Armgard Printz is said to have lent her aid to the cause. Anything that might have occurred was forestalled by the arrest of the "Long Finn." He was taken to New York, tried and condemned there on January 26, 1670. It was ordered that the letter R, signifying his part in the rebellion, was to be branded on his face, and other letters put on his breast, or he was to be whipped publicly and sold into slavery in the Baradoes Islands. The last part of the sentence at least was carried out. Coleman disappeared for a time, and it is likely that he lived with Indians

until the affair was forgotten. More than 70 persons who were said to have been involved in plans for an insurrection were fined.

George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends, visited Tinicum, Christina and New Castle in 1672. In that same year the English became engaged in another war with the Dutch. The latter nation watched for an opportunity to wrest their old colonies from the English, and on August 6, 1673, a Dutch fleet appeared in New York and obtained its surrender after slight resistance. Governor Lovelace was at New Haven at the time, and the Dutch made Captain Anthony Colve governor of the territory now embraced by New York, and New Jersey. Representatives from the Delaware section submitted on September 12th, and Peter Alrichs became commander and schout, while Walter Wharton was made surveyor. This was the last period of Dutch dominion in North American, and it was short-lived. The English came into control again in February 9, 1674, and on July 15th Major Edmund Andros was appointed governor. He reached New York before November 9th, and on that date issued a proclamation by which all former grants, rights and privileges were confirmed, and the Duke's Laws re-established. Governor Andros sent Captain Edmund Cantrell to take charge of the Delaware territory, with headquarters at New Castle. William Tom was to assist him at the fort there.

On the Upland part of the much discussed estate of Armgard Printz was the home of Robert Wade in 1675. The latter was a member of the Society of Friends, and there must have been other adherents nearby then, for meetings were held at Wade's home. John Fenwick and some followers resided at Salem. This group with the scattered residents at Upland formed the nucleus of a religious organization that has slowly and steadily influenced the life of the state and nation, until today, although its actual members are few in number, its principles have become the fundamentals of modern thought and action. It is estimated, from a study of tax lists of the year 1678, that between 500 and 600 persons lived in Upland. Of these less than 200 lived within the confines of the present Delaware County. The taxable residents of Upland numbered 136. The population was increased about 1678 by the arrival of 3 vessels from England, bringing members of the Society of Friends who desired to settle here. William Clayton, Morgan Drewett, William Woodmancy, Henry Hastings and William Oxley were among those who arrived then.

William Penn was given the patent to the land including the Delaware County section of Upland on March 4, 1681. The grant was made in part payment to the Penn family for assistance given the crown. The English gradually came into the section and followed the example set by the Swedes and Finns in choosing sites for their homes along streams of water. William Markham received the commission of deputy governor of the territory owned by Penn, on April 10, 1681. A court had been established at Upland under the Duke of York's administration, and it convened for the last time on June 14th. On September 13th of the following autumn, the first court

under the regime of William Penn was organized by Markham, and self-government was established. At that time Upland County extended north to the neighborhood of the present city of Trenton.

William Penn left Deal for his province on the ship "Welcome" on August 30, 1682, with about 100 persons in his company. The voyage was a rough one during which much illness was experienced, and many deaths occurred. Only two-thirds of the original number arrived at New Castle with the proprietor on October 22nd. Several days later Penn reached Upland. In a short time the name became Chester and there are several theories advanced as to why that name was adopted. In A. Howry Espenshade's "Pennsylvania Place Names" the following explanation, which seems the most reasonable, is presented: "The report for the year 1704 of the vestry of St. Paul's Church, Chester, to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, contains the significant statement: 'The people of Chester County showed very early zeal to have the Church of England worship settled among them. This county is so called because most of the inhabitants of it came from Cheshire in England'." The county of Upland was divided into three counties. They are the present Chester, named for Cheshire, England; Bucks, abbreviated from Buckinghamshire; and Philadelphia, named after the county seat which bears the name of a Biblical city in Asia Minor. More than 1,000 people were brought from England in 23 vessels during 1682. Most of these people settled in Delaware County, and quickly outnumbered the old population. The original estates were much larger than those taken up by the new arrivals though, and the General Assembly that met at Chester on December 4, 1682, was composed principally of Friends or Quakers as they are commonly called. The English became the dominant factor in the territory for which the Swedes and Dutch had struggled.

Thomas Paschall, an Englishman who resided in Delaware County, in a letter to friends in England described the living conditions here in 1683. Part of his account follows.

"The River is taken up all along by the Swedes and Finns and some Dutch, before the English came, near eight score miles, and the Englishmen some of them, buy their Plantations, and get room by the great Riverside, and the rest get into creeks, and small rivers that run into it, and some go into woods seven or eight miles—I have hired a house for my family for the winter, and I have gotten a little house in my land for my servants, and have cleared land about six acres; and this I can say, I never wish myself at Bristol again since my departure. I live in the Schuylkill Creek, near Philadelphia, about 100 miles up the River. Here have been 24 ships with passengers within this year, so that provisions are somewhat hard to come by in some places, though at no dear rate, there is yet enough in the River, but it is for to fetch, and suddainly there will be an order taken for continual supply. Now I shall give you an impartial account of the country as I find it, as followeth. When we came into Delaware bay we saw an infinite number of small fish in sholes, also large fish leaping in the water. The River is a brave pleasant River as can be desired, affording divers sorts

of fish in great plenty, it's planted all along the shore, and some creeks, especially in Pennsylvania side, mostly of Swedes, Finns and Dutch, and now at least, English throng among them, and have filled all about 160 miles up the great River; some English that are about the Rivers and creeks a great way in the woods, and have settled the falls, have sowed this year 30 or 40 bushels of wheat, and have great stocks of cattle. Most of the Swedes and Finns are ingenious people, they speak English, Swedish, Finnish, Dutch and the Indian. They plant but little Indian corn, nor tobacco; their women make most of the linnen cloath they wear, they spin and weave it and make fine linen, and are many of them curious housewives. The people generally eat rye bread, being approved of best by them, not but that here is good wheat, for I have eaten as good bread and drank as good drink as ever I did in England, as also very good butter and cheese, as most in England. Here is three sorts of wheat, as Winter, Summer and Buck Wheat: the Winter Wheat they sow at the fall, the Summer Wheat in March, these two sorts are ripe in June; then having taken in this, they plow the same land, and sow Buck Wheat, which is ripe in September. I have not given above 2 s. 6 d. per skipple (which is three English pecks) for the best wheat and that in goods which cost little more than half so much in England, here is very good Rye at 2 s. per skipple, also barley of 2 sorts, as Winter and Summer, at 4 guilders per skipple; also oats, and 3 sorts of Indian Corn, (two of which sorts they can make good beer of as of barley), at four guilders per skipple, a guilder is four pence halfpenny. I have bought good beef, pork and mutton at two pence per pound and some cheaper, also turkeys and wild geese at the value of two or three pounds of shot apiece, and ducks at one pound of shot, or like value, and in great plenty: here is great store of poultry, but for curlews, pigeons and pheasants, they will hardly bestow a shot upon them. I have venison of the Indians very cheap, although they formerly sold it as cheap again to the Swedes; I have four dear for two yards of trading cloth, which cost five shillings, and most times I purchased it cheaper. We had bearflesh this fall for little or nothing, it is good food, tasting much like beef. There have been many horses sold of late to Barbadoes, and here is plenty of rum, sugar, ginger and molasses. I was lately at Bridlington-fair, where were a great resort of people, with cattle and all sorts of goods, sold at very reasonable rates.

"Here are gardens with all sorts of herbs and some more than in England, also gooseberries and rose-trees but what other flowers I know not yet. Turnips, parsnips, and cabbages, beyond compare. Here are peaches in abundance of three sorts I have seen rot on the ground, and the hogs eat them, they make good spirits from them, also from corn and cherries, and a sort of wild plums, and grapes, and most people have stills of copper for that use. Here are apples, and pears, of several sorts, cherries both black and red, and plums and quinces; in some places peach stones grow up to bear in three years."

CHAPTER IV.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT BEFORE THE ARRIVAL OF PENN.

THE difficulties involved in the government of the American colonies are well illustrated in the experiences of Sweden and Holland. After three centuries of improvement of transportation facilities, as well as in other phases of activity, the difficulties of the past are often overlooked. All of the colonies had several common problems. One was the distance from Europe, and the centers of government there. Another was the necessity of waiting upon favorable winds before sailing. Under the best conditions at least a half year elapsed before vessels leaving colonial ports could complete the voyages to the home country and return. Indeed, if any round trip voyages consumed so little time they were rare, because the captains of colonial ships were bent more upon trade than speed, and the usual route to America from European ports included calls at the Canaries, and many islands in the West Indies. Then too, knowledge of the geography of North America was extremely limited so that European monarchs and trading companies had no means by which to ascertain boundaries limiting territories they claimed.

The section in which the present Delaware County is located was claimed by the English, Dutch and Swedes. The English based their claims to ownership of all the land along the Atlantic coast upon the discoveries of John Cabot. Later they supported their claims by actual settlement. During the 17th century, Boston, Plymouth, New Haven and Providence became the centers of English settlement in New England. Further south settlements were established in Virginia and Maryland, while the land between the New England and southern colonies was granted to various persons, noblemen in some cases, who were unable to justify their claims by actual colonization. Meanwhile, England was involved in wars, and the Dutch and Swedes laid claims to the land now including New York, New Jersey, Delaware and southeastern Pennsylvania.

The Dutch based their claims to ownership of the land along the Hudson and Delaware River valleys upon the explorations of Henry Hudson. The Netherlands had been under the dominion of Spain at an earlier period, and when the yoke of subjection to that country was overthrown, the Dutch claimed to have gained the right to some Spanish territory in America. Since the discoveries of Christopher Columbus formed the basis of Spain's claim in America the Dutch pretensions were weak on that point. But they substantiated their claims by actual purchases from the Indians. In 1626 representatives of the Dutch West India Company bought the island of Manhattan, that has since become the metropolis of New York, for \$24.

The Swedes had the least effective reasons for acquisition of territory as far as the matter of discovery was concerned. But they did effect settlements in the Delaware region, and also made purchases from the Indians of the land they occupied.

Purchases of land by Europeans from the Indians have received both commendation and disapproval. It is generally believed that the white men fared better in the trade, and that the red men were defrauded again and again. Doubtless this is true in many instances, but when one considers that in the Delaware River Valley the same land was granted to the Dutch, Swedes and English by Indian sachems, and that the latter returned again and again for gifts, it is possible to conclude that not all of the shrewdness and wariness in business matters lay with the doughty Europeans. The Indians were not interested in the claims of any particular group of white men. Those who gave most freely and had the capacity for bluff, or could really show strength in numbers of people, ships, arms, and articles of trade, received the allegiance of the savage. The Dutch, Swedes and English, according to their varying fortunes or evident power, were sure to gain the approval and support of the Indians. It has been stated in a previous chapter that the Indian had no conception of personal ownership of property. When Europeans came to America, most of the Indians lived in tribes and led nomadic lives, wandering from place to place according to their needs. They expected the newcomers to enjoy these same privileges with them, and did not intend to give up land completely. They were justified in their hopes for a time, while the Dutch established trading posts, and showed little inclination to move inland and engage in agriculture. Later when the Swedes introduced agriculture the Indian sensed the possibilities of permanent aggression but maintained a friendly attitude toward them. That was due in a large degree to the character of the Swedish settlers who showed an inclination to remain peaceful and attend to their own affairs. Many experiences with the Indians in the matter of land purchases seem to have been necessary before the Europeans realized that they lacked the necessary background of civilization to be dealt with on a basis of equality. The early history of the Delaware Valley reveals many instances in which the same land was sold and re-sold to Dutch, Swedes and English by one and another group of Indians professing to represent all of the tribe.

The failure of Sweden to retain a definite hold on the settlements in North America is easily explainable. Many of the necessary elements for permanent colonization were lacking. Sweden itself was not over-populated, so there was no pressing need for more land in which to expand. Religious and political controversies, contributing causes to the removal from one land to another, did not exist in the Sweden of this period. On the other hand, the colonists who came, aside from the soldiers and representatives of the New Sweden Company, were good material for colonial settlement. They were peaceful farmers, for the most part, supplemented by some artisans. But they were few in number, and could not hope to cope with the great throngs of English similarly prepared for settlement, who eventually took over the colony.

In the Netherlands similar conditions existed, making permanent, aggressive settlements impossible. The Dutch were inherently traders, and had done much of the carrying trade of Europe for generations. They became engrossed in building up trading centers, and were less interested in agriculture, although their patroon systems were established to further it. Since the fur trade formed so much of their business in North America it can be understood that they were not anxious to drive the Indians and game too far inland, by clearing and settling the forest land. They were accustomed to city life, although many small truck and dairy farms were maintained in the Netherlands. The element of the population that came to America was representative of the city stock who were experienced traders. The political situation at home was agreeable to them, so that there was no tyrannical, oppressive government to drive them to new lands.

In England conditions were very nearly the reverse of those in Sweden and the Netherlands. There were continual disorders, economic, political and social. There was an excess of population with an individualism and capacity for adaptation and self-government that was bred of long controversy between feudalistic orders in agriculture, state and church. Their adaptability to new conditions is characterized by the development of plantation and small farms in Virginia, and by the contemporary development of towns in New England. The combination of trading centers and farms became the basis for the permanent occupation of the land.

On the eastern shore of the Delaware River near the present site of Gloucester, New Jersey, in a section called Teechaacho by the Indians, Captain Cornelis Jacobsen Mey erected Fort Nassau in 1623. This fort represented the southern limit of Dutch activity while Fort Orange, constructed about the same time near Albany, New York, served as the northern outpost. Fort Nassau was the first European post in the Delaware River section. Eight years after its establishment, in 1631, a Dutch patroonship was organized on the Lewes River in Delaware by Captain Peter Heyes who arrived on the ship "Walvis" and left Gillis Hossett in command. The patroonship received the name of Zwaanendael. Its existence was short-lived, for when deVries arrived on December 6, 1631, he found the place deserted. Fort Nassau was also deserted by the Dutch for a time, and Indians made it a rendezvous until Sweden became interested in colonial ventures and the Dutch recognized possible competition.

In 1638, fifteen years after Fort Nassau was established, Peter Minuit and his followers of the New Sweden Company sailed up the Delaware River in the ships "Kalmar Nyckel" and "Vogel Grip," and built Fort Christina at Wilmington, Delaware. Minuit sailed away, never to return, and in 1640 Klas Fleming in Sweden appointed Peter Hollandaer governor. Both the Dutch and Swedish settlements were indirectly governed by the trading companies to which they were responsible. But the Dutch headquarters were on Manhattan, while the Swedes managed to get along somehow through the direction from the home government in Sweden. It is likely that little was accomplished in the matter of government though, because there were few people to be governed and they were either soldiers or servants of one company or another.

The first actual government to become effective in Delaware County was put into practice under Johan Printz, one of the most picturesque figures in American colonial history, who arrived at New Sweden on February 13, 1643 to serve as governor of the New Sweden colony. Printz immediately explained his duties to the colonists. He was to maintain friendly relations with the Dutch and at the same time undersell them in trade with the Indians. All invaders were to be driven off, although the native Indians were to receive fair treatment and protection from violence or injustice of any sort. At the same time these Indians were to be converted to Christianity and to the advantages of trade with the Swedes. Swedish claims to the west shore of the Delaware were to be definitely established. The governor was to encourage and supervise the growth of tobacco, the establishment of stock farms, the cultivation of grapes and silk worms, the manufacture of salt, the cutting and exporation of lumber, establishment of fisheries and explorations for minerals. In addition to these responsibilities he was to govern the colony and administer justice according to the laws of Sweden by punishing the offenders. He was to instruct all men in the Christian religion according to Augsburg Confession or the Swedish Lutheran Church, and monopolize the fur trade on the Delaware River. Obviously Johan Printz had a colossal combination of tasks to perform. If physical size had any effect on his responsibilities few men could have been more suitable for the work. Printz was a colossal man, said to have weighed four hundred pounds and over. What an impression he must have made upon the Indians when they first saw him! The company provided Printz with assistants. They were a commissary, a secretary, a barber-surgeon, a head-guard, a gunsmith, a trumpeter, a drummer, an executioner, four lieutenants, two chaplains, two gunners, twenty-four soldiers and fifty men to do the work of the colony.

The governor went about the work of establishing Swedish claims in 1644 when he caused Fort Elfsborg to be erected on the New Jersey side of the river, and Fort New Gothenburg on Tinicum Island, Delaware County. Fort Elfsborg was constructed of earthwork with three angles. It was defended by eight twelve-pounders of iron and brass, a mortar and manned by a gunner, drummer, chaplain and thirteen soldiers. Lieutenant Sven Schute (Skute) was made commander, and Gregorius VanDyck, the wachmeister. Fort New Gothenburg was built just after Fort Elfsborg was begun. Printz made it his seat of government and established his residence, Printzhof, there. The fort was built of logs, laid horizontally, and was defended by four small copper cannon. The personnel under Printz were a secretary, two gunners and eight soldiers. Printzhof was the seat of the finest residence between New Amsterdam and Virginia. The house was two stories in height. The exterior was built of hewn logs while the interior was finished in sawn lumber. Glass, a luxury in colonial houses, was used for the windows, and bricks from Sweden or Holland formed the fireplaces and chimneys. At Upland, now Chester, and at Schuylkill, where that river joins the Delaware, blockhouses were constructed. Nor was Fort Christina overlooked. The principal storehouse was centered there, and the fort was repaired. Lieutenant Johan Pappegoya, Printz's son-in-law commanded Fort

Christina, and Hendrich Huygen, the commissary, was quartered there. They were assisted by the barber-surgeon, the executioner, the trumpeter and a blacksmith.

After providing for the defense of the colony, for his own comfort, and assigning the duties to his assistants, Printz attended to his other responsibilities. He saw to it that land was prepared for cultivation, and that trade with the Indians, Dutch and English was encouraged. He reorganized whatever government may have been in effect before his arrival, by assuming full administrative, legislative and judicial powers. In discharging these duties it was understood that he was to be assisted by the "principal and wisest inhabitants of the colony." His character and the conditions of the settlement were such that it is unlikely that he took much counsel. In fact he had more authority in government than any other colonial governor of the American colonies. All punishments for misdemeanors of any sort were decided by him, so he could levy fines, order imprisonment or death. The Swedish Common Law made the basis for his decisions. Many of the cases that were prosecuted by Printz were simple ones, common to any small community. All of his decisions were to be made, and all of his acts of administration done "in the name of Her Majesty and the Crown of Sweden." It is not difficult to understand why Printz had such elastic powers in government. No one in Sweden was in a position to know what conditions had to be met, what adaptations had to be made, so it was natural to fall back on the Swedish Common Law and the discretion of Governor Printz. Of course grave offences were to be punishable by imprisonment and in extreme cases by death. But in Printz was vested the authority to determine the importance of the crime, and the proportional punishment necessary to the offender. In instances when the governor was of the opinion that the death penalty should be exacted he had the authority to demand it only "after having sufficiently considered and examined the affair with the most noted persons, such as the most prudent assessors of justice that he can find and consult in the country." The Dutch colonists who came over with Pete Hollandaer several years before Printz, were permitted to worship according to the doctrines of the Reformed Church. All others were expected to adhere to the principles of the Swedish Lutheran Church. The Dutch colonists who had settled twenty miles above Fort Christina had their own government, and did not interfere with the Swedes. Most of them departed for New Amsterdam, or disappeared before the arrival of Printz. The government under Printz met the approval of Sweden, but the reports of the colonists reveal their attitude toward him. The New Swedish Company reserved all rights to trade directly with the Dutch and Indians. Thus the colonists, with a few exceptions, were required to buy all their wares from, and sell all their products to the Company. When colonists overstepped their bounds and traded directly with the Indians or anyone else they were generally punished. On the other hand, Printz himself sold goods directly to the Indians and traded with the Dutch and English. In his treatment of the Indians Printz did not exert much energy in converting them to Christianity. With a few exceptions, of which the

Moravians will always stand out as shining examples, the colonists, although directed in almost every case to carry Christianity to the Indians, devoted most of their time to enforcing the articles in their charters that referred to trade. So on this point Printz was not unusual. Mentally he must have exterminated the Indians many times. He wrote to Sweden in 1644 and asked for several hundred soldiers to carry out his idea on this score, but Sweden did not reply to his request. Many colonists deserted to the colonies of Maryland and Virginia by 1653, and on July 27th of that year more than twenty of the residents presented a petition concerning their grievances to Printz. They stated that they felt that their lives and property were always insecure; that although they were prohibited from trading with the Indians and people from other colonies, the governor did as he pleased. They characterized him as brutal and avaritious, and complained that he often ignored decisions of the jury in court trials and made other decisions that would benefit himself. The colonies asserted that the governor forbade them from grinding their flour at the mill; obtaining fish from the streams; cutting trees in the woods; using grass on the ground and clearing the land for farming. When the governor received this list of grievances from the colonists on August 1, 1653, he was enraged. But he must have feared investigation, possible uprisings in the colony, the constantly increasing power of the Dutch, or he may have tired of life in America. Any one or all of these reasons may be applied to his decision to return to Sweden in October, 1653. Christopher Ward, author of the "Dutch and Swedes on the Delaware" presents one of the most vivid, sympathetic, human pictures of Printz that has ever been drawn. A tyrant of the old school, Printz's intrigues, political cunning and his judicial decisions reflect an almost autocratic power savoring of the activities of Roman Colonial Governors. But the New World was not to retain Printz, nor did it want to. Perhaps the opposition voiced against his policies was symbolic of that greater opposition expressed a century and a half later in the American Declaration of Independence. Life in the American colonies bred a fearlessness in the citizens, a necessity to think for themselves in varied situations, and a capacity for adaptation and individual activity that eventually defied all the regulations and edicts of distant monarchs.

In 1652, during the reign of Queen Christina, the Swedish responsibilities for the colony on the Delaware were transferred to the College of Commerce. Accordingly in May, 1654, Johan Rysinge, secretary of that body, arrived in America. Eric Oxenstierna, son of the former chancellor, was general director of the College of Commerce. He became interested in the affairs of the colony, and since information on conditions there was lacking, Rysinge was sent to act as assistant or commissary in case Printz was still governor. Printz had sailed several months before Rysinge's arrival, so that the latter, under instructions from his superiors, took the position of Director of New Sweden. Sven Schute was retained to command the militia, and Johan Pappegoya was made civil assistant. One of the evidences of the growing power of the Dutch on the Delaware was the erection of Fort Casimir, at the present site of New Castle, Delaware, during the administra-

tion of Printz. Fort Elfsborg, across the river, was rendered useless then, because the purpose of both forts was to check the commerce on the river. The Swedes checked the Dutch, and the Dutch checked the Swedes, so conditions had changed materially. Rysinge fired on Fort Casimir on his way up the river in May, 1654, after conferring with the Dutch commander, Becker, who reported that they had no ammunition with which to defend their position. So Fort Casimir became Fort Trinity, and the Swedes again controlled the western shore of the river. Rysinge announced to the colonists that he had instructions to promote prosperity; occupy and clear more land; plant tobacco, grain, hemp and linseed; cultivate vineyards and orchards; grow ginger, sugar cane and silk worms; erect cities; select harbors, and engage in commerce, and monopolize all the trade on the river; establish tanneries, saw-mills, rope walks, tar-burneries, and factories to manufacture wooden ware; fortify the colony against attack but maintain peace with the Indians, Dutch and English; bar out undesirables, but increase the population; enact laws for the conservation of game and timber; establish regulations concerning trade and agriculture; open commercial relations with Africa; transport game, beer, bread and brandy to Spain, and lumber to the Canary Islands; prospect for minerals; prevent the Finnish residents from poaching and burn-beating; serve as treasurer of the colony; supervise the merchandise; keep the accounts; provide methods for raising funds whenever necessary, and appoint judges. With all these responsibilities and privileges the new director set to work. His presence was welcomed by the settlers and their morale was greatly improved. Rysinge opened trade for all, thus ending the monopoly of the company, although there was a tax of 2% on exports. Land was available for purchase in fee simple from either the company or the Indians. Sweden would continue to assist the colony. Rysinge established laws regulating land ownership and the development of agriculture and lumbering. The legal status of the soldiers, servants and freemen was defined. The forts were repaired and strengthened, and the engineer, Lindström, laid out the streets of the future Wilmington, north of Fort Christina. Cattle that had been sent over by the Company were given to the farmers and more stock was obtained from Virginia.

In the first year of Rysinge's directorship the colonists, of whom there were more than 350, cleared the land in Swedish fashion, by felling the trees, allowing them to lay for a year, and then removed the finest timber for building and exportation. The branches were burned and rye was planted in the ashes. In the next year the land was ready for the plow. The fields were fenced in, and roads were laid out. The colony was not completely self-supporting though. Meat and other commodities were purchased from the Indians and the English. Rysinge had sent the petition of grievances against Printz to Sweden, and in addition requested full authority on judicial matters. He issued a constitution for the colony on January 11, 1655, but in that year the Dutch took over the colony. Under the Swedish dominion the colony had prospered, the population had increased, land was cleared and substantial houses were built.

When the Dutch in New Amsterdam learned of the surrender of Fort Casimir to Rysinge in 1654, Peter Stuyvesant, the governor of the Dutch colony, reported the event to the Dutch West India Company's headquarters in Holland. News travelled slowly of course, but the Directors in Amsterdam made immediate preparations to drive Sweden from the Delaware. One armed vessel was sent from Holland with two hundred soldiers on board, and it reached New Amsterdam in August, 1655. Stuyvesant obtained the services of six other vessels in the New Amsterdam harbor, and after prayer and fasting, set sail in the direction of the Delaware Bay. Rysinge learned of the Dutch plans through Indians, although Stuyvesant had hoped to surprise the Swedes. The Swedish director made immediate plans to fortify and defend Fort Trinity (Casimir). Sven Schute, the commander, surrendered to the Dutch without a conflict, and Fort Trinity again became Fort Casimir. Rysinge was at fort Christina, and although he was advised of the overpowering numbers of the Dutch, sent about a dozen men to re-enforce the Swedish garrison at Fort Trinity. Needless to say they were of little use, several of them having been captured en route. Fort Christina was the next center of Dutch attack, and it was besieged for twelve days before Rysinge and Stuyvesant reached an agreement. Stuyvesant was anxious to bring his Delaware campaign to a close because news had reached him from New Amsterdam detailing attacks by Indians upon that town and the surrounding country that had taken place in the governor's absence. After conferring with Rysinge, to whom he offered to return Fort Christina so that he could hurry back to Manhattan, it was finally decided that the Swedish director should return to Europe. Colonists who desired to go with him could do so, and those who preferred to remain in America were required to swear allegiance to the Dutch.

John Paul Jacquet became permanent vice-director and magistrate of the Delaware section of the New Netherlands, and served from 1655 to 1657. Andreas Hudde was appointed secretary and had the duties of sheriff too. Elmerhuysen Klein served as commissary. Jacquet was authorized to have supreme command over all persons on the river. He was expected to maintain order; concentrate the citizens in villages of from 16 to 20 persons; establish a town south of Fort Casimir; levy taxes on the land at the rate of 24 cents for each two acres, yearly; levy an excise on brandy, wine and beer, except that which was distilled for domestic consumption; and to treat the Indians of the surrounding country kindly. The government of the territory was to be effected through a council composed of Jacquet, Hudde, Klein and two sergeants, except in civil cases when two freemen were to be called in instead of the military officials. A policy of free trade was adopted temporarily, but after a year it was abandoned and fixed prices again became the vogue.

While the Dutch took over the Delaware River settlements, the Swedish ship "Mercurius" was on its way from Sweden to America with 110 passengers. The Dutch success was not known in Europe at the time the vessel left port. After some controversy those on board disembarked at Tinicum and made their homes among their friends. For several years there had been a

marked difference between the Swedish settlement north of Fort Christina and the Dutch settlements south of it. More than 200 Swedes and Finns resided in the vicinity of Upland, and among them lived such leaders as Gregorius Van Dyck, Captain Sven Schute and Lieutenant Elias Gyllengren. Evidently the Dutch government was ineffective among them, for they disregarded it and set up an organization of their own. Schute was the captain; Anders Dalbo, lieutenant; Jacob Swensson, ensign; Olof Stille, Matts Hansson, Peter Rambo and Peter Cock, magistrates: Gregorius Van Dyck, sheriff. Stuyvesant was shrewd enough to recognize them when they sent their representatives to him for instructions as to their duties. They suggested that they needed an officer to serve writs so that laws could be enforced, and asked that they might be permitted to go to Fort Altena, as Fort Christina was now called, for military aid in case the necessity arose. Although other representatives of the Dutch government opposed him, Stuyvesant fulfilled the petitions of the Swedes and Finns. The Dutch in the vicinity of Nieuer Amstel (the town that had been laid out near Fort Casimir) continued to fear Swedish uprisings, and made repeated efforts to center them in villages, but to no avail. The Swedes cooperated with the Dutch and later with the English, although under the Dutch regime they begged permission to remain neutral in case of war, and Stuyvesant, to the consternation of the Dutch officials in Amsterdam acquiesced in the matter. Intermarriage was an important factor in promoting cooperation.

The city of Amsterdam became the owner of the land south of the Christina River in April, 1657. The Dutch West India Company had not been successful in meeting its financial obligations, so Amsterdam, in lieu of the debts, took over a portion of the Delaware River colony. The territory in the vicinity of the present New Castle became known as Nieuer Amstel, and was the City's Colony, while Fort Altena and the Swedish settlements north of it remained the property of the Company. For the six years of divided ownership that followed many sharp controversies arose as to which officials had chief jurisdiction over the colonies. Jacob Alrichs, director of the City's Colony, deferred to Governor Stuyvesant frequently concerning conditions in Nieuer Amstel. Jacquet remained in charge of the northern section only, and in a short while Andreas Hudde was appointed commissary and took over Jacquet's duties at Fort Altena, the center of the Company's colony. Hudde found his tasks light, because the Swedes and Finns were accustomed to handle their own affairs, so he frequently assisted Alrichs at Nieuer Amstel. Hudde's absences from Fort Altena resulted in a marked diminution of fees in furs and other exports. Peter Stuyvesant visited the Delaware and decided to appoint William Beekman, a substantial Hollander from New Amsterdam, as the Company's vice-director, and commissary. Beekman's authority extended into the Upland section of our county. He was directed to provide defences for the public safety, administer laws and look out for the best interests of the Company. It was expected that he would make regular trips to Nieuer Amstel to look over the cargoes of incoming and outgoing trading vessels to see that they had been properly evaluated and taxed. His presence at Nieuer Amstel was questioned there, because the

city of Amsterdam was in authority. Much confusion arose over the relative positions of the two Dutch colonies, one authorized by the States-General of Holland, and the other by the authorities of the city of Amsterdam. This controversy has little bearing on our history because that section of the Company's colony with which we are concerned managed its own affairs admirably. There were about 130 men of military age in the Company's colony in 1659, and most of them were Swedes or Finns. They were eminently respectable, peace-loving, thrifty people, whose farms were gradually extending to the west, north and south. They were decidedly more prosperous than the City's colony at Nieuer Amstel, where the marsh land which surrounded it bode evil for the health of the inhabitants. Malignant epidemics of fever spread through Nieuer Amstel in 1657, 1658 and 1659. To add to the discomforts of the afflicted there, the crops were extremely poor in the latter year. Discouraged, many families moved to Maryland and Virginia. As if their troubles were not enough, representatives from the Maryland colony came to Nieuer Amstel with the explanation that Lord Baltimore rightfully owned the section, and the remaining citizens registered much concern. Alrichs died in December, 1659, and a sort of reign of terror became effective at Nieuer Amstel and its environs when his successor, Alexander D'Hinoyossa came into power. The latter's influence was felt at Fort Altena, in New Amsterdam, and even in Holland. He was tyrannical, domineering and unscrupulous, protecting the guilty in extreme criminal cases. Beekman was unable to work with him, and refused when the situation arose, to work under him. The Company lost its control on the Delaware in 1663, and D'Hinoyossa, who had gone to Holland to urge the city of Amsterdam to get complete control of the Company's colony, returned as director. Stuyvesant was no longer looked to as a superior and Beekman, had he remained at Fort Altena, would have been subjected to the bullying of D'Hinoyossa, no longer in the position of colleague, but a superior officer. But Beekman, who was a likeable man, sincere and humane in his efforts for the Company, begged Stuyvesant to transfer him to another post. Stuyvesant sent him elsewhere as a commissary, and Beekman lived to become an outstanding citizen of New York, while many of his descendants have become prominent in the professional and social life of America. The new combination of City and Company was displeasing to the Swedes and Finns of the Company's colony. Although D'Hinoyossa tried repeatedly to extend his authority over them they refused to take the oath of allegiance to the new government. Their refusal, aside from the general dislike of D'Hinoyossa, was based upon trade regulations which he tried to establish. These regulations forbade private trade in furs and tobacco, and were to become effective one year and six weeks after D'Hinoyossa's return from Holland. It was the good fortune of the colony, for such it must have seemed to them, that D'Hinoyossa's sun was setting. A new era was at hand in which Dutch jurisdiction in America was brought to an end.

For some time New Netherland had been thriving on English trade. This was a violation of the English Navigation Acts which expressly provided that English vessels, whether from England or from the English col-



FRIEND'S SCHOOL, CHESTNUT STREET BEYOND 25TH STREET, CHESTER.

onies in America should buy all articles of trade from English merchants, and sell all produce to them. Many vessels from the English colonies formed the habit of trading at New Amsterdam, and thus incurred the resentment of the British lords of trade and the crown. It was decided to put a stop to such activities, so James, Duke of York was granted the territory, including the present New York and New Jersey, by the king. There were other reasons for the grant too. The Hudson and Mohawk Rivers were the gateways to the fur trading sections of the north and northwest, and London saw hopes of rivalling Paris as the fur center of the world. The Duke of York planned to create a crown colony from New Netherland, but at first made no plans to take over the Delaware section because of the indefinite claims of Lord Baltimore. Thus in the summer of 1664 an English fleet appeared in the harbor at New Amsterdam from Boston, where they had made an extensive visit. Stuyvesant, who knew of the presence of a British fleet on this side of the Atlantic was misled by the protracted stay in Boston, and was at Fort Orange (Albany) when news of the arrival of the fleet reached him. He hastened home, and gathered all the available men together for the defense of the colony. There were about 400 men in all, and although there was little powder and few guns, they warded off the British for ten days. By that time the citizens were urging Stuyvesant to surrender, and he finally acquiesced. The articles of capitulation were signed on September 6, 1664, and Fort Amsterdam became Fort James, and New Amsterdam, New York. The English guaranteed the Dutch residents liberty and property; free trade with England; liberty of conscience; the choice of leaving the colony or remaining there after taking the oath of allegiance to England; and the right to choose their own inferior officers and magistrates. None of the provisions were oppressive, and the new governor, Colonel Richard Nicholls, was a sympathetic, able administrator. The majority of the citizens remained because they received courteous treatment and were assured of protection to a greater degree than under the Dutch. The grant of land made to the Duke of York extended only along the eastern side of the Delaware River, but it was decided that if Maryland made no definite claims to the settlements of Dutch and Swedes on the west shore the Duke's authority could extend over it also. Nicholls sent Sir Robert Carr to the Delaware with directions to stipulate the following with regard to surrender to the British: All munitions of war were to be turned over to England; the residents were to be permitted to exercise liberty of conscience; in the future their trade was to be carried on according to the regulations of the English Navigation Acts; the citizens were to be guaranteed protection of life and property; existing laws governing civil rights would continue to be effective; and the Swedish and Dutch magistrates then in power were to remain at their posts for a period of six months provided they swore allegiance to Great Britain. With these instructions Carr and his two vessels appeared in the Delaware Bay. They sailed up stream to the Swedish settlements in Upland with the purpose of obtaining their allegiance so there would be no possibility of the Swedes aiding the Dutch in resistance. The Swedes acquiesced at once, but D'Hinoyossa resisted. In the struggle that ensued 3 Dutchmen

were killed and 10 wounded. The English then looted the town, destroyed property, and sent the remaining Dutch soldiers to Virginia where they were sold as servants. In these matters Carr did not follow Nicholl's directions, and although he and his subordinates confiscated property for themselves, Carr was shortly afterward removed from command. Robert Needham and Colonel Francis Lovelace served on the Delaware from 1664 to 1668, and Captain John Carr served from 1668 to 1673.

The Dutch and English, who had been at war, signed a treaty of peace at Breda in July, 1667. It was not long however before hostilities were resumed and affected New York for a short time. Admiral Evertsen and a fleet of Dutch vessels arrived at New York on August 7, 1673. Two days later the English had surrendered and New York became New Orange. Nieuwer Amstel submitted to the return of Dutch authority under which the people were permitted to retain their property; were granted liberty of conscience; freedom to trade with anyone; and exemption from the payment of ground taxes or excises on liquors until May 1676. All of the privileges were subject to the submission of the residents to the Dutch allegiance. Plans were made for the establishment of courts at Nieuwer Amstel and at Upland. The citizens of those districts were to choose eight magistrates for each. Peter Alrichs, a nephew of the late director, Jacob Alrichs, was made commander and sheriff of the Delaware section under the authority of Anthony Colve, Governor of New Netherland. This state of affairs continued for less than a year and the English returned and took over the Dutch colonies, directing their activities for the next century.

With the reappearance of the English, and the restoration of English control, all English officers who had held positions in the colonies under the first period of their dominion, were returned to their posts, except the governor of New York who was replaced by Sir Edmund Andros. The Duke of York granted the present New Jersey to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret and in 1665 Philip Carteret, brother of the proprietor, arrived to govern the colony. Some question arose as to the extent of his jurisdiction, but it had little effect upon the Swedish communities in Upland. Andros recognized the authority of the court there, and on September 23, 1676, six residents were commissioned justices of the peace with jurisdiction of the Delaware River for the period of a year. The term, jurisdiction of the Delaware River, referred to the settlements north of Christina Creek only. These magistrates included, Peter Cock, Peter Rambo, Israel Helme, Lars Andriesson, Wuolle Swain (Swensson), and Otto Ernest Cock. Any three or more of these officers could act as a Court of Judicature, and were empowered to decide all matters involving amounts less than twenty pounds without appeal. When more serious cases arose, such as those involving life or banishment, they were to be presented before the Court of Assizes in New York. Unless the Court of Judicature decided otherwise the oldest justice of the peace was expected to serve as president. In small cases, involving matters less than five pounds, the court could make decisions without a jury. The court could also enact local laws, provided that they coincided with the law of the colony, or the Duke's Laws as they are more commonly

known. All records were to be kept in English, and the name of a man to serve as secretary was to be presented by the court to Governor Andros for his approval. All levies made by the court had to be passed upon by the governor before they could become effective, except in extreme cases. The court was expected to keep records of all public expenses and revenues, and reports were to be made yearly at the General Court of the Delaware River. The financial report was then to be submitted to the governor. The Court of Judicature was made the center at which applications for land warrants could be made. Only 50 acres per head could be granted except in special cases. A surveyor was provided, whose duty it was to survey new warrants of land upon the order of the court. Then the governor affixed his signature to the warrants. The court was to convene once a month, and more often if necessary.

Captains John Collier and Edmund Cantwell were the English commanders of the Delaware section. On November 14, 1676 they administered the oath of office to the six Upland justices of the peace whose names appear above. Ephraim Herman was appointed clerk. This first court under the Duke of York's dominion heard various cases. Assault and battery, attachment of goods for debt, disputed land titles, destruction of property, Indian affairs and cases involving indentured servants were among those tried. Captain Collier sat as judge in this court and he was reprimanded for assuming that capacity by Governor Andros on July 8, 1677. Evidently the governor was anxious to encourage self-government among the Upland residents, as far as it could be carried out without affecting his position and powers. Captain Christopher Billop received the appointment of commander and sub-collector of customs on the Delaware on August 13, 1677. At the same time Andros ordered that all land owners should make report of the location and condition of their holdings, whether cleared for farming or not, and how many buildings and roads had been constructed on them. Definite information on these matters was necessary before new patents for land could be granted by the governor. Moreover, land holders who could not present patents were assured that they could obtain them by reporting to the governor's office. Many controversies arose, and it is thought that in many cases the influence of Englishmen who wished to take over the well-developed Swedish holdings, was felt in the decisions of the governor.

The court of Upland met again on November 13, 1677. Neels Laersen at whose house the court met was allowed 200 guilders for the meals of the justices and the other officers. By this time many Englishmen had arrived in the neighborhood, and with the increased population many problems arose. It was decided that the public debt should be paid by taxes levied on each of the 136 taxable inhabitants who were to pay 26 guilders apiece. The taxes were payable in wheat, valued at 5 guilders a scipple or bushel; rye and barley, at 4 guilders a scipple; Indian corn at 3 guilders a scipple; tobacco and pork at 8 stivers a pound; bacon at 16 stivers a pound, or in wampum and skins at current prices. Captain Cantwell, who was the high sheriff, was authorized to receive or collect the tax from which he was to have 5 shillings per pound for his work.

The responsibilities of the court became so great, and the number of cases to be tried increased to such an extent that it was deemed advisable to find a more suitable place of meeting, one that could be devoted exclusively to the use of the court. A blockhouse, built in Upland while Lovelace was governor under the first period of English control, was chosen by the court, and put in readiness for the meeting held on March 12, 1678. At this session warrants for 2,100 acres of land, mostly on the Schuylkill River, were recorded. Two cases, involving slavery or indenture, were prosecuted. Later courts took up similar matters. When the court convened on June 18th and 19th in 1678 it was deemed necessary to provide an asylum for insane patients. A blockhouse at Amesland was constructed to care for the mentally ill. On November 12th of the same year, at its meeting, the Upland Court ordered every resident within its jurisdiction to build roads and bridges on his property in such a manner that definite means of communication could be established from one farm or estate to another. This requirement had to be fulfilled within two months after the meeting of the court, or the property owners who failed to comply would become subject to fines of 25 guilders. Upland became generally known as Upland County, and the region around Nieuer Amstel, or New Castle, was called New Castle County. the boundary between these two counties was set at the north side of Stone Creek in a bend of the Delaware River to Oldman's Point on the eastern side of the river. Christina Creek had been the old line of division. Town lots were, also laid out and sold in Upland County. The Upland Court could not convene in the summer of 1679 because of an epidemic that was prevalent in the county.

Governor Andros issued new commissions for magistrates on June 8, 1680. Two sons of Peter Cock, Otto Ernest Cock, and Lass Cock, were among them. The others were Israel Helms, Henry Jones and George Brown. Although Otto Ernest Cock succeeded his father as president of the court, the presence of the two Englishmen among those chosen as justices of the peace is evidence of the changed conditions on the river. The first court at which these new justices of the peace sat had few cases. Among other things, it was decided that the expenses of the court should be met by an assessment of 5 guilders or one scipple of wheat on each taxable resident. In a short time Kingsessing was chosen as the seat of justice because of the great growth of the population. Erick Cock, another son of Peter Cock, was appointed constable to supplement the work of other similar officials who felt the need of assistance in their greatly increased duties. Before another decade passed the character of the population along the Delaware changed. William Penn became proprietor of Pennsylvania on March 4, 1681, and under his administration thousands of Englishmen flocked to the Delaware, and the old Swedish and Finnish settlers were assimilated.

CHAPTER V.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT UNDER THE PENNS.

AFTER William Penn became proprietor of Pennsylvania on March 4, 1681, the history of Delaware County became essentially the history of Pennsylvania. The period of government from the date of the signing of the charter by King Charles II through the Revolutionary War has received so much attention in earlier volumes that it will be but briefly reviewed here. Admiral Penn, father of the proprietor, had given extensive financial aid to the crown, and it was in payment of the crown's obligations that Pennsylvania was granted to William Penn. The latter was an idealist, who had suffered much for the cause of the Society of Friends, and saw in the ownership of an American colony an opportunity to make practical demonstrations of his principles. He was destined to make frequent deviations from his original plans, and the type of government that was finally evolved under the proprietary differed from that originally planned.

The boundaries as defined in the charter were the Delaware River on the east, from a point twelve miles north of New Castle up the river to the 43rd degree of north latitude, providing of course that the river extended to that degree, and if not, beyond the source of the river along the meridian line to the 43rd degree of northern latitude. The western limits were set five degrees of longitude from the eastern boundary. The southern boundary, which involved Delaware County, was to be a circle drawn at a radius of twelve miles northward and westward from the center of the town of New Castle to the 40th degree of northern latitude and then along it to the western boundary.

The inhabitants of Pennsylvania, most of whom resided in the present Chester and Delaware Counties, received a declaration issued by King Charles II, on April 2, 1681, informing them of the grant made to Penn, and asking for obedience to the wishes of the proprietor. Penn, who was unable to come to the province at once, sent a letter to the citizens through the agency of his cousin, William Markham, whom he had designated deputy-governor. The letter, dated April 8, 1681, follows:

"My friends.—I wish you all happiness, here and hereafter. These are to let you know that it hath pleased God, in his providence, to cast you within my lot and care. It is a business that, though I never undertook before, yet God has given me an understanding of my duty, and an honest mind to do it uprightly. I hope you will not be troubled at your change, and the king's choice, for you are now fixed at the mercy of no governor that comes to make his fortune great; you shall be governed by laws of your own making, and live a free, and, if you will, a sober and industrious people. I shall not usurp the right of any, or oppress his person. God has furnished me with a better resolution, and has given me his grace to keep it. In short, whatever sober and free men can reasonably desire for the security

and improvement of their own happiness, I shall heartily comply with and in five months resolve, if it pleases God, to see you. In the meantime, pray submit to the commands of my deputy so far as they are consistent with the law, and pay him those dues, (that formerly you paid to the order of the governor of New York), for my use and benefit, and so I beseech God to direct you in the way of righteousness, and therein prosper you and your children after you. I am your true friend.

WILLIAM PENN.

London, 8th of the month called April, 1681."

Markham received his instructions as deputy-governor on April 10th of the same year and was empowered to carry out the following instructions for governing the province. A council of nine members was to be called over which the deputy governor was to preside. Penn's letter to the colonists was to be read to them, as was the king's declaration. Each resident was then to give his affirmation to the authority of Penn. Markham was to definitely establish the boundaries of Pennsylvania; set out, rent or sell lands; erect courts, appoint sheriffs, justices of the peace and other local officers, so that the government might function effectively at once. He was also authorized to call upon any citizens for assistance in suppressing riots, the apprehension and conviction of persons guilty of crimes, and indeed accomplish whatever was lawfully possible for the peace, safety and welfare of the residents. The records of the Upland Court, kept from the date of the Duke of York's establishment of his regime, were officially closed on June 21, 1681.

Markham must have come to America from Europe immediately after his appointment. Although there is no record of his arrival, he was in New York in June, 1681. He selected a council of nine men at Upland on August 3rd of that year. They were Otto Ernest Cock and Lasse Cock of the older Swedish residents; Robert Wade, the celebrated Quaker; Morgan Drewet, William Woodmanse, William Clayton, William Warner, Thomas Fairman and James Sandilands. The latter is said to have been influential later when Penn chose the site for his center of government. One year later, on August 30, 1682, Penn and a party of about 100 friends left Deal, England on the ship "Welcome" for Pennsylvania. After a journey of two months, during which an epidemic of smallpox developed on board and nearly one-third of the voyagers died, they arrived at New Castle. Penn made his initial appearance there on October 27th, and immediately produced two deeds made to him by the Duke of York for "the town of New Castle and twelve miles about it, and also for the two lower counties." The next day two representatives of the Duke of York made the official transfer of the territory. The ceremonies included the delivery to Penn of the Fort at New Castle, and the "delivery of turf and twig and water and soil of the River Delaware." The residents of New Castle and its environs then acknowledged the new proprietor and promised to bear allegiance to him. Later on the same day the "Welcome" moved up the Delaware to Upland. There Penn entered the present state of Pennsylvania near Essex House, the home of Robert and Lydia Wade, about 200 yards from Chester Creek, near the

Delaware River. Markham was there to greet the proprietor, and delivered a letter, which referred to the boundary line, to Penn from Lord Baltimore. Much of Markham's time during the year previous to Penn's arrival had been spent in conferences with Lord Baltimore and his agents.

After several weeks spent in Upland, Penn left for New York and after his return spent the remaining weeks of 1682 and the winter of 1683 at the Boar's Head Inn, Chester. The most logical reason advanced for the change in name of Upland is that many English who became residents of the vicinity at this time were natives of Cheshire, England. The site of Philadelphia was chosen for the center of government during this winter too. Penn originally hoped to establish his capital at Chester, but when Markham arrived it was already a town, and the surrounding lands were under cultivation. The fact that a town was already in the process of development might have been a good reason to choose it for the capital. But Penn was not absolutely certain of his title to the land, since Lord Baltimore claimed that by his grant from King Charles I in 1632 the northern boundary of Maryland was to be that part of the Delaware Bay along which the 40th degree of north latitude ran. An error in geography disclosed the 40th degree of north latitude as extending along a line far north of the bay, indeed north of Philadelphia. Baltimore's heirs could not press their claims while the Duke of York was owner of the disputed territory because he was the brother of the king, but when its title was transferred to Penn a better opportunity presented itself. Since Chester lay below the 40th degree of north latitude, and within the disputed area, it is likely that Penn decided to establish his capital elsewhere. Thus the site of Philadelphia was chosen. The boundary was not definitely fixed until just before the Revolutionary War. In 1767 King George III ratified the claim of Penn's heirs.

Penn directed all of the sheriffs of the colony on November 18, 1682 to inform the freemen in their districts that an assembly would meet at Chester on December 6th. Some time just before the meeting of the assembly the settled area in present Pennsylvania was divided into the counties of Chester, Bucks and Philadelphia. When the assembly met, the most important activities were the annexation of the three lower counties, now comprising the state of Delaware; the naturalization of the resident Swedes, Finns and Dutch; and the discussion of 90 bills, drawn up by Penn, from which more than 60 chapters of the great body of laws, later effective in the colony, were taken. The assembly sat for four days, and the men who constituted its membership were English Quakers for the most part. Liberty of conscience was established as the primary right of all settlers within the bounds of Pennsylvania, but required office holders and voters to acknowledge a belief in the divinity of Jesus Christ. The penal laws, which have become famous in the history of public welfare in Pennsylvania, had their origin at this meeting. Prisons were to be conducted as workhouses, so that those incarcerated would have an opportunity to overcome the difficulties that forced them to retire from active contact with their fellowmen. Trial by jury was provided for, although in accordance with the practices of the Society of Friends, no oaths were to be administered. Murder was punishable by death, and provisions

were made against minor crimes, such as theft, while swearing, drunkenness, card-playing and scolding were also subject to fines of various sorts. Another law required the usage of the Friends' terms for days of the week and months of the year. Thus the week days beginning with Sunday were designated 1st, 2nd, 3rd day etc., while the months of the year beginning with March were denoted 1st month, 2nd month etc. This government underwent changes at Chester on March 19, 1683 when the Act of Settlement was adopted by the general assembly. The assembly which had consisted of all the freemen during the first year was to number 36 men or 6 from each county. A second Frame of Government was drawn up and adopted on April 2, 1683, by which the number of councilmen could not be reduced to less than 18, or enlarged to number more than 72 men. The assembly was limited to no less than 36 members and could be increased to number no more than 200. The powers of the governor were curtailed, and here is evidence of the beginning of the long struggle for power between the assembly, council, governor and proprietors. The governor was prohibited from having three votes in the council as had originally been planned, and he could do nothing without the consent of the latter body. One-third of the members of the council were designated the Standing Council. In case of the death of the proprietor while his direct heir was a minor, the guardian of the heir was to govern the province. The proprietor had the absolute right to appoint officers during his lifetime, and although the right to land was guaranteed the owner if he could prove his claims, the proprietor could exact rent or service if he desired. The citizens were permitted to hunt and fish at large, except on private property or on manors owned by Penn and his friends.

In 1683 the population of Pennsylvania was centered in the present Delaware County at Chester, Marcus Hook, Darby and Haverford. The 23 boatloads of English settlers who came here during the first year of Penn's regime rapidly changed the character of the inhabitants, so that the centers of population were notably Quaker. In the northern part of the then Chester County, a group of Welsh immigrants acquired a tract of 40,000 acres of land which came to be known as the Welsh Tract. These Welsh were Quakers too, and had hoped to settle along the Delaware River. But upon their arrival they found Philadelphia established, so they selected territory west of it. Their struggles to carry out their plans and establish a Welsh Barony will be treated under the townships which now comprise the area of their settlement.

The Council met 57 times in 1683 and Penn made purchases of land from the Indians. Other tracts were purchased in 1684 and they included the land between the Schuylkill River and Chester Creek; and the land as far south and west as the Chesapeake Bay and the Susquehanna River. The Indians received the following articles in payment for the former tract: 150 fathoms of wampum; 14 blankets, 15 guns, 3 great kettles, 15 small kettles, 16 pairs of stockings, 7 pairs of shoes, 6 caps, 12 gimlets, 6 drawing knives, 15 pairs of scissors, 15 combs, 5 papers of needles, 10 tobacco boxes, 15 tobacco tongs, 32 pounds of powder, 3 papers of beads, 2 papers of red lead, 15 coats, 15 shirts, 15 axes, 15 knives, 30 bars of lead, 18 glasses, 15 hoes

and a quantity of yard goods. While Penn was in England in 1685, on matters pertaining to the boundary dispute with Lord Baltimore, Lasse Cox suggested to the Council that they purchase another section of land from the Indians. This was accomplished, and the land from Duck Creek to Chester Creek along the west shore of the Delaware River, and inland as far as a man on horseback could ride for two days, was transferred to them by the Indians who received many articles similar to those above mentioned, and 100 Jews Harps. One is inclined to comment upon the variability of Indian desires. The guns, powder, beads, etc., can be understood, but the payment of Jews Harps offers food for thought.

Meetings of the Assembly were held in Philadelphia after 1683. The Council defined the boundaries of Chester County at their meeting there on April 1, 1685, as follows: "The County of Chester to begin at the mouth or entrance of Bough Creek upon the Delaware River, being the upper end of Tinicum Island, and soe up that creek dividing the said Island from ye Land of Andros Boone & Company; from thence along the several courses thereof to a Large Creek called Mill Creek: from thence up the several courses of the said Creek to a W. S. W. Line, which line divided the Liberty Lands of Philadelphia from Several Tracts of Land belonging to the Welsh and other inhabitants; and from thence E. N. E. by a line of Marked Trees 120 perches, more or less; from thence N. N. W. by the Herford (Haverford) Township 1000 perches, more or less; from thence E. N. E. by ye Land belonging to Jno. Humphreys 110 perches, more or less; from thence N. N. W. by ye land of John Eckley 880 perches, more or less; from thence continuing the said Course to the Scoolkill River, which said Scoolkill River afterwards to be the natural bounds."

In 1686 Penn changed the executive government to one of five commissioners. Two years later Captain John Blackwell was appointed governor. He was not a Quaker and had continued quarrels with the Council. He was succeeded, upon his return to England in 1690, by Thomas Lloyd, who as president of the Council, found the many affairs of the government on his hands. At this time France and England were at war both in Europe and in America. James, the former Duke of York, was driven from the English throne in the Revolution of 1688, and was succeeded by William and Mary. England asked the colony for financial assistance in her efforts to defray the expenses of the wars. This was in opposition to the doctrines of the Society of Friends, so the Quakers who were in the majority in Pennsylvania, refused aid. The Swedes and Finns, however, volunteered assistance. Penn in the meantime had come into disfavor with the new king and queen. A friend of James, the former ruler, he was looked upon with distrust. On several occasions the proprietor was summoned to appear before the Privy Council, and eventually had to go into retirement because of rumors that he was a sympathizer with the Papists. In 1691 a struggle for supremacy within the colonial government between Quakers and Non-Quakers came into prominence. The six members of the Council who represented the lower counties, now the state of Delaware, withdrew, formed their own Council and assumed their own executive powers. Penn's position

with relation to the crown was so insecure that on April 26, 1693, Pennsylvania became a crown colony, when the commission to Governor Benjamin Fletcher of New York, was read in Philadelphia. Fletcher was to govern the Quaker colony with New York, while William Markham was assigned the post of Lieutenant-Governor. The upper and lower counties again united, while the Assembly steadfastly refused to contribute money for military protection against the French and Indians. Fletcher had required the members of the Council to take the oath of allegiance to his government, a request that Thomas Lloyd refused to fulfill. William Markham and Lasse Cox (Cock) were among those who acquiesced. Pennsylvania continued as a crown colony until March 26, 1695 when Penn was again recognized as proprietor. The latter retained Markham as deputy-governor, and in 1696 a new government, more expressive of the will of the people, was effected. Markham and the Assembly were its sponsors, and according to its provisions legislation could originate in both Council and Assembly. The Assembly was also empowered to decide upon its own adjournment. The governor was not permitted to perform any public act without the consent of a majority of the members of the Council.

Penn made his second visit to his colony in 1699, when he remained here with his family for two years. An epidemic of yellow fever spread through the colony at this time too, and because of its severity Chester Court was forced to adjourn. Parliament again took up the matter of abandoning proprietary colonies in America and establishing crown colonies in their stead. On November 1, 1701 Penn returned to England to support his claims, and never came to the colony again. Before he went to England he established a Council of State with 10 members, of whom Caleb Pusey and John Blunston represented the Delaware County section. An unpopular law was enacted at this time also. All land that had been taken up, irrespective of time, had to be re-patented. A warrant was granted to run the circular boundary line, that separates Delaware from Pennsylvania, in 1701, between the counties of Chester and New Castle. It had been the subject of much controversy, and although it did not establish the boundary between Lord Baltimore's colony and Penn's it divided the two sections whose interests had begun to differ. One of the problems most agitated in the boundary controversy was that referring to payment of taxes. Some land holders within the questioned territory were in doubt as to whom they should favor in paying them. The two counties assumed the expense of running the line "on the South by a circle drawn at twelve miles distance from New Castle northward and westwards unto the beginning of the fortieth degree of northern latitude and then by a straight line westwards to the limits of longitude above mentioned." Although the boundary was run in 1701 the legislature of the state did not confirm it until 1715.

The population of the county steadily drifted westward, and by 1702 Welsh residents of the northern part of the present Delaware County had extended their holdings into what is now Chester County. Courts in this period tried various cases, that were the result of the increased complexities of society. Decisions in some cases of the year 1703 recommended imprison-

ment as punishment. Such instances were rare in the early annals of the colony. A servant, found guilty of the theft of a horse and its trappings from a man not his master, was sentenced to seven years of additional labor under the master and the plaintiff. In order to impress society with the severity of his crime he was also required to wear the letter T, implying theft. Most of the early laws relating to apprenticeship carried with them the stipulation that a master should teach the apprentice how to read and write. In 1703 one apprentice called the Court's attention to the fact that his master failed to fulfill his obligations in those matters. The Court ordered the master to send the apprentice to school for a month, and instruct him himself for another month. When licenses for inns or taverns were to be granted the names of acceptable persons were recommended by the Court to the governor, who then acted upon them and issued the licenses. Changes in the jury system became effective in 1705. The Grand Jury had previously served for a year. By the changed methods Grand Juries were to be impanelled anew for each term of Court. At this time Chester communication facilities were increased with the construction of a bridge over Chester Creek. The first act to be passed in Pennsylvania that referred to the prohibition of negro slavery was that passed in 1712, when the importation of Indians and negroes into the colony for involuntary servitude, was forbidden. The act was later repealed for commercial reasons at the instance of the crown. The death of Queen Anne in 1714 made it necessary for the officials of the colony, who held their commissions indirectly through the influence of the crown, to renew them. Penn's death occurred in England on July 30, 1718. The years that followed until the American Revolution were colored with constant quarrels between his heirs, the governor and the assemblies.

In 1728 some members of the assembly, infuriated because of their treatment by citizens of Philadelphia, while attending to the affairs of the colony in the capital city, recommended that Chester be made the seat of the government. Although a bill was drawn up for that purpose, it failed to muster enough votes to gain passage. James Mather of Chester, and Henry Hockley, Henry Finney and Lazarus Finney of Chester County, enlisted the services of 58 indentured servants in a military expedition against the Spanish West Indies in 1738 and 1739. The masters of these servants, petitioned the colonial government for redress in the loss of labor of these men. Eventually the colony's loan office paid £515, 11s, 9d, to the masters in 1741.

The war with the French and Indians that preceded the Revolution in America, was characterized by spurts of action extending over a period of more than a decade and a half. Chester and vicinity were too thickly populated to be affected by the attacks of bands of Indians on the frontier. On the other hand they were in close proximity to the sea and more than one vessel bearing French emblems appeared in the Delaware Bay to strike fear into the neighborhood. The English government in 1746 asked the colony of Pennsylvania to supply 400 men for service against the French and Indians in Canada. Accordingly, a company of men was organized in the counties of Chester and New Castle under Captain John Shannon. They remained at Chester for a time, after which they were located at Albany, New York, for

a year. They were the victims of severe hardships, due to bad weather, poor food and the lack of proper clothing. A French privateer entered the Delaware Bay in 1747 and captured several vessels. The Chester County Military Association, whose members came to be known as the "Associators," was formed in 1747 and 1748. In other counties of the colony similar organizations grew up, with the purpose of guaranteeing all possible protection from invasions by sea. The experiences gained in the activities of the "Associators" proved invaluable during the Revolution. In 1748 epidemics of sickness prevailed throughout the colony. During the same year the "St. Michael" a Spanish privateer with 22 guns and 168 men ventured up the river as far as New Castle. The tide and unfavorable winds caused the vessel to retrace her course to the Delaware Bay where she captured several ships. Events such as this influenced the minds of the people and it is not unlikely that they served as a sort of preparation for the Revolution. In the governing bodies of the colony the Quakers and Presbyterians were at odds in 1748. Two justices of the peace in Chester County were reprimanded by the lieutenant-governor and the council for their attitude in enforcing laws among the Presbyterians.

An act of Parliament in 1751 made adjustments in the calendar by which Wednesday, September 2nd of that year was followed by Thursday, September 14th. The colony accepted the change and the Quakers at the Chester Monthly Meeting took the opportunity to make January the 1st month of their year instead of March which had been accepted as the first month in 1682. Chester County contributed 60 wagons for the use of General Braddock in the unfortunate march against Fort Duquesne in 1755. Two companies of men were recruited also, and after the defeat of Braddock in July they were stationed in Northampton County, under Captains Isaac Wayne and George Ashton, to protect the frontier settlements there from the Indians. News of Braddock's defeat deeply concerned the colony. The council received messages from Colonel William Moore on November 24th to the effect that 2000 inhabitants of Chester County were preparing to come to Philadelphia to demand that legislation be enacted for their protection. Conrad Weiser reported similar plans on the part of Berks County citizens. The governor advised all officials of the city and county of Philadelphia to prepare for the preservation of order. Sentiment against the French and Indians was bitter. The arrival at Philadelphia of three sloops on November 19th and 20th, carrying French from Acadia did not alleviate matters. The English government had attempted to force the French Acadians to take allegiance to the English crown. They refused, and their homes were destroyed, while they were taken captive and transported to the various English colonies, there to be parcelled out among the inhabitants. For a time they were not allowed to land, so great was the antagonism against Roman Catholics, but when illness developed on board the vessels, they were permitted, upon the advice of medical examiners, to disembark at Province Island. The Acadians themselves begged to be allowed to return to France, but eventually Quaker families befriended them, and did all in their power to exemplify Penn's ideals. In each county of the colony one Acadian family

was to be cared for in each township. Nathaniel Pennock, Nathaniel Grubb and John Hannum were commissioned to distribute Chester County's quota of the 500 Acadians. They had no resources of their own, so they actually became public charges. There are no records to show what families became residents of our county, although when the assembly passed an act in January, 1757, for the purpose of apprenticing children of the French Neutrals, as they were called, to families in the colony, a record was made of the names of those to whom the responsibility of caring for the children was given. In many instances this law was unpopular because the English Quakers feared the influences that might result from bringing French Catholics in contact with their families. The Colonial Records bear evidence of the problem of dealing with the Acadians, for there are references made to them from 1755 to 1761. It was estimated that up to the latter year the expense of caring for them cost the colonial government £7000. In the ensuing years they accepted their fate, and making the best of the situation, became assimilated by the English population.

The morale of the colony was improved materially in 1758 when General John Forbes made his victorious campaign at Pittsburgh. The activities of this general, for some reason, seem to've been overshadowed by the defeat of Braddock, three years earlier. Yet Forbes and his army proved victorious, and under his leadership three Chester County Companies aided in subduing the French at the "Forks of the Ohio." Captains, West, Haslet and Singleton led the local companies. During the following year 64 wagons and 256 horses were to be furnished by Chester County for the construction of Fort Pitt on the ruins of Fort Duquesne. However only part of that number of wagons and horses were supplied. The French were successfully quelled by 1763, and in the interim between that time and the Revolution, Pennsylvania, and the other colonies engaged in economic development, and in formulating political ideals not acceptable to the British crown.

CHAPTER VI

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

GREAT Britian became aware of the tremendous potentialities of the English colonies in America during the French and Indian War. The display of material wealth in contributions to the sustenance of the military organization of the English, as well as the man power available for actual service, caused the lords of finance in the mother country to speculate as to the possibility of using the colonies as a source of revenue. As a result, a decision was made to tax the colonies for revenue and to relieve the financial burdens of the English citizenry at home. Although a tax, suggested in 1754, had been indignantly opposed by the colonists then, their attitude was not taken seriously. This may have been due partly to the fact that assistance was readily given to the mother country whenever the need for such assistance was solicited. But on such occasions the colonial legislatures had originated bills providing the assistance. Thus the principle of the origin of the taxation legislation became the source of controversy, because the government of Great Britian expected the taxation to originate in the British parliament and be levied without the consent of the colonies. Accordingly taxes were levied on colonial imports and the trade with the Spanish and French West Indies was materially affected.

Chester was the center from which British revenue officers inspected the cargoes of vessels bound up river for Philadelphia. An incident expressing the opposition to the tax on imports occurred on November 23, 1771. Captain Thomas Muskett, representing the revenue department of the British government seized a vessel whose officers had refused to comply with the law necessitating an evaluation of their cargo. A pilot boat, noting the action of the revenue officer, came alongside and demanded Muskett's surrender. The latter hesitated, and was knocked down with some of his men, while the party of men from the pilot boat took the vessel captured by Muskett and sailed away. A proclamation was issued by Governor Richland Penn offering pardons to any one who would give information concerning the personnel of the pilot boat. Nothing was learned however, and thus interference with the execution of the law in this case became just one of many other phases of the expression of intense opposition to it. The Navigation Acts, as the laws providing for taxation were termed, received organized opposition in the Non-Importation Agreements of the colonies. Great Britian had relented a bit in 1770 when the act of 1767, placing a tax on imported glass, paper, painters' colors and tea, was repealed, and the tax limited to imported tea. Thus the colonists centered their attacks on the tea. In 1773 only a small amount had been imported. But the East India Company had in storage about 17,000,000 pounds of it. Influence was brought to bear on Parliament and it was agreed that the company could transport tea to any part of the world, free of the export

tax of 16d. a pound. Thus the actual price of the tea, even including the import tax of 3d. in America was much lower than it had ever been in the experiences of most of the colonists. But the low price was disregarded, and the principle continued to receive opposition. The East India Company was guaranteed from any loss that might result in the exportation of the product from its warehouses to America. Vessels appeared in most of the harbors along the Atlantic Coast laden with tea. In Boston, the famous tea party on December 16, 1773, showed the height of feeling there.

All during the autumn of 1773 indignation against the policy of Great Britain was expressed in Pennsylvania. A public meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia convened there on October 16th, for the purpose of ascertaining what position should be taken in the matter of the East India Company's tea vessel that was on its way to the colony. After deliberation, it was decided that any person participating in any way at the arrival of the tea vessel, that is in unloading it etc., should be considered inimical to the best interests of the country. In December the arrival of the ship "Polly," with Captain Ayres in command, was expected daily. The price of tea was high because the citizens were anxious to secure all they could get before the arrival of the English vessel. After days of anxious watching the "Polly" arrived at Chester on Christmas Day. She had been delayed because no pilot dared accompany her, and found it necessary to follow another vessel upstream. Leaders of the opposition to the tax at Chester sent word to Philadelphia of the appearance of the vessel immediately. Another public meeting of 8,000 Philadelphians then agreed on the following policy: the tea should not be landed; the vessel's arrival should not be officially recorded at the Custom House; the tea should be returned to England at once; a pilot was to take the vessel to Reedy Island; Captain Ayres might remain in Philadelphia for a day so as to procure provisions for the return voyage, but must make immediate preparations to return to England. Captain Ayres complied with these requests. Within two days after his arrival he turned the "Polly" back to England. Naturally he reported the lack of cordiality on the part of the colonists, and the refusal to permit the unloading of the cargo, to his superiors there. The Earl of Dartmouth wrote to Governor Penn on February 5, 1774, asking for an explanation of the treatment given the "Polly." Information is lacking concerning the governor's reply.

Boston was punished for the tea party when the Boston Port Bill was enacted in 1774, by which all vessels were forbidden to stop there, discharge or take on goods. As a whole the colonies expressed sympathy for the plight of the Massachusetts port. On June 18th Philadelphia's leading citizens called for a Continental Congress of representatives from all the colonies to consider the situation between them and the mother country. Circular letters were sent out on June 28th to outstanding men in each of the counties, urging that committees be appointed to represent them at the meeting to be held in Philadelphia on July 15th. Francis Richardson, Henry Hayes and Elisha Price were the Chester Countians who received letters. On July 4th they called a meeting of the voters of this county to be held

at Chester on July 13th for the purpose of choosing a county committee to be represented at Philadelphia. Francis Richardson served as chairman of the local gathering at which the following expressions of the attitude of our citizens were agreed upon: that allegiance be acknowledged to King George III; that the citizens have the right to personal property and its disposal; that the Boston Port Bill is unconstitutional; that the protection of American liberty is an indispensable right; that the city and county of Philadelphia were justified in calling a Congress; that Chester County citizens would agree to whatever constitutional measures Congress would adopt; that home manufactures be encouraged and as little imported material as possible be used until unpopular British acts be repealed; that Boston receive the support of the colonies in her position, and that material assistance be offered the citizens there. Francis Richardson, Elisha Price, John Hart, Anthony Wayne, John Sellers, Hugh Lloyd, William Montgomery, Francis Johnston, William Parker, Richard Riley, Thomas Hockley, Robert Mendenhall and John Fleming were chosen to represent the county at the Philadelphia meeting. Those who attended were Richardson, Price, Hart, Wayne, Lloyd, Sellers, Johnston and Riley. Price was a member of the committee that drafted a letter to the General Assembly of the colony asking that delegates to represent Pennsylvania at a Continental Congress be chosen. Two men from our present county of Delaware, John Morton and Charles Humphreys, were among those delegated. Plans developed with rapidity, and the First Continental Congress met in Philadelphia on September 5th. A bill, expressing the rights of the colonists was drawn up at once. Articles of Confederation were adopted on October 18th, after the congress had been in session for more than a month. After sending a message expressing loyalty to King George, the First Continental Congress adjourned on October 26th, with the understanding that another session would convene at the same place on May 10, 1775.

After the meeting of Congress issues between Great Britain and the American Colonies crystallized. As a result, the breach widened, although some of the older, more conservative leaders changed their earlier positions, fearful of absolute separation from England. Thus two parties were formed; one, made up of the wealthy and aristocratic who remained true to the crown; and the other, the great middle class and intellectuals, who supported Congress. There were some conservatives however, who by position and wealth would have been expected to remain loyal to Great Britain, but who realized that it was impossible for the colonies to return to their old position, and thus allied themselves with Congress. Upon the attitude and activities of the mother country much depended.

About 70 citizens of Chester County met at the Court House in Chester on December 20, 1774, "to be and continue from this time until one month after the rising of the next Continental Congress, with full power to transact such business, and enter into such associations as to them shall appear expedient." Anthony Wayne was chosen chairman of the organization, and Francis Johnston, secretary. It was agreed that any 12 members of the committee could carry out the work of the whole group, provided the 12

were in accord. It was also recommended that a Provincial Convention be called to which 12 members of the Chester County committee would be sent. The Provincial Convention met at Philadelphia on January 23, 1775 for a six day session. Chester County was represented there by Anthony Wayne, Hugh Lloyd, Richard Thomas, Francis Johnston, Samuel Fairlamb, Lewis Davis, William Montgomery, Joseph Musgrave, Joshua Evans, and Persifor Frazer. Two persons who were delegated failed to attend. One of the most important matters discussed at this convention was that of the importation of negroes for slaves. The convention voiced its opposition to such importation to the General Assembly.

The Chester County Committee met at the home of Richard Cheyney in East Caln on March 20, 1775. A committee was chosen to draft a petition to the Assembly asking for the freedom of slaves in Pennsylvania with particular emphasis upon the advisability of considering children free who were born of slave parents within the state. Money subscribed for the relief of Boston was to be received by Anthony Wayne. The committee adjourned to meet on May 31st. The events of Lexington and Concord changed the plans of the committee which met earlier, on May 22nd, at Chester. The members there resolved to assist the civil officers in the performance of their duties; to develop the military strength of the county, and at the same time maintain discipline, order, and respect for authority; maintain readiness to defend "the lives, liberties, and properties of ourselves and fellow countrymen against all attempts to deprive us of them." The military leaders of the county decided to organize the military forces available, on June 29, 1775. For this purpose the county was to be divided into districts in which battalions were to form, and from which officers were to be elected. On the following day the Assembly made provisions for field equipment for the militia, and organized a Council of Safety for Pennsylvania. There were to be 24 members in the council, and Richard Riley, who was a resident of the present Delaware County was one of them. Benjamin Bartholomew, Francis Johnston and Anthony Wayne were others. The latter, who was made a colonel, was put in charge of the defense of new boats that were being erected at the behest of Congress. The women of Pennsylvania were asked to supply neighboring physicians with old linen and scraped lint for use as bandages if the necessity arose. The Continental Congress decided on July 18, 1775 that all persons whose religious principles made it impossible for them to bear arms, were to give whatever assistance they could in other ways. This resolution was designed primarily to affect members of the Society of Friends, of whom there were many in our county.

The eastern boundary of Delaware County, the Delaware River, was an avenue of approach to Philadelphia and the interior of both New Jersey and Pennsylvania by water. Since Philadelphia was the meeting place of the Continental Congress and the leading city of the colonies, it was natural to suppose that it would become a center of attack by Great Britain. The Delaware River needed to be guarded, and the ingenious Franklin suggested the construction of barriers therein, that commonly became known as *chevaux-de-frise*. They consisted of large frames, constructed of wood, which were

filled with enough stones to insure sinking, and shod with iron that extended to the surface of the water. One of these structures was sunk within the bounds of our present county, across the main river opposite the upper end of Hog Island, and a little more than a mile below Red Bank. Richard Riley of Marcus Hook, who attended the provincial meeting in Philadelphia preliminary to the Continental Congress as a representative of Chester County, repeatedly urged that the war galleys constructed at the instance of Congress be stationed at the boundary of Pennsylvania and Delaware, below the chevaux-de-frise, so that ample protection would be afforded property above it. It was Riley's suggestion that the island opposite Marcus Hook would protect the galleys. The matter was considered by the authorities but no conclusions were reached, although both Riley and Anthony Wayne were anxious for such action. Wayne was the chairman of the Chester County committee that met at the Turk's Head, now West Chester, on September 25, 1775, and drew up resolutions disclaiming intentions of the colonies to gain complete independence from Great Britain. Obviously Wayne, who was a great military leader, was ignorant of the real sentiment of many of the American people.

The Council of Safety was re-appointed on October 19, 1775, and Nicholas Fairlamb of the present Delaware County was added to the list of members. A new committee of Chester County was selected on October 23rd. It was decided at this meeting that each member of the committee should ascertain how much powder was available in his section, and report the amount together with the price and the name of the owner, to the county chairman. A committee of correspondence was provided for at the same meeting. On December 26th, the Chester County committee at the recommendation of the Assembly, chose a number of men to be in readiness to represent them at a Provincial Convention should one be called within the following year. Francis Johnston, Anthony Wayne, James Moore, Caleb Davis, Dr. Samuel Kenedy, William Montgomery, Persifor Frazer and Richard Thomas were those delegated. Any 5 or more of them were authorized to represent the county.

The military organization took definite shape early in 1776, for on January 2nd of that year, Anthony Wayne's name was placed in nomination by the Council of Safety for the post of colonel of the 4th battalion, Chester County militia. The Continental Congress confirmed the nomination. Other officers for the 4th battalion were appointed in the three succeeding days. They were: Francis Johnston, appointed lieutenant-colonel on January 3rd; Nicholas Haussegger, major, on January 4th; Persifor Frazer, John Lacey, Caleb North, Thomas Robinson, Thomas Church, Frederick Vernor, James Moore and James Taylor, captains, on January 5th. All officers bearing the rank of major or its superior were recommended for appointment by the Council of Safety, while captains and officers lower in rank received their commissions directly from the council of Safety. Men of Chester County were recruited at Chester, and by February 9th the 4th battalion was encamped there. Wayne reported on the 17th that 560 officers and men were undergoing training in the 4th battalion, but that they had only 12 rifles and

20 muskets, and were in need of additional arms as well as various other supplies. Congress had on January 22nd issued orders to the companies to move to New York as soon as they were equipped. Wayne arrived in the latter place on April 26th, although 5 companies of the battalion were still in the vicinity of Philadelphia. Colonel Samuel Miles with 1,000 riflemen, organized in a regiment of two battalions, remained at Chester and Marcus Hook throughout April, to defend the Delaware River. The housing facilities were far from adequate for this sudden increase in population, and at various times tents were requisitioned to provide shelter. In addition only a minor portion of the men were equipped for active service. Rumors of the approach of a fleet of British war vessels were rife throughout the county during March and April. On March 25th they were reported to be on the way up the Delaware. The brig Lexington and 4 galleys were sent down from Philadelphia to meet the British off New Castle. On May 7th Colonel Miles and about 150 men, who were the only ones adequately equipped, marched to Wilmington to witness the action between the British men of war and the American galleys. The colonel reported that the galleys were hesitant in attacking the British, and although they were limited in their supplies of munitions, they might have been successful in taking a vessel or two had they had more experience. The troops at Chester moved to Philadelphia in June to guard the supplies there. Some of the men who had been inoculated for smallpox were quartered at Marcus Hook under the care of a physician during July. Richard Riley was asked by Colonel Miles to see that the men received proper attention there.

The Council of Safety urged citizens of Chester County during the winter and spring of 1776 to participate in the manufacture of saltpetre used in producing gunpowder. To that end instructors provided by Benjamin Brannan and Walter Finney presented themselves at the houses of Benjamin Brannan at Darby; Mr. Withy in Chester and Mr. Miller in Birmingham, in February and in March. All of these houses were located in the present Delaware County. Powder mills were constructed too, at the direction of the Council of Safety. One of these mills was that erected by Dr. Robert Harris in Springfield Township, this county, on Crum Creek, a few miles above Chester. After the first of June, 1776, the mill had a capacity of a ton of powder, weekly. Preparations for the defense of Philadelphia went on apace in June. No pilots were permitted to go down the river beyond Chester. In this manner precautions were taken so that the vessels of Great Britain could not ascertain the positions of the barriers. Captains of vessels were required to take oaths that they would discharge their pilots at Chester. Exceptions were made in a few instances when war vessels were allowed to carry pilots downstream. The pilots, when they arrived at Chester, had to return to Philadelphia within a limited time. Unfortunately one of the pilots, who had assisted in placing the chevaux de frise, became a confidant of the British and by information received through him they were able eventually to proceed to Philadelphia.

Public sentiment during the summer of 1776 reached the point when a definite break with Great Britain was deemed the only solution to the maze

of problems that had arisen. A majority of the citizens of the colonies, many of whom had never dreamed of independence, were now resolved upon attaining it. In May, 1776, the Continental Congress advised the legislatures of the various colonies to reorganize their governments to coincide with the wishes of the people. Pennsylvania was one of the colonies that expressed dissatisfaction with the government by the Assembly. To carry out the suggestions of Congress the Philadelphia Committee of Correspondence issued a call for a meeting of county representatives there on June 18th. Chester County delegates to that convention were: Colonels Richard Thomas, Thomas Hockley, William Montgomery, Hugh Lloyd, Evan Evans and Lewis Gronow; Majors William Evans, Caleb Davis, and Sketchley Morton; Captains Thomas Lewis, and Elisha Price, Samuel Fairlamb and Richard Riley. It was the opinion of the representatives that the provincial government was unsatisfactory, and they asked that another convention be planned at which a new government, expressive of the will of the people, would be established. This preliminary convention on June 18th provided for the election of representatives from each county to a constitutional convention. Before adjourning on June 24th they prepared a statement, signed by each of their number, to the effect that they were willing to support the Continental Congress in a measure "declaring the United Colonies free and independent States." When the final draft of the Declaration of Independence was presented to Congress for the approval of the members on July 4, 1776, John Morton of Ridley Township, Delaware County, voted for its adoption, while Charles Humphreys of Haverford Township, opposed it. In accordance with the plans of the preliminary convention at Philadelphia on June 18th, the convention to draw up a new constitution for Pennsylvania met at Philadelphia on July 15th. Benjamin Franklin was the presiding officer. For the time the convention assumed the legislative and executive functions of the state government. Those who were present from Chester County included, Benjamin Bartholomew, John Jacobs, Thomas Strawbridge, Robert Smith, John Hart, Samuel Cunningham, John Mackey and John Fleming. The Constitution for Pennsylvania drawn up by these men and their colleagues from the other counties was adopted by the convention on September 28th. It provided for a legislative body to be made up of one house or general assembly, and an executive or president to be chosen annually by the assembly from its members. Thus the executive power was diminished. An unusual feature of the constitution, which was not re-established in subsequent Constitutions of Pennsylvania, was the Council of Censors, who were expected to check upon the activities of the executive and legislative departments.

While the United Colonies were engaged in freeing themselves from Great Britain by proclamation, and new forms of government came into being, the activities that characterize any communities in times of war, went on. The Council of Safety on July 8, 1776, urged every one who had any lead in the form of window weights, clock weights, etc., to contribute their supplies of that article for the use of the Continental Army. Boats were on guard at Darby Creek continually. Some members of the militia were

stationed at Chester. The constant fear of attack from the sea by way of the Delaware Bay kept the citizens in continual uneasiness. Residents of Chester and Marcus Hook kept watch down the river lest British vessels appear before they could spread the alarm. Late in June they were reported off Sandy Hook, and after that Philadelphia received daily reports of their positions. On August 20th the word was received at Philadelphia that the British fleet was in the vicinity of Long Island, and all available forces were hurried to New York. The women of the county took over the occupations left by the men, and in many instances they shouldered the burdens necessitated in gathering the harvests. The Continental Armies were in need of supplies of every sort. William Evans of Chester County was instructed by the Council of Safety on October 4th to procure "all coarse cloths, blankets & stockings—for the use of ye State." Although the new constitution of Pennsylvania, adopted by the convention on September 28th became effective at once, justices of the peace of Chester County held an election under the old regulations of the colonial government. For this reason they were called before the Committee of Safety on October 9th to explain their actions. They were informed that the elections that had been held were illegal under the Constitution of 1776. In November some troops were again quartered at Chester. The supply of salt was limited and each family was required to declare how much of that commodity they owned, and no family was allowed to purchase more than half a bushel at the price of 15 shillings per bushel. As the salt supply diminished the point was reached when only militia men and their families could secure any, and then only through the Council of Safety.

The British fleet and army had been engaged with the Continental Army under Washington in New York during the late summer and autumn of 1776. By November 27th Washington had made his famous flight with his army from Long Island and was retreating across New Jersey. Dr. Thomas Bond wrote to the Council of Safety from New Brunswick, New Jersey, on November 27th, suggesting the possible need of hospitals for the wounded. He advised the erection of such institutions at points accessible by water from Trenton, and particularly mentioned Darby, Chester and Marcus Hook as favorable sites. The threatened approach of the British continued to fill the thoughts of southeastern Pennsylvania. In November the Council of Safety ordered stock owners in the vicinity of the Delaware to drive all of their cattle inland five miles from the river front. Philadelphia was anticipating attack daily. Vessels were prohibited from plying back and forth on the river. Officers of the militia in Chester and neighboring counties received money to be paid to families of associators should the latter be suddenly pressed into service. By December 1st the classes of militia not previously called were urged to hasten to the support of Washington. A call was issued to owners of wagons in eastern counties to prepare them for immediate hire to use in transporting men and materials. Objections were raised repeatedly to the money issued by Congress, and two Chester County battalions received advance payments for service. Consternation reigned on December 8th when General Washington and his

army crossed the Delaware into Pennsylvania pursued by the British. A little more than a fortnight elapsed before the morale of the citizens changed decidedly, for Washington returned to New Jersey and defeated the Hessian hirelings at Trenton on Christmas night, and defeated the British army at Princeton on the third day of January, 1777. Although confidence was renewed, Philadelphia remained in danger. Wayne, who had been in Canada where he had been instrumental in preserving his command from destruction, was advanced to the rank of brigadier-general on February 21, 1777. Most of his men, whose periods of enlistment expired re-entered the service. Those members of the 4th battalion who did not re-enlist were mustered out at Chester on February 25th. On that date John Evans of Chester County was appointed to membership on the Council of Safety. Supplies continued to be called for by the latter organization and on January 13th Chester County was asked to provide 4,000 bushels of feed for the horses of the Continental Army. The Board of War asked for a hundred wagons with four horses to each, for use in transferring supplies from Philadelphia to the west bank of the Schuylkill River. The committees of the various counties, including Chester, were directed by the Council of Safety to take inventories of grain supplies, cattle, vehicles etc., within their counties, and return the information at once, so that in case of invasion the supplies could be taken to points of safety. It is quite likely that the Council was anxious to know where supplies might be obtained for the use of the army, and used this means to obtain the desired information. Robert Smith was made a colonel of militia on March 12, 1777. His duties included those of lieutenant of Chester County where he was to direct the organization, equipment and preliminary training of troops for active service. One month after his appointment he reported to the authorities that there were 5,000 men of military age and condition in the county. The Continental Congress asked that one-half of the 3,000 militia of Pennsylvania, excepting Philadelphia, encamp at Chester after April 24th. Accordingly Chester, Lancaster and York County men were located near that city where representatives of their own counties were expected to provide them with blankets. By May 30th Congress received the information from the Council of Safety that the men had arrived at the specified points, were on their way or were prepared to march. All during June and July the danger of attack by the British was imminent. As the danger passed many of the men were permitted to take part in the harvesting of their grain, although they were expected to be in readiness for immediate call. Much correspondence was carried on between Congress, the Council of Safety, and the military leaders of the county in June and July. Samuel Levis, William Kerlin, and Sketchley Morton composed a committee appointed by the Council of Safety to drive the cattle inland from the river in case of an attack upon Philadelphia. On July 20th their numbers were augmented by the addition of Isaac Serrill, Harvey Lear, John Pearson, Nicholas Diehl and Jacob Richards. This action of the Council was caused by the report of the appearance of the fleet off the Delaware Capes. Approach in this direction was deemed inadvisable by the British, who then went to the Chesapeake Bay. Earlier in the month Washington had sug-

gested that the land along the west bank of the Delaware should be surveyed for a distance of four miles inland, and possible sites for forts, to protect the chevaux-de-frise, be ascertained. In addition he requested that all roads leading inland from the river be examined for the purpose of determining available routes for transporting the army in case of necessity. Delaware County fell within the area suggested for surveyal by Washington, and the territory from the Schuylkill River to Christiana Creek was carefully mapped out. This was all accomplished with utmost secrecy.

Not all persons in Pennsylvania were in sympathy with the cause of the colonists. Many of them were too closely allied with the mother country by strong bonds of a common heritage to shake them off lightly. This was true of persons living in Chester County, and their attitude is understandable. Few visionaries, if any, were permitted a view into the future of America. What opportunity for success had a mere handful of poorly equipped soldiers, ardent though many of them were, against a highly organized, well established government, such as that of England? The Council of Safety, aware of the existence of British sympathizers, ordered that persons who had not taken the oath of allegiance to the government under Congress should be disarmed and their arms given to the soldiers. Steps were taken to provide every possible comfort for the citizens should Philadelphia be taken. All grain and foodstuffs within 20 miles of Philadelphia, west of the Delaware River, were accounted for. The poor of that city were to be provided with food in case evacuation was necessary. General Washington and the Marquis de Lafayette were in Philadelphia on August 1st. They inspected the fortifications of the Delaware and visited Chester. Between August 14th and 16th about 1,000 members of the militia from Berks, Lancaster, Cumberland and Chester Counties arrived at Chester. Again housing facilities were limited, and although some of the Chester County men were armed and supplied with provisions, many from the other counties were poorly equipped. The British fleet was reported to be between the Delaware Capes and the Chesapeake Bay. General Washington was anxious for action and the troops at Chester broke camp on August 24th. The next day, General Howe and his army left their vessels and landed at the head of Elk River. Washington, who had quartered the Continental Army in the vicinity of Chester at the same time the militia were there, decided to move. The Council of Safety ordered 4,000 of the militia to remain to defend Pennsylvania. Some Philadelphia militia were ordered to Downingtown. Others went to Chester under the command of General John Armstrong who had been outstanding as a colonial officer during the French and Indian War. On August 29th Armstrong reported that conditions at Chester were chaotic. He sent 1800 men to Marcus Hook and several hundred to Wilmington. They lacked shelter, arms and provisions. Blankets were ordered to be acquired by purchase or impressment. The British troops meanwhile were in Delaware to which state Washington had gone to meet them. By September 1st most of the troops had left Chester to join Washington, and Armstrong planned to follow them. Some members of classes of militia not yet called into the service volunteered on September 4th and Council decided to accept them. Chester

County residents were among their number. On September 5th Council ordered that Hog Island be flooded. This was done at the request of the Navy Board. One company of artillery and another of musketeers under Colonel Jehu Eyre were assigned to duty on Darby Creek. At the same time 5,000 militia from the counties of Philadelphia, York, Chester, Cumberland and Northumberland were ordered to Darby. Washington realized that General Howe planned to march north through Delaware to the vicinity of the Brandywine Creek and there cut off the Continental Army from Philadelphia. In his characteristic way the American general decided to get to the Brandywine region first, and to do so marched his troops there after midnight on September 8th and established headquarters at Chadd's Ford. By September 9th part of the British Army had reached Kennett Square. The battle that ensued, although fought within the present limits of Delaware and Chester Counties, naturally influenced the surrounding counties. Although the British were not defeated they did not gain entry into Philadelphia at once, and Washington aimed to make another stand before the city. The American general retired to Chester after the battle and there wrote his account of it for Congress. The Continental Army was stationed northeast of Chester at the time. Washington spent the night of September 11th at Leiper ville. Lafayette, who had met his first experiences under fire in America with Washington at Brandywine, was wounded in the foot. He left the field and rode to Chester, suffering the loss of much blood. His sense of duty was extraordinarily high for upon entering Chester, before attending to his wound, he ordered a guard stationed at Chester Creek, so that any deserters who entered the city that way might be apprehended. The French general was taken to the Barber House in Chester for treatment. He did not remain there long, for he feared that the British would learn of his presence and imprison him. He asked his landlord to make arrangements for his removal. The following story concerning Lafayette's change of residence here appeared in the *Chester News* on May 23, 1892.

"The details were soon arranged. Along Chester Creek in the woods between Edgmont road and the winding stream was the house of a patriot who was doing noble service in the army. His wife was earning her own living while her husband was doing battle for his country, and to this woman a messenger was sent. She was told of the peril of the gallant Frenchman and that was sufficient to enlist her heartiest cooperation. That night, at midnight, while the people in old Chester were wrapped in slumber, and the streets were deserted, a horse carrying a figure in military garb, moved slowly and almost noiselessly up the dusty Edgmont road. A man walked a few feet ahead of the horseman and following him the rider guided his horse through the gloom. After passing the Quaker graveyard the guide turned to the left and the horseman entered the thicket after him. They halted after going a few hundred yards at a small stone house and the guide gave a few soft taps on the door. It was opened by a woman and as the figure in the military garb slowly and painfully alighted from the horse, assisted by his guide, and entered the low door of the dwelling, the woman said: 'I welcome thee, General Lafayette. Here thou will have a refuge until thy wound is healed.'

The Marquis was secreted until able to join his command, and left thanking his courageous hostess. The old house has long since succumbed to the ravages of time, but the walls that formed the foundaries can still be seen near the old quarry along Chester Creek, north of Ninth Street."

In the days that followed householders of the county were in continual fear of search by British foragers who ranged at large. Part of the British Army located themselves only 4 miles from Chester. Washington took his army to Germantown to plan another defense of Philadelphia. Orders were issued to cut the banks of Darby Creek so that Providence Island would be flooded and the British find difficulty in erecting batteries back of Fort Mifflin. Washington broke camp at Germantown on September 15th and moved his army along the road to Lancaster through northern Delaware and Chester Counties. At Buck Tavern in Haverford Township the general issued a call to Council for more blankets for the men. He then moved into East Whiteland Township, Chester County. When General Howe learned of Washington's activities he sent Cornwallis, who was in the neighborhood of Chester with his army, after the Americans. The British Army moved through Delaware County by way of Glen Riddle and Lima. Howe, and his army situated themselves in Birmingham Township near the Brandywine.

The British, although not successful in routing Washington or in taking any great number of prisoners, were holding their ground. By September 17th it was learned that British vessels of war with supplies were in the Delaware River. In fact one vessel was anchored off Chester. Both British and Americans knew the positions of the fleet. The British hoped to obtain their supplies and take Philadelphia. Washington and the American Army hoped that the barriers in the river would prevent the British vessels from gaining their ends. Howe and his army took Philadelphia on September 25th, and the Americans set about making plans to cut off their supplies by land as well as water. Throughout the autumn months cattle and grain were taken by the British who foraged in Delaware County. Colonel Stirling with two British regiments crossed the Delaware at Chester to Billingsport. There they took the fort without bloodshed, but burned the barracks and spiked the guns. Try as they would, they were not able to remove the chevaux-de-frise, and for a time they remained as impenetrable barriers to the British fleet. On October 4th Commodore Hazlewood with some of the American galleys ventured down the river and fired upon the British vessels. The latter withdrew to the neighborhood of Chester where 9 other vessels were anchored. The fifth class of Chester County Militia were ordered out on October 10th to prevent the British from foraging in the county, and taking provisions across the Schuylkill into Philadelphia. Ashmead, whose "History of Delaware County" has served as a basis for much of the chronology, of this chapter relates an interesting incident that occurred in Chester on October 11th. A Loyalist who was sheriff of Sussex County, Delaware, gave information to the British that lead to the capture of McKinley, an American sympathizer and the governor of that state. Sentiment was so much in opposition to the action of the sheriff that he was obliged to flee to Chester for protection. There he was apprehended by 300 American militia who took him captive.

Congress took such matters seriously and decided that the death penalty would be exacted from all persons found guilty of assisting the British in any manner, particularly in obtaining supplies.

Citizens loyal to Great Britain formed a company of light horsemen in Chester County during 1777. They followed the British after the battle of Brandywine, and it was not until 1780 that their leader was taken prisoner by the Americans in North Carolina. In October of 1777 the British found it difficult to obtain provisions in Philadelphia. The laws enacted by the Continental Congress regarding the sale of supplies by Americans to the British were rigidly enforced, although as always there was a small proportion of persons capable of evasion. Persons from the counties surrounding Philadelphia could enter that city only upon obtaining and presenting passes. As a further safeguard against British efforts to obtain food, cattle and flour of the nearby counties were removed to other points inland. Mills in our county were prevented from grinding flour by an order for the removal of the millstones, properly marked for return to their owners. All of these efforts served to thwart the British somewhat, although they continued to forage in Delaware and other counties. Many thefts were reported and much dissatisfaction was voiced by the people living in the areas surrounding Philadelphia. In general, the British were not in an enviable position. Provisions were scarce, although 60 British ships with some supplies were located below Chester during the autumn of 1777. Roads leading to Philadelphia were carefully guarded and informers were usually apprehended. At about the same time that these conditions existed Burgoyne surrendered to the Americans in New York State. The Americans had some reasons to be encouraged.

Lord Cornwallis with about 3,000 men was sent by Howe from Philadelphia on November 18, 1777, to take Fort Mercer, at Red Bank on the New Jersey side of the Delaware River. The British marched by way of Chester and spent a night east of this city. British vessels took them on board here and then took them across the river to Billingsport. There Cornwallis was joined by Sir Thomas Wilson who had come on by water from New York with 6,000 men. Together they approached Fort Mercer. That fort was evacuated on November 19th, and General Nathaniel Greene of the American Army, who had been sent to defend it, had 8 American vessels and 2 floating batteries destroyed on November 21st so that they would not fall into British hands. In December General Washington decided to make Valley Forge his winter camp. Cornwallis situated himself on the west side of the Schuylkill. Part of his troops had reconnoitered in the vicinity of Radnor, Haverford and Darby. Cornwallis did not emulate Washington in his choice of winter quarters. He retired to Philadelphia with his men after spending the night of December 10th near the Haverford Meeting House. All during the fall and winter of 1777 and 1778 British vessels appeared below Chester. Years afterwards residents of this city delighted in describing the maneuvers of the fleet.

The experiences of our ancestors at Valley Forge have received much commendation, and rightly so. Suffice it to say here that they did not suffer in vain. Other American sympathizers, unable to serve in military posts, re-

mained at home, and worked untiringly to support their cause. Some of them suffered too. There were citizens of our county who, because of their anti-British sentiments, were captured by the British soldiers, and forced to suffer imprisonment and exposure upon British vessels on the Delaware River. A number of them never fully recovered from the effects of their incarceration. But the prospects of eventual victory by the Americans brightened. General Sir William Howe left Chester for England on May 26, 1778. Sir Henry Clinton succeeded him and with the knowledge that the French were coming to the assistance of the American Colonies, he decided to evacuate Philadelphia, fearing that a French fleet might sever all connections with England. This took place on June 17th and 18th in 1778. General Benedict Arnold, who later entered the British service, was put in command of the American forces in Philadelphia. The danger from British armies, vessels and foraging parties ended after they left Philadelphia. After June, 1778 the war was conducted elsewhere. Most of the normal peacetime occupations were conducted as before. There was a dearth of men of course, because they were needed in other colonies for military service. There was a continuation of the earlier demands for financial assistance to Congress. Although there was no sense of imminent danger, such as that experienced while the British Army and fleet were nearby, there was one of uneasiness. No man knew when he would be called upon to serve in the army. Orders were indefinite and frequently confused. It was impossible to make definite plans for future activity and occupation. This condition of affairs was unpopular. The attitude of many of the people at this period and in the intervening years before the establishment of a central government was characterized by unrest and dissatisfaction. Lack of definitely delegated executive and legislative powers in government was felt, and when the time came for the adoption of the Federal Constitution the people of southeastern Pennsylvania were very influential in urging its acceptance. In addition to the aforementioned grievances, Continental money depreciated in value. In 1780 one man in our present county received \$6,000 in Continental money for 5 head of cattle.

The British and Americans met on sea, after Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown on October 18, 1781, but that date marks the general acceptance of American victory over British domination. In 1782 there were some instances in which American vessels successfully defeated and captured the British at sea. Among these is an instance of American ingenuity that has mystified foreign armies in every war in which they have participated. While maneuvering in the Delaware Bay an American captain was overheard by the British when he was giving his commands to his men. There had been an agreement on the American vessel that every order given by the captain should be construed to mean the exact opposite. Thus, if ordered to lower the guns, the men fired instead, and vice versa. The confused British fell prey to the Americans easily.

In a public address on December 5, 1783, King George of England announced the independence of the American Colonies. The difficulties of adjustment that follow every war period were not wanting after the Revolution. Some of the difficulties have been mentioned elsewhere, and aside from

the fact that the men returned to their homes from the service, the conditions of adjustment were felt in Delaware County immediately after the British left this neighborhood. The currency problem loomed large. So did the matter of state government. But in the smaller civil divisions, in the counties and towns of Pennsylvania, problems of local interest, forgotten during the war, received attention.

CHAPTER VII.

COUNTY FORMATION AND POLITICAL HISTORY.

CHESTER was an acknowledged center of governmental activity from the time that the Swedes and Finns took the political management of the vicinity of Upland into their own hands. Upon William Penn's acquisition of the territory, and his arrival in 1682, it became a leading center of population in Pennsylvania. But with the gradual development of the frontier and the settlement of territory further inland other centers of population grew up. Before the American Revolution, Lancaster, York and Carlisle were growing towns. The county of Chester extended north to the Welsh Mountains beyond Honeybrook, and west to the Lancaster County line just east of Christiana. Chester still remained the county seat. Situated on the Delaware River, in the extreme southeastern portion of the county, persons whose business carried them to Chester when court was in session, found the journey over poorly constructed roads, particularly in the winter and spring, an arduous and distasteful undertaking. It is small wonder then that residents living 40 or more miles from the center of local government clamored for a new county seat. Naturally the citizens of Chester, grown accustomed to reap the advantages common to any county seat when court was in session, were averse to the thought of changing it. But before the Revolution the question of finding a more centrally located county seat for Chester County was discussed. The intervention of the war put off the matter indefinitely. With the declaration of peace the matter was revived, and in 1784 and 1785 citizens of the county formed themselves into two parties; the Removalists and the Anti-Removalists.

Some Removalists had advocated the establishment of the county seat at the Turk's Head, a tavern in Goshen Township, which has since become West Chester. The state legislature had provided that buildings be erected there, and in the autumn of 1784 construction was begun. It must be remembered that until the Constitution of 1873 in Pennsylvania was adopted, the legislature of the state was empowered to enact special legislation referring to many details of community life now decided by county or municipal bodies. The activities of the Anti-Removalists became so effective in Chester County that they were able to gain a repeal of the act authorizing the erection of county buildings at the Turk's Head through legislation passed on March 30, 1785. Chester citizens, desirous of retaining the county seat, went in a group to the Turk's Head for the purpose of destroying the partly constructed buildings. Naturally the Removalists made efforts to distract them. The two groups actually made preparations to fight, and the Anti-Removalists from Chester set up a cannon near the Turk's Head. Those in favor of the removal were not wholly innocent of wrongdoing. It is said that they continued to construct the buildings after the legislative repeal act became effective. That feeling on local matters could become

so heated is difficult for the less provincial mind of today to grasp. But the influence of the war period was still hovering over the colonies. There was no centralized government and many of the activities of society were still unorganized. Fortunately the controversy between the two Chester County factions ended peaceably. The Chester citizens promised to return to their homes, and before going were permitted to inspect the new buildings. The Removalists gained in the next incident of the controversy. An act of the legislature on September 25, 1786, authorized the sheriff of the county to transfer prisoners from the jail in Chester to the new one in Goshen Township. By November 28th of the same year court convened for the first time in the new court house in West Chester. For three years the present counties of Chester and Delaware remained united.

Meanwhile, in 1786, the islands in the Delaware were finally apportioned by official action to the states through which the river takes its course. Several Pennsylvania counties received extra territory by this assignment of islands. Hog Island was officially transferred to Chester County, and became part of the township of Tinicum. The struggle for the retention of the county seat in Chester subsided temporarily, and William Kerlin purchased the old Chester court house and prison on March 18, 1788. A year later, on September 26, 1789, an act was passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature that "Authorized a division of the County of Chester, and the erection of a part thereof into a new county." The first section of this act provided; "that all that part of Chester County lying within the bounds and limits thereafter mentioned, shall be erected into a separate County: 'Beginning in the middle of Brandywine river, where the same crosses the circular line of New Castle, thence up the middle of the said river to the line dividing the lands of Elizabeth Chads and Caleb Brinton, at or near the ford commonly called or known by the name of Chad's ford, and from thence on a line as nearly strait as may be so as not to split or divide plantations, to the great road leading from Goshen to Chester, where the Western line intersects or crosses said road, and from thence along the lines of Edgmont, Newtown and Radnor, so as to include those townships, to the line of Montgomery County, and along the same and the Philadelphia County line to the river Delaware, and down the same to the circular line aforesaid, and along the same to the place of beginning, to be henceforth known and called by the name of Delaware County.'"

By this division of Chester County parts of the townships of Birmingham and Thornbury fell within both the old and new county. In order to avoid confusion that would necessarily arise from a change in the name of these townships provisions were made to have a township by each name in each of the counties. Almost automatically Chester became the county seat of Delaware County, and the court house and jail were sold by Mr. Kerlin to the new officials at a substantial profit.

The first election for county officials in Delaware County took place in October, 1789. As a result Nicholas Fairlamb became sheriff and Jonathan Vernon, coroner. The old system of county courts presided over by local justices of the peace had not as yet given way to the president judge and

associate judges provided for in the Pennsylvania Constitution of 1790. The Constitution of 1776 was still in effect and the president and Council of Pennsylvania commissioned John Pearson, Thomas Levis, Richard Hill Morris and George Pearce, justices of the peace for Delaware County on October 12, 1789. A president of the court thus formed was selected on November 7, 1789. The choice fell upon Henry Hale Graham, who was not a commissioned justice at the time. Consequently his selection was not legal, but this was speedily rectified by his official appointment to the necessary office and the subsequent reelection to the presidency. The first court in the county met on February 9, 1790, and the first Orphans' Court was held on March 2nd of the same year. The Pennsylvania Constitution of 1790 became effective on September 2nd. Its adoption was necessary because some of the articles of the earlier constitution did not coincide with the provisions of the United States Constitution. John Sellers and Nathaniel Newlin represented Delaware County at the Constitutional Convention of 1790. One of the most notable changes in the county officials resulting from the new constitution, was that by which a president judge and two associates were authorized to preside over the county courts. The justices of the peace became local township officials.

Strange as it may seem today, Delaware County voters cast their ballots in Chester until 1794. While under the jurisdiction of Chester County, the combined territory was composed of 3 election districts. Their centers were located at Chester, Chatham and Red Lion. By an act of legislature, passed in 1794, the new county of Delaware was divided into 4 election districts. Thus citizens residing in the townships of Concord, Birmingham, Thornbury, Aston, Bethel and Upper Chichester voted at the house of Joshua Vernon in Concord, and comprised the 2nd election district. Persons living in Newtown, Edgmont, Upper Providence, Marple and Radnor Townships were directed to vote as the 3rd election district at the house in which William Beaumont resided in Newtown. Darby, Upper Darby, Haverford, Springfield and Tinicum Township citizens were expected to hold their elections at the house of Samuel Smith in Darby. Other citizens outside of Chester, not provided for in the 2nd, 3rd or 4th districts, were directed to vote with Chester, which was designated the 1st election district of the county.

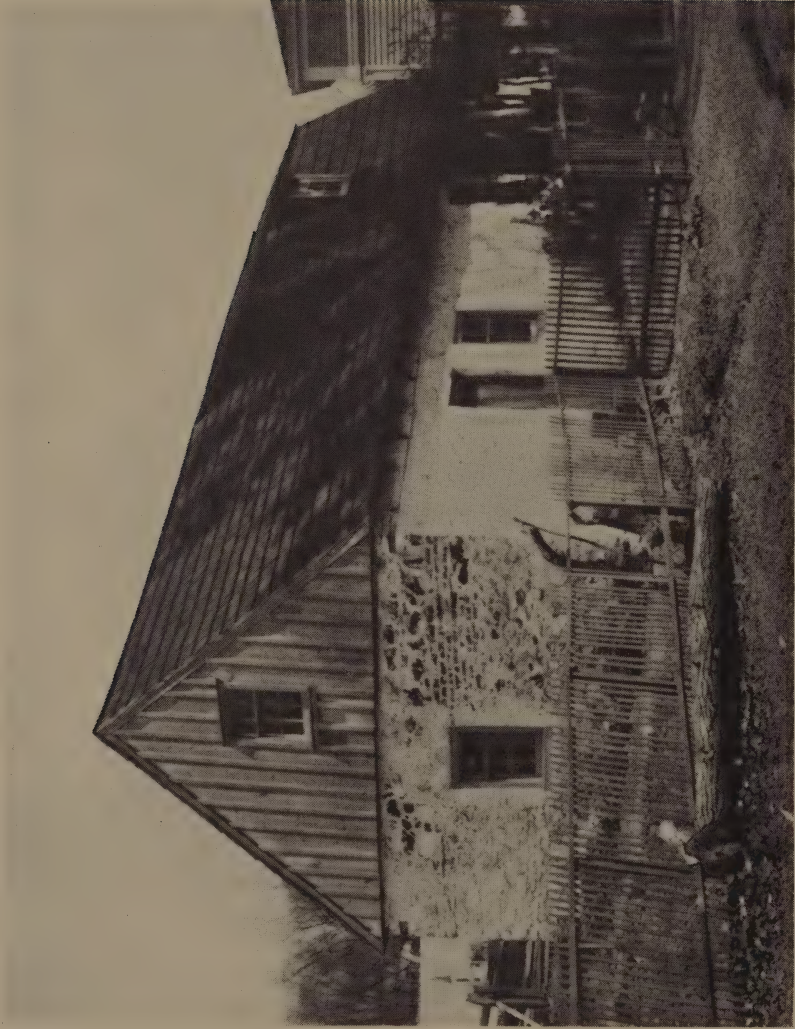
The poor of Delaware County were provided for by special legislation on February 13, 1804. The act provided for the construction "of a house for the Employment and Support of the Poor in the County of Delaware." The election by the people of 7 directors to choose a poor house site was also included in the provisions of the act. A plot of ground, near Media, was chosen by the directors, and their action had some bearing upon the decision, years later, to center all the activities of the county officials in that town. It was the practice, before the centralization of the indigent of the county at one place, to care for the poor within the different townships. Two overseers looked after the affairs of the unfortunates in each township, and placed them in the care of private families for whom they were expected to work in return for their board and clothing. This system was abolished after the erection of the county poor house.

More than forty years passed before any action was taken regarding a change in the location of the Delaware County seat. On November 22, 1845, some citizens of the county attended a public meeting at the Black Horse Tavern in Middletown Township to consider the advisability of securing a new county seat. Representatives at this meeting recommended that an election be held in each township on December the 5th to choose delegates to meet at the Black Horse Tavern on December 6th. The delegates thus selected would then have an opportunity to voice their opinions in favor of, or in opposition to, the removal of the county offices and courts from Chester. At the meeting on November 22nd several sites were suggested. They were the county property on which the poor farm was located in Upper Providence Township; the neighborhood of the Black Horse Tavern in Middletown Township; Chester; Rose Tree, in Upper Providence Township, and Beaumont's Corner in Newtown Township. At the same time that the citizens of the county were busily planning to obtain the sentiment of the people concerning the proposed change in the county seat, the Grand Jury at the November Court recommended the erection of a new county prison. The necessity of deciding definitely the matter of a permanent county seat was urgent. Delegates to the meeting at Black Horse Tavern were not selected in all of the townships. The weather in December was variable; the roads at that time were in bad condition; and not all persons were zealously interested in the proposition.

The meeting on December 6th at the Black Horse Tavern was composed of the following representatives from their respective townships: Dr. Elwood Harvey and J. D. Gilpin, Birmingham; J. K. Zeilin and Y. S. Walter, Chester; Robert R. Dutton, Upper Chichester; M. Stamp and E. Yarnall, Concord; E. B. Green and George Baker, Edgmont; Abraham Pratt and Dr. J. M. Moore, Marple; Joseph Edwards and Abram Pennell, Middletown; Eli Lewis and T. H. Speakman, Newtown; R. T. Worrall and P. Worrall, Nether Providence; E. Bishop and Thomas Reese, Upper Providence; Eli Baker and David Green, Thornbury; Joseph Weaver Jr., Tinicum. Votes were taken at the meeting on the suggested sites for the county seat. There were 8 votes for the county property in Providence Township; 6 each for the Black Horse Tavern and for Chester; 2 for Rose Tree in Upper Providence Township. The final balloting gave the county property 12 votes. Although the county was not well represented at this meeting the county property which received the highest number of votes then, was the choice in the final analysis.

The matter finally resolved itself into the problem of ascertaining whether a majority of the citizens were in favor of changing the county seat. Thus a third public meeting was called for December 30th, in the Hall of the Delaware County Institute of Science. There a petition was presented asking the state legislature, on behalf of the citizens of the county for the right to learn whether removal of the county offices was desired, and if so, what was the favorite site to which the officers should be removed. Although Senator William Williamson and Assemblyman John Larkin Jr. were both opposed to the removal, it was their conviction that the matter should be presented to the people for decision. The two factions that developed both presented peti-





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tions to the legislature, and since Larkin was not in sympathy with the removal plans, the bill for permission to place the question before the voters failed of passage.

The election to the legislature in the autumn of 1846 was influenced by the removal and anti-removal struggle. Sketchley Morton, who was not ardently in favor of either side, was elected to succeed Larkin. Accordingly in 1847 the legislature passed an act permitting the voters to decide at the next general election in favor of, or in opposition to the county property in Upper Providence Township. The question had received much attention in the newspapers of the period and had been the source of many animated discussions during the summer of 1847. Committees representing both sides were very active. Those in opposition to the removal offered as an argument that new buildings, including a jail, in Upper Providence Township, would increase the county taxes materially. The removalists aimed to combat that argument by presenting information concerning the low cost of the erection of the county buildings at Hollidaysburg in the new county of Blair. At proportionally the same expense, they said, Delaware County could erect new buildings with little or no effect upon the taxes. Their eloquence and statistics must have been very effective, for in the tabulation of the results of the voting on October 12th, 1942 persons favored removal, while 1190 opposed it. But the matter was not definitely settled even then. The constitutionality of the method of procedure in obtaining the popular opinion was considered by the Supreme Court of the state. The legislature in 1848 confirmed the action of the voters. The county commissioners purchased 48 acres of land in Upper Providence Township adjoining the poor farm, from Sarah Briggs for \$5,760, in 1849. They were first inclined to name the county seat, Providence, for the township in which it was located. The name was not uncommon in the county and since there were two townships bearing it, the advice of Minshall Painter, who suggested Media instead, was taken. Joseph Fox then laid out the town lots, and the value of property in the neighborhood of the county land, rose considerably. Eventually the poor farm was sold and a more suitable property purchased in Middletown Township.

The first court house at Media, which is centrally located in the county, was completed in May, 1851. The first session of the county court held here, was presided over by Judge Henry Chapman on the first Monday of August 1851. A special act, prohibiting forever the sale of malt and spirituous liquors within the town, was enacted by the legislature as one of the requirements that had to be met before the owners of the property, that became the county seat, would turn it over to the county. This act makes Media a unique town in the state, for in no other community were the same conditions fulfilled. The growth of the county necessitated improvements to the county buildings from time to time. Extensions were made to the court house in 1871 and again in 1913. The increased industrious development of Chester and its environs during the period of the World War has served to make increased facilities for public service necessary in Delaware County. In 1930 the building was again enlarged and now has a frontage of 300 feet

on Front Street, and is 3 stories high. It is impressive in appearance, and is one of the most modern seats of justice in the country.

Although Delaware County has elected a native son to the governorship within recent years, the political history of the county has been less turbulent than that of many other sections of the state. The Quaker residents, always anxious to insure justice, and first to lead in humanitarian legislation, did not contribute political bosses to Pennsylvania. "King makers" were not the rule here. Local pride and an intense interest in local affairs characterized the political life of Delaware County for a century and a quarter after its establishment. Then with the tremendous growth of the ship-building industry and the vital role played by Chester and neighboring towns during the World War, the influence of the county in the state became markedly great. The Senate of Pennsylvania has been represented in Delaware County by persons elected from both Delaware County and Philadelphia County; from Delaware County and Chester County; from Delaware, Chester and Montgomery Counties; and by Delaware County alone. When Philadelphia and Delaware Counties sent representatives to the Senate of Pennsylvania together they chose the following men:

John Sellers	1790-1794.
Nathaniel Newlin	1794-1799.
John Pearson	1800-1804.
William Pennell	1804-1808.

A new apportionment placed Delaware and Chester Counties in the same senatorial district in 1808. Representatives chosen from these counties were:

Jonas Preston	1808-1812.
John Newbold	1812-1816.
Maskell Ewing	1816-1824.
John Kerlin	1824-1832.
Dr. George Smith	1832-1836.

Montgomery was added to the district in 1836, and the following men served from the three counties:

Henry Myers	1836-1839. (4 year term.)
John T. Huddleson	1839-1848. (3 year terms.)

In 1848 Chester and Delaware Counties were again made a senatorial district and were represented by the following persons who were elected for terms of 3 years:

H. Jonas Brooke	1848-1854.
James J. Lewis	1854-1860.
Jacob S. Serrill	1860-1865.

Terms of 4 years again became effective in 1865. The following served under that regulation:

Dr. Wilmer Worthington ..	1865-1869.
H. Jonas Brooke	1869-1873.

William B. Waddell	.....1873-1874.
Thomas V. Cooper	.....1874-1889. (Resigned)
John B. Robinson	.....1889-1891. (Elected Nov. 5, 1889, vice T. V. Cooper, resigned; resigned, Dec. 18, 1891.)
Jesse M. Baker	.....1893-1896.
William C. Sproul	.....1897-1919. (Resigned Jan. 20, 1919.)
Richard J. Baldwin	.....1919-1920. (Elected to succeed W. C. Sproul, resigned.)
Albert Dutton MacDade	.1921-1927.
John J. McClure	.....1927 to date.

Members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania who represented Delaware County since its organization were:

Hugh Lloyd, Richard Riley	.1790-1791	John Kerlin, Thomas	
Nathaniel Newlin, Hugh		Robinson	.....1819-1820.
Lloyd	.....1791-1792.	George G. Leiper, Abner	
Joseph Gibbons, William		Lewis	.....1820-1821.
West	.....1792-1793.	John Lewis, William	
Nathaniel Newlin, William		Cheyney	.....1821-1822.
West	.....1793-1794.	Samuel Anderson	.....1822-1823.
Jonas Preston, William		Abner Lewis	.....1823-1825.
West	.....1794-1797.	Samuel Anderson	.....1825-1826.
Jonas Preston, Moses Pal-		Joseph Engle	.....1826-1827.
mer	.....1797-1801.	William Martin	.....1827-1828.
Benjamin H. Smith, Jonas		Edward Siter	.....1828-1829.
Preston	.....1801-1802.	Samuel Anderson	.....1829-1830.
Benjamin H. Smith, Isaac G.		John Lindsay	.....1830-1831.
Gilpin	.....1802-1803.	Samuel Anderson	.....1831-1835.
William Pennell, William		William Mendenhall	.....1835-1836.
Trimble	.....1803-1804.	John Hinkson	.....1836-1837.
William Pennell, William		John K. Zeilin	.....1837-1839.
Trimble	.....1804-1808.	Joshua P. Eyre	.....1840-1842.
Thomas Smith, William		H. Jonas Brooke	.....1842-1844.
Trimble	.....1808-1809.	John Larkin Jr.	.....1844-1846.
Thomas Smith, William Pen-		Sketchley Morton	.....1846-1848.
nock	.....1809-1812.	James J. Lewis	.....1848-1850.
William Cheyney, John		John M. Broomall	.....1850-1852.
Thompson	.....1812-1814.	Jonathan P. Abraham	.....1852-1854.
Samuel Edwards, William		Thomas H. Maddock	....1854.
Cheyney	.....1814-1815.	Charles D. Manley	.....1855.
Samuel Anderson, Samuel		Hiram Cleaver	.....1856.
Edwards	.....1815-1816.	Thomas D. Powell	.....1857.
Samuel Anderson, William		William D. Pennell	.....1858-1859.
Cheyney	.....1816-1818.	Chalkley Harvey	.....1860.
William Cheyney, John Ker-		William Gamble	.....1861-1862.
lin	.....1818-1819.	Chalkley Harvey	.....1863.

Edward A. Price	1864.	Thomas V. Cooper	1872.
Elwood Tyson	1865-1866.	Orson Flagg Bullard ..	1873-1876.
John H. Barton	1867.	William Cooper Talley	1874-1876.
Augustus B. Leedom ...	1868-1869.	William Worrall	1875-1876.
Thomas V. Cooper ...	1870.	O. F. Bullard	1877-1878.
Tryon Lewis	1871.	Y. S. Walter	1877-1880.
Nathan Garrett			
1879-1881. (Elected to fill Bullard's un- expired term. Died in Of- fice. Isaac P. Garrett elected to succeed him.)			
Robert Chadwick	1881-1884.		
William G. Powell	1882-1884.		
Jesse M. Baker	1889-1892.		
Albert Magnin	1890-1892.	(Elected Nov. 5, 1889, vice Isaac P. Garrett, resigned.)	
Thomas H. Garvin	1893-1900.		
George E. Heyburn	1893-1894.		
Richard J. Baldwin	1895-1900.		
Ward R. Bliss	1899-1905.	(Died Jan. 6, 1905.)	
Robert M. Newhard	1901-1902.		
Thomas V. Cooper	1901-1909.	(Died Dec. 19, 1909.)	
Fred Taylor Pusey	1903-1906.		
Crosby M. Black	1905-1906.	(Elected Feb. 21, 1905 to succeed Ward R. Bliss.)	
Samuel D. Clyde	1907-1908.		
J. Milton Lutz	1907-1908.		
William Jones Jr.	1909-1910.		
William Ward, Jr.	1909-1911.	(Resigned Nov. 28, 1911.)	
V. Gilpin Robinson	1911-1912.		
Richard J. Baldwin	1911-1918.		
Harry H. Heyburn	1913-1920.		
William T. Ramsey	1913-1920.	(Resigned, Jan. 5, 1920.)	
William Cloud Alexander	1919-1927.		
John K. Hagerty	1921-1922.	(Resigned, July 21, 1922.)	
Henry F. Miller	1921-1922.		
Walter H. Craig	1923-1925.	(Resigned Sept. 1, 1925.)	
Harry H. Heyburn	1923-1924.		
W. Howard Metcalf	1923-1924.		
Grover C. Talbot	1925-1929.		
Edward Nothnagle	1926-1929.	(Elected Jan. 5, 1926, vice Walter H. Craig, resigned.)	

Among the aforementioned senators and representatives were men who held the highest offices in our legislative bodies. Richard Peters, Samuel Powell, Anthony Morris, William Bingham and Robert Hare, senators representing the counties of Philadelphia and Delaware and the city of Philadelphia, served as speakers of the senate in the years 1791, 1792, 1794, 1795

and 1796, respectively. In more recent years, since the adoption of the state constitution of 1873, and the subsequent substitution of the office of president pro tem of the senate for that of speaker, Senator Thomas V. Cooper of our county was the presiding officer at the sessions opening on March 23, 1877 and January 1, 1888. William Cameron Sproul, Delaware County's contribution to the gubernatorial office, was president pro tem of the senate during two sessions; after April 16, 1903, and January 3, 1905. In the house of representatives Samuel Anderson was speaker in 1833 and Richard J. Baldwin in 1917.

In the counties of Delaware and Chester the majority of the voters have normally allied themselves with the Republican Party since its organization. Before the Civil War matters of local interest were determining factors in elections although in national affairs the section was essentially federalistic. The long struggle for a centrally located county seat was one of the most outstanding issues. But during the decade just preceding the Civil War, problems of greater scope and significance began to affect these southeastern counties. They included the advent of the runaway slave; the abolition movement, and the establishment of the Underground Railroad. Although Philadelphia overshadowed the political life of these counties in many respects, in these matters they differed. The source of much of Philadelphia's wealth lay in her trade with the south, and contrary to common opinion, the leaders of that city were not anxious for a breach. On the other hand many of the citizens of our county and Chester County were devoted to the principles of justice and human liberty, and did everything in their power to improve the conditions of the runaway slaves and sent them on their way to Canada. When an opportunity came to affiliate with a political party that opposed the extension of slavery, they took it. Naturally there was opposition to the Republican Party within Delaware County. This was particularly true along the boundary between Pennsylvania and the state of Delaware. But it will be remembered that in the first months of the Revolutionary War citizens of Chester and Delaware Counties urged the legislative bodies of the commonwealth to free the slaves within the state. Party battles fought in Harrisburg and Washington had little direct bearing on Delaware County for much of the time. For the most part great centers of population, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, were involved. Chester achieved its position of industrial leadership recently. But some instances in which political issues involved our county follow:

The counties of Delaware and Chester became the subject of discussion at Harrisburg during the administration of Governor Shunk in 1846 and 1847. At that time the governor had the power to appoint judges of district courts, with the approval of the senate. Shunk was a Democrat and the legislative body represented the Whig Party. Throughout the state terms of several of the judges, affiliated with the latter party, ended. The governor was intent on filling offices with his own party members. The senate aimed to block his appointments. The struggle to take the judiciary out of politics to as great a degree as possible, and place the election of judges directly within the power of the people, began. The judicial district com-

prising Delaware and Chester Counties was without a judge. Governor Shunk offered the name of Judge Nill of Chambersburg for the post. Aside from the partisan issues, the people of the district objected to the appointment of a resident of another district to the judgeship. They appealed to the senate, and the rejection of the governor's appointee followed. Eventually a compromise was arrived at, and the lawyers of the district recommended the appointment of Governor Shunk's brother-in-law, Judge Chapman from Bucks County, for the post.

Although the political allegiances of the people of the county were generally divided between the Democrats and the Whigs from the Jacksonian period to the Civil War, in some of the states smaller factions, with more local interests placed their representatives in power on several occasions. Among these parties was the Know-Nothing group. Curiously enough, members of this party were organized on the principles of a secret society, and many of those who voted for its candidates had been staunch supporters of the Anti-Masonic Party of an earlier period. The counties of Chester and Delaware formed one congressional district, and in 1854 John Hickman was the candidate of the regular Democratic Party against Judge Broomall. The Know-Nothing Party had secretly nominated him as their candidate too, and with their support, added to that of the regular Democrats, he was elected. Although a Democrat, Hickman was strongly opposed to slavery, and voted with the Republicans in Congress on the questions involving Kansas. He had also taken an active part in the battles on the floor of the House. He was renominated in 1856, and many Republicans who appreciated his position with regard to slavery supported him, and he defeated Bowen, the Republican candidate. When the Democratic Party split in 1858 he became the candidate of the Anti-LeCompton Democrats. Many Republicans continued to vote for him, although Judge Broomall was their regular candidate and Mr. Manley was the regular Democratic one. He was elected a third time and gradually drifted into the Republican organization. When he was a candidate for a fourth term in 1860 he represented the latter party. Hickman was an able man who strictly adhered to his own principles, and this was partly responsible for his repeated elections to the Congress from a nominally Republican stronghold. He must have possessed exceptional personal courage to openly oppose the extension of slavery when it became an important factor in his party.

An interesting campaign that affected Delaware County was that waged in 1905 when William H. Berry, mayor of Chester, was nominated by the Democratic Party for the office of state treasurer. Chester was an acknowledged center of Republican strength but Berry's personal popularity and splendid reputation in the public service caused members of both parties to give him their support throughout the state. His opponent was J. Lee Plummer of Blair County who was the Republican leader of the Assembly. The results of the election in which more than a million votes were cast for treasurer, and by which Berry was chosen for the office, gave evidence of the tendency of independent voting. Just a year before, the Republican candidate for president, Theodore Roosevelt, had carried the state by 449,939

majority, while Berry, the Democratic nominee for treasurer, had a majority of 76,114 votes a year later. In 1910 Berry was the candidate for governor of the Keystone Party, a purely Pennsylvania organization, and was defeated by John K. Tener, Republican, by less than 25,000 votes.

William C. Sproul of Chester, who became governor of the state in 1918, was one of the most progressive men to be elected to that office. His popularity was general, and at the Republican National Convention in 1920 the Pennsylvania delegates supported him for the nomination to the presidency. During his term of office as governor he established a good roads program that has been the basis of the tremendous forward stride since made by the state in internal improvements. He was no less interested in education, and thousands of teachers in Pennsylvania received the impetus to improve their scholarship and teaching methods through the minimum salary scale that was part of the legislation that his administration produced. Indirectly the school children of the commonwealth owe to the Delaware County governor the modernization of school equipment and school plants; well trained instructors, and a more diversified school program.

At present Delaware County has one representative in the Senate of Pennsylvania, John J. McClure, Republican, of Chester. Members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania from the county are Edward Nothnagle of Chester; Grover C. Talbot of Norwood; Thomas Weidemann of Upper Darby, and Elwood J. Turner of Chester. They are all Republicans. Honorable James Wolfenden, Republican, of Upper Darby, represented Delaware County, the 8th Congressional District in the state, in the 71st United States Congress. He was reelected in November, 1931.

Officers of political parties in both national and state organizations reside in Delaware County. George L. Pennock of Lansdowne is the National Committeeman from Pennsylvania for the Prohibition Party. At the Republican National Convention held in Kansas City, Missouri, in June, 1928, John R. Sproul, of Chester was a delegate from the 8th district, Delaware County, and Charles A. Ernst of Ridley Park, the alternative. Rose M. Ward of Chester was an alternate delegate-at-large from Pennsylvania for the same convention. John E. McDonough of Chester was delegated to attend the Democratic National Convention at Houston, Texas, at the same time. John H. Pitman of Swarthmore was alternate. General William G. Price of Chester is one of the members of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, and Joseph Barton of Upper Darby is publicity director. Dr. C. A. Ernst of Chester is one of the members of the Finance Committee of the Republican State Committee. Republican State Committee members from the county are, William T. Ramsey of Chester, and Mrs. Bessie B. Everett of Springfield. William L. Dickel of Upper Darby is chairman of the Delaware County Republican Committee. Representatives from the county on the Democratic State Committee are, Ernest Palmer of Wallingford, and Florence L. Dornblaser of Upper Darby. Albert B. Maris of Chester is chairman of the Democratic organization of the county.

Delaware is a county of the fourth class and her citizens have been fortunate in their choice of local officials. Local improvements in highways and bridge construction are proportionally greater than elsewhere in the state. The tuberculosis hospital and disposal plant are two of the most outstanding achievements in health and sanitation in Pennsylvania.

W. Roger Fronefield is president judge of the county courts. John M. Broomall 3rd, and Albert Dutton MacDade are associates. John B. Hannum is judge of the Orphans' Court. The history of the Bar will be considered in another chapter. Other officials include John J. Cain, sheriff; Malachi S. Pancoast, prothonotary; George E. Hill, register and clerk of Orphans' Court; T. Evans Harvey, recorder; Charles Mink Jr., clerk of The Court of Quarter Sessions; Hugh B. Hayes, treasurer; W. J. MacCarter Jr., district attorney; Harry Birney Jr., Charles H. Drews and James F. Desmond, commissioners; Frank A. Paxson, clerk to commissioners; James J. Skelly, Isaiah M. Heyburn and Elizabeth B. Cheyney, directors of the poor; Albert J. Williams, solicitor; Charles H. Wilbank and Thomas F. Manly, jury commissioners; James T. Stewart, county controller; George Wright, county engineer; Alonzo H. Yocum, surveyor; George B. Frank-enfield, coronor; John McClure, sealer of weights and measures; Mrs. Jane A. Eaton, Mrs. Eleanor W. Geary, Mrs. Clementine Hartshorne, Mrs. Emma G. Bray, Mrs. A. Margaret Landis, Miss Dorothy Biddle and Miss Elizabeth Keating, members of the Mothers' Assistance Fund. Carl G. Leech of Media is Delaware County's superintendent of schools. W. E. Seiders, Paris B. Andes and George E. Croyle, all of Media, are assistant superintendents. Their activities will be considered under the development of public education in the county.

CHAPTER VIII.

CHESTER.

THE first European settlement in Pennsylvania was established on the site of Chester. Strange as it may seem to the citizen of the 20th century the first white persons to traverse the land on which our city is located were not the gentle speaking Friends nor energetic English merchants. Instead, the hardy Norsemen from Sweden and Finland, and doughty Dutchmen from the lowlands of Holland first met the redmen in "Penn's Woods". Agriculture and fur-trading were the most productive occupations, and in 1644 part of the present site of Chester was a tobacco plantation. Farmers, in the employ of the Swedish Company, tilled the land. At about the same time the land lying between Ridley and Chester Creeks was granted to Joren Keen, or Kyn, by the Swedish Government. For a quarter of a century Keen occupied the land over which much of Chester extends. Upland, as the settlement was called by the Swedes and Finns, was sparsely populated in 1645 and 1646. Between the latter year and 1648 houses were built and the nucleus of the present city was begun. The Indians knew the vicinity as Mecoponacka, and the Swedes, many of whom came from the province of Upland in Middle Sweden on the Baltic Sea, naturally gave the name of their old community to the new one. The Dutch referred to Upland as Oplandt, while some of Penn's first transactions in Pennsylvania are dated Upland. Robert and Lydia Wade were the first Friends to reside here. They purchased Printzhof from Armgard Printz on March 21, 1675, and it is the contention of some authorities that they were residents of Upland for a time before that.

Governor William Markham, Penn's cousin, was here on August 3, 1681, several months after Penn received his grant of Pennsylvania from King Charles II. Most of the passengers on the 23 English ships that came to Pennsylvania in 1681 disembarked at Upland. The limited housing facilities made it necessary for some of them to dig caves in the banks of the river for shelter. These rude habitations were cellar-like excavations, 3 feet deep. The openings were covered with brush which formed an arched roof. This was in turn covered with sod. The hardships experienced were terrible, since most of the persons were not accustomed to living out of doors. In 1683 Emanuel Grubb was born, under these conditions, in Upland.

William Penn first set foot on Pennsylvania soil here on October 28, 1682. The story concerning his choice of the name Chester after consulting the wishes of his friend Pearson has been told often. It is discredited by many authorities. A more likely reason for the change from Upland to Chester is that appearing in a report for the year 1704 to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts which is quoted by A. Howry Espenshade in his valuable book, "Pennsylvania Place Names," as follows: "The people of Chester County showed very early zeal to have the Church

of England worship settled among them. This country is so called because most of the inhabitants of it came from Cheshire in England."

The Pennsylvania Assembly met at Chester at Penn's invitation on December 4, 1682. For a time he hoped to make this city his center of government but the doubtful status of Lord Baltimore's claims to the territory, moved him to choose the site of Philadelphia instead.

It was on October 31, 1701, that the proprietor, William Penn, issued a charter granting Chester permission to organize as a borough, with privileges commonly held by market towns. Although in advance of other communities in the colony, Chester is reported to have been a bare place, poorly fortified, in 1702. By that time some stone houses had been erected. At an earlier date Penn had given the residents, upon their petition, permission to hold weekly markets in Chester. Moreover, they were also allowed to hold two fairs each year. Penn specified that Chester should be the "shire town" of Chester County, and that all courts, and the prison should remain there forever. He specified the boundaries of the borough as follows: ". . . . which Town and Borough shall extend from the River Delaware two miles backwards into the Woods, and shall be bounded Eastward with the West side of Ridley Creek, and westward with the East side of Chester Creek to the said extent of two miles backwards from the River and shall hereafter be called Chester. . . . And I do hereby name and constitute Jasper Yeates, Ralph Fishbourn, Paul Saunders and Robert Barber, to be present Burgesses and James Lounes, High-Constables of the said Borough, who shall so continue until the tenth Day of the first Month next. On that Day, as also as the same day in the same month yearly afterwards for ever, it shall and may be lawful to and for the Freeholders and Housekeepers of the said Town and Borough publickly to meet in some convenient Place within the said Town, to be by them appointed for that Purpose, and then and there nominate, elect and chose by the Ballot of the inhabitants of the said Town, fit and able men to be Burgesses and High constables, with such other officers as by the Burgesses and Freemen shall be judged needful for assisting and serving the Burgesses in managing the affairs of the said Borough, and keeping of the Peace therein from time to time, and the Burgess first chosen in the said Election shall be called the Chief Burgess of the said Town." "And I do further grant to the said Burgesses and Inhabitants of the aforesaid Town and Borough of Chester, That they and their successors shall and may, for ever thereafter, hold and keep within the said Town in every Week of the Year one market on the fifth Day of the Week called Thursday: and also two Fairs there in every Year, the first of them to begin the fifth Day of the third Month, called May, and to continue that Day and two Days after; and the other of the said Fairs to begin the fifth Day of October and to continue till the Seventh Day of same Month in such Place or Places in said Town as the Burgesses from time to time shall order and appoint."

For a long time the population of Chester remained almost static. There are said to have been 100 houses here in 1707, and about 500 people. In 1739 there were about the same number of residents. Israel Acrelius re-

ported that in 1758 there were about 120 houses in the borough. Nearly a century later, in 1836, the number of houses had increased to 140, and in 1840 the number of residents was estimated to be 1,000. Sherman Day in his "Historical Collections of the State of Pennsylvania," published in 1843, described Chester as follows: "Chester is the most ancient town and county seat in Pennsylvania. It is situated at the mouth of Chester cr., 13 miles S.W. from Philadelphia. It has an antiquated, venerable appearance, and still retains the quiet and orderly character which has distinguished it for more than 100 years. It contains a substantial courthouse of stone, erected in 1724, a jail of nearly equal antiquity, an ancient Swedish church, (St. Paul's), a Quaker meeting-house, a new Catholic church, the Delaware County Bank, an Atheneum, and about 160 dwellings. The railroad from Philadelphia to Wilmington and Baltimore passes through the place. Population in 1830, 848; in 1840, about 1,000." In 1910 the population had increased to 38,537; in 1920 to 58,030, and in 1930 to 75,439. The impetus given by the development of mills and ship yards in the last half of the 19th Century can be ascribed as the chief cause of the tremendous growth in population. The growth of manufacturing and trade will be followed in a separate chapter.

After the American Revolution Chester was incorporated as a shire town by an act of the Pennsylvania Assembly on March 5, 1795. Another charter was granted by the General Assembly on April 6, 1850. The changes in business conditions which were responsible for the change in the population of the town made a city charter advisable. Accordingly the act of February 14, 1866, was passed in the legislature of the state making Chester an incorporated city. Under the census of 1920 Chester was acknowledged to be a city of the third class in the state, ranking with other cities such as Harrisburg, Wilkes-Barre and York.

Under the borough government established by Penn the following persons served as chief burgesses:

1703.....	Jasper Yeates.
1730.....	Nicholas Pyle.
1731.....	Thomas Cummings.
1733.....	Caleb Cowpland.
1738.....	Joseph Parker.
1741.....	Charles Grantham.
1745.....	Joseph Parker.
1749.....	William Read.
1751.....	Mordecai James.
1752.....	Samuel Howell.
1753.....	Thomas Morgan.
1757.....	Joseph Hoskins.
1759.....	Jonathan Cowpland.
1762.....	Edward Brinton.
1763.....	Dr. Paul Jackson.
1779.....	David Cowpland.
1789.....	Dr. William Martin.

1794.....	William Graham.
1798.....	Isaac Eyre.
1832.....	Samuel Edwards.
1833.....	William Martin.
1835.....	George Bartram.
1847.....	Robert R. Dutton.
1848.....	William Brobson.
1849.....	Charles D. Manley.
1851.....	George Bartram.
1852.....	Alexander McKeever.
1853.....	Henry L. Powell.
1854.....	Job Rulon.
1855.....	Samuel Starr.
1856-1857.....	John Edward Clyde.
1858.....	Stephen Cloud Jr.
1859.....	Robert Gartside.
1860.....	George Baker.
1861.....	N. Walter Fairlamb.
1862.....	George Baker.
1863.....	Jeremiah W. Flickwir.
1864-1865.....	George Baker.

The names of the men who have served as mayor of the city since it was incorporated in 1866, with the length of time they were in office follow:

1866-1872.....	John Larkin, Jr.
1872-1881.....	J. L. Fornwood.
1881-1884.....	James Barton, Jr.
1884-1887.....	J. L. Fornwood.
1887-1893.....	Joseph R. T. Coates.
1893-1896.....	John B. Hinkson.
1896-1899.....	Crosby M. Black.
1899-1902.....	D. W. Jefferis.
1902-1905.....	H. H. Houston.
1905-1906.....	William H. Berry.
January to April, 1906.....	S. E. Turner.
1906-1908.....	S. R. Crothers.
1908-1911.....	D. M. Johnson.
1911-1916.....	William Ward, Jr.
1916-1920.....	W. S. McDowell.
1920-1924.....	William T. Ramsey.
1924-1928.....	Samuel E. Turner.
1928 to date.....	Samuel E. Turner.

From the previous chapter it will be remembered that Mr. Berry was elected state treasurer of Pennsylvania in 1905, and it was necessary for him to relinquish his duties as mayor of Chester to take over the responsibilities of the state office. Three of the men listed above were members of the Demo-

cratic Party. One of them, J. L. Fornwood served during two periods. The other mayors were elected by the Republican Party.

The men now conducting the affairs of Chester are:

Mayor	Samuel E. Turner.
Superintendent, Finance	S. P. Gray.
Superintendent, Streets	George J. Hunter.
Superintendent, Property	Walter H. Craig.
Superintendent, Safety	William M. Powel.
City Treasurer	John F. Bauer.
City Controller	William O. McClurg.
City Clerk	Benjamin Newsome.
City Solicitor	A. A. Cochran.
City Engineer	George J. Boutelle.
Chief of Police	John Vance.
Fire Chief	Thomas C. Berry.
City Assessor	Albert H. Hughes.
Health Officer	Mark Murtaugh.

The superintendents whose names appear above are members of the city council. The health officer is subject to civil service.

The mayor of the city has direct jurisdiction over the official functions of the city officers. He is superintendent of the public affairs, is president of the council, and has supervision of the police department. The department of public affairs in Chester of which Mayor Turner, in his official capacity, is the head, consists of the following persons: Thomas C. Berry, committing magistrate; John Vance, chief of police; John Cummings, Harry Robinson and Eli Miley, police captains; 5 police sergeants, 1 detective, 3 motor car officers; 55 patrolmen, including a clerk and the mounted and traffic police; Mrs. Mary B. Obdyke, woman protective officer; Elmer Wiegand, city electrician; Jacob Rosenberg, police court interpreter and Bernard Gallagher, sealer of weights and measures.

The superintendent of public safety has jurisdiction over the fire, health, plumbing and building departments. Mr. Powel, the present superintendent, has been in office since 1923. He is ably assisted in his duties by Dr. J. R. T. Gray, city bacteriologist; Mark Murtaugh, health officer; Charles Inman, John G. Grayson and Timothy McCarey, inspectors; James A. Devlin, building inspector; Charles J. Boyle, plumbing inspector; Fred Knox, milk inspector; Dr. H. C. Donahoo, supervisor of health; Thomas C. Berry, chief of the fire department; Alexander Calhoun and Thomas Canavan, assistants.

Dr. Stoddard P. Gray, superintendent of the department of accounts and finance in Chester, has served in that capacity since 1923. Under his department are included the activities of John F. Bauer, city treasurer; Albert H. Hughes, city assessor; William O. McClurg, city controller; A. A. Cochran, city solicitor; Benjamin Newsome, city clerk; Frank McGlynn, city bookkeeper and accountant, and their various secretaries.

George J. Hunter has been superintendent of the department of streets and public improvements since November, 1925. It is his duty to supervise

the grading, paving, repairing, cleaning of streets, alleys and avenues; the collection of garbage and ashes; the construction and repair of sewers; surveys, engineering, drainage, and all matters relating to or affecting the highways and footways in the city. Under his direction the work of the following officials is carried on: George J. Boutelle, city engineer; Frederick Hartvigson, assistant city engineer; John T. Ross, registration clerk; George B. McClelland, foreman of streets; Timothy Desmond, supervisor of ash and garbage collection, and Elwood Cushnie, transitman. All of these posts are filled by appointment except that of the superintendent.

Walter H. Craig, superintendent of parks and property of Chester, was elected to that position in November, 1925, and again in 1929. He has supervision over city buildings, equipment, parks and lighting, and any necessary repairs to city property. An additional duty is that of purchasing agent of supplies for the various departments of the city government. He is assisted in his activities by the following officers, all of whom receive their posts by appointment: William Bell, superintendent of the municipal garage; George Covington, master mechanic; John Hamilton, assistant mechanic; Arthur Reed, city hall janitor; Merrit Purnsley, police headquarters janitor; Reba Watts, city hall janitress; William T. Perry, custodian of the Old Court House, and Joseph Hinderhafer, wharftender.

The City Council of Chester enacted a regulation, recommended by the state legislature on July 16, 1913, by which a City Planning Commission was organized. The duties of this commission are to prevent the construction of streets and roads that would be in opposition to the best interests of the city. The members, who are appointed by the city council, and are five in number, serve for a period of five years. They have jurisdiction over the construction and abandonment of roads within the city and also within an area of three miles beyond the city limits. The sanction of the Commission must be obtained before new streets and real estate developments within the described territory may be laid out and recorded in the county offices. Members of the commission are: William Provost, president; Benjamin Newsome, secretary; Mrs. William Ward, Jr., J. P. Eyre Price, John T. Dickson and Hugh H. Ward.

FIRE PREVENTION AND COMPANIES.

The facilities for fire prevention in Chester are far different today from those available in the 18th and early 19th Century. Before 1721 residents of the borough organized bucket brigades at times when fires occurred. Each householder, armed with a leather bucket marked with his name, that usually hung near the door where it would be an easy matter to reach it, rushed to the scene of the fire and stood in line with his neighbors. They usually formed the shortest line from the fire to the most accessible water supply, and passed the buckets from one end to the other. This system was followed until after 1800. Hand engines were the first to come into use. The "Liberty" was the first of these, and was used by a company of which Samuel Edwards was the president in 1832. The "Friendship" was the next hand engine purchased, sometime between 1844 and 1850. Ashmead refers to it as

the "Pickle Tub" because of an incident that occurred in a local fire when liquid in which pickles were immersed was poured into the engine's tank and the contents squirted at the fire. These methods were in vogue until a water system was introduced into the city about 1864. Since then five companies have been organized and operate in Chester.

The Franklin Fire Company which was organized in 1867 is the oldest. Every possible means to obtain the best type of apparatus has been exerted by all of the local companies. Improvements of various sorts are continually being made in equipment and the Chester Companies have always aimed to offer the best service possible. For a long time the finest horses of the countryside were owned by fire companies, and were constantly groomed for the purpose of rushing with the engines and the firemen to the scenes of the fires. The Franklin Fire Company owns equipment valued at \$20,000, and a fire house valued at \$50,000. Their apparatus consists of a Seagraves pumping engine with a capacity of 4,000 gallons, and a Seagraves combination chemical and hose wagon. There are 200 contributing members of the company, 175 volunteers, and 5 paid employees. The present officers are: Alex McCloskey, president; Harry Young, vice-president; Jason Pidcock, recording secretary; William Price Jr., financial secretary; Charles Perry, treasurer; Timothy McCarey, foreman; John E. McDonough, solicitor; K. V. Kerth, J. B. Storm and Arthur Pierson, trustees.

John Hanley, a citizen of Chester, who though blind, was an active contributor to the establishment of the Hanley Hose Company on February 22, 1869. A horse carriage was the Hanley Company's sole apparatus for a time until a hand engine was installed. The city authorities purchased a large steam fire-engine for \$5,000 in 1874 and lent it to this company for use. A pair of fine horses were kept for the purpose of drawing it. The present equipment consists of two three-in-one Ahrens-Fox pumps with respective capacities of 1,000 and 850 gallons. The fire house is valued at \$30,000, and the members include 75 contributors, 116 volunteers and 2 paid men. Thomas C. Berry is the president, while the other officers are: Thomas Wood, vice-president; C. G. Wright, financial secretary; Charles Gremminger, recording secretary; Samuel Wheaton, treasurer; Richard Webster, foreman; George Kirkman, Donald Kerr and Alfred Sherrer, trustees.

The Moyamensing Hook and Ladder Company was incorporated on February 28, 1870, having been organized in the preceding April. A truck and hose-carriage were the gift of the Moyamensing Company of Philadelphia after which the Chester company was named. The house in which the company's apparatus is installed is valued at \$35,000, while the equipment, consisting of an American LaFrance hook and ladder and three-in-one pumping engine are worth \$28,000. The present officers are as follows: Harry Robinson, president; Stephen J. Massey, vice-president; C. F. Worrielow, secretary; Harry Peet, recording secretary; James R. Bagshaw, treasurer; Benjamin Berry, foreman; T. P. Boyle, Harry McGonigle and Alexander Calhoun, trustees. The company has 70 contributing members, 110 active volunteers and 5 paid firemen.

The Felton Fire Company organized in 1882 has 260 contributing members, 170 active volunteers and 5 paid workers. It supports a fire house worth \$65,000, and equipment valued at \$40,000. The latter consists of an Ahrens-Fox 75' aerial hook and ladder; a Seagraves combination wagon; and a Seagraves pumping engine with a capacity of 1,000 gallons. The present officers are: Oscar Stevenson, president; Gordon MacDonald, vice-president; Charles S. McCoy, recording secretary; Edward Draper Jr., financial secretary; Philip J. Downey, treasurer; Robert J. Elliott, Howard Newsome and Stewart Cassler, trustees.

On August 23, 1869, the Good Will Steam Fire-Engine Company was incorporated in Chester. No organization resulted under the charter granted then. However, the Good Will Fire Company was organized on January 28, 1892 and has today a contributing membership of 300. There are in addition 150 active volunteers and 3 paid firemen. The equipment valued at \$36,655 consists of an Ahrens-Fox pumping engine; a Seagraves chemical and hose engine; a Mack city service truck, and a 750 gallon pump. This apparatus is housed in a \$50,000 hall. The officers include: W. H. Heard, president; Joseph Diggins, vice-president; John J. Evans, treasurer; Frank Bray, financial secretary; Thomas Lythgoe, recording secretary; Thomas Smalley, foreman; Thomas R. Canavan, chief engineer; William P. Johnson, Thomas Canavan and Daniel West, trustees.

Thomas C. Berry of the Hanley Hose Company was appointed fire chief in January 1928. He succeeded John F. Bauer, who resigned the position he had held for four years to become city treasurer. The mayor of the city appoints the fire chief for a term of four years upon the recommendation of the members of all of the companies. Alexander Calhoun of the Moy-amensing Company became Mr. Berry's first assistant, and Thomas Canavan of the Good Will Company, the second assistant.

The firemen of Chester are protected in case of accident incurred in the discharge of their duties by the Firemen's Relief Association. Five members of each of the local companies, the mayor, director of public safety, city solicitor, city health physician, chief of the fire department and his assistants, and the state deputy fire marshal direct the work of the organization.

CEMETERIES.

It is the opinion of authorities on local history that the first burial ground established in Chester was owned by the Society of Friends, and located on the east side of Edgmont Avenue south of Seventh Street. A plot of ground there, now partly covered by buildings, was ordered to be fenced in by members of the Society as soon after the 5th of September, 1683, as possible. Excavations for cellars in 1880 disclosed the remains of persons buried in orderly rows. Because of the custom prevalent among Friends, to refrain from ostentation, the graves were unmarked by stones, and unless locations were commonly known, graveyards were sometimes unknowingly disturbed. Another burial ground, established about the same time on the west side of Edgmont Avenue, between Sixth and Seventh Streets, is no longer used as a cemetery. The Friends use the one connected

with their meeting house at Twenty-Fourth and Chestnut Streets. Negro slaves were provided with a cemetery by the will of Grace Lloyd, a member of the Society of Friends, made on March 6, 1760. The plot was located on Edgmont Avenue above Twelfth Street, and it was forgotten by the public until 1868 when real estate developers discovered it while excavating. The will of Mrs. Lloyd provided that only negroes belonging to her family or to members of the Chester Society of Friends, should be interred there, and then only those who so desired, and were not the victims of death by suicide or corporal punishment. The burial ground thus provided was in easy access to the gallows where outlaws were executed, and when the neighborhood became one of ill-repute among the superstitious negroes of the community, it was abandoned. Greenlawn Cemetery at Feltonville, just west of Chester, is the present burial place of the local colored people.

Swedish residents of Upland were buried on a plot of land on the south side of Third Street where the first building of St. Paul's Church was located after the organization of that church in 1703. This was on land donated by Armgard Printz for church purposes. James Sandilands, who died on April 12, 1692, and his wife Ann, prominent in the early history of the colony, were interred in this graveyard. In accordance with the wishes of their family, part of St. Paul's Church was erected over their graves, and an elaborate slab of gray sandstone, located opposite the pulpit, was used to mark their last resting place.

At present two of the chief burying grounds in Chester are the Chester Rural Cemetery and St. Michael's Cemetery. The Immaculate Heart Cemetery and the Lawn Croft Cemetery between Chester and the Delaware state boundary line are also frequently used. Hebrews of the city and environs use the burial ground of the Cemetery Association of Chester Lodge No. 119, Independent Order of Ahavas Israel, situated east of Brookhaven on Ridley Creek.

PARKS.

Chester residents have the recreational advantages afforded by four fine parks. Three of them, covering 96 acres, are owned by the city. The fourth is managed by a board of trustees for the benefit of the city.

Crozer Park, which covers the greatest acreage, was given to the city by Samuel A. Crozer of Upland on March 31, 1893. Since then additional grants of land have been added to the original one, and the park now covers more than 47 acres.

Chester Park represents the result of the activities of progressive citizens, who before the present century obtained grants of land for the purpose of laying out a park that would add to the aesthetic as well as the material development of the city. Edward Dickerson, a member of the city council during the years following 1890, was one of the leaders in the movement. It resulted in the erection of more than 46 acres of beautiful woodland, through which flows Ridley River, into the present Chester Park. When the park was dedicated Miss Leah Howard served as sponsor.

When the borough of South Chester became part of the city Thurlow Park covering more than an acre gave Chester an additional park. Honor-

able William Ward and George Baker originally granted the land to South Chester in 1873. The park was named for the venerable John J. Thurlow, a prominent farmer and business man in the borough during the last century. The Borough Hall of South Chester is located in the park and since the community has become a part of the city the building is the home of the West End Library.

The Alfred O. Deshong Memorial Park, controlled and managed by a board of trustees, includes 23 acres of land between Ninth and Twelfth Streets, Edgmont Avenue and Chester River, in the very heart of the city. This valuable property is the site of the Deshong Memorial Art Gallery, a magnificent building, constructed of marble at the cost of \$100,000, and completed in 1914. Within it are displayed works of art valued at \$250,000, including a collection of ivory said to be unsurpassed in America. Other exhibits include valuable paintings, tapestries and bronzes. In addition to the art gallery the old Deshong Mansion House with the usual outbuildings is located in the park. Alfred O. Deshong bequeathed this estate to the city, and made provisions in his will for its care and direction by a board of trustees. The latter include James A. G. Campbell, Kingsley Montgomery and Oliver B. Dickinson. Miss M. M. Odenheimer is the curator of the art gallery which is open to the public each Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, and on every legal holiday except Good Friday, from 2 o'clock to 5 in the afternoon. It is also open on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 7 o'clock to 9, and admission is free. Several hundred thousands of people visit it annually.

LIBRARIES.

Chester, like Philadelphia, had a Library Company before the American Revolution. Stockholders organized on February 14, 1769 under the title, "Library Company of Chester," with the stipulation that the subscribers should never exceed 100 in number, and that books purchased with the small yearly dues should be the property of the group. The library was established in the house of Francis Ruth, and books were loaned to the subscribers, for lengths of time, dependent, curiously enough, upon the size of the volume. Fines were exacted of defaulters, and those who were unfortunate enough to lose or misplace a book were required to pay the treasurer of the company twice the original cost of the volume. This library was moved from one site to another. The stockholders lost interest, and a century after the organization of the company, many of the books were unused in a room on the second story of the Farmers' Market Building on Fourth Street.

Miss Laura J. Hard was instrumental in organizing recreational rooms in Holly Tree Hall in 1877, for the benefit of the young people of Chester. In addition to a commodious lecture hall, or auditorium on the second floor, a fine library and reading room was furnished on the first floor. Before this time the "Mechanics Reading Room" over Taylor's Hardware Store on Third Street near Market Square had served a similar purpose. In the Holly Tree Hall Library more than 2,000 books, current newspapers and periodicals were available to the public for reading there. Only stockholders were permitted to withdraw the volumes for perusal elsewhere. The worthy

efforts of Miss Hard and her contemporaries in this activity, among whom were George B. Lindsay and Hugh Shaw, cannot be commended too highly.

The Jefferson Library Association grew out of the efforts of young persons, living in the neighborhood of the Roach Shipyards, to establish a reading room. In 1881 the organization was effected, and a room in the Fennel Block on Third Street below Kerlin was secured for the purpose. John Roach Jr., contributed valuable pictures and books to the organization, and with other contributions and purchases the library had 500 volumes together with current newspapers and periodicals. The membership numbered 85 in 1884 and the library was open every evening. Leaders in the movement were: John B. Saunders, James Barroclough, James Salter and James P. Barr.

Today one finds in Chester four libraries. The J. Lewis Crozer Library at 118 East Broad Street is composed of approximately 18,000 volumes. Miss Gertrude Hewes is the librarian. Miss Anna Hannum serves in the same capacity at the West End Library, located at Fourth and Flower Streets, where more than 10,000 books are available to the public. The Lindsay Law Library located in the Penn Club Building at 10 East Fifth Street is a valuable reference library. So is the Bucknell Library at Crozer Theological Seminary where Frank Lewis is the librarian.

AMUSEMENTS.

Today ten theatres serve to fulfill the needs of amusement among our residents. Although the city is the oldest settlement in the state the character of the population made theatre going unpopular until comparatively recent years. The Friends always opposed vain display of any sort and their conservatism tended to turn the activities of the community in which they predominated, to more serious interests. Before 1890 however, there were several auditoriums in Chester where stock companies and amateurs could perform. Stages were located in the National Hall at Third Street and Edgmont Avenue; Tuscarora Hall, later known as Morning Star Hall, on Fifth Street near Market; and at Holly Tree Hall at Seventh Street and Edgmont Avenue. The first cinema was introduced here by Otto Miller who produced motion pictures in this city about 1906 at 407 Market Street. The theatres which offer regular programs to the public now are: the Stanley Theatre at Fourth Street and Edgmont Avenue with a seating capacity of 2,600; the State Theatre at Seventh Street and Edgmont Avenue with a seating capacity of 1,800; the Washington Theatre at Fifth and Market Streets, with a capacity of 1,700; the William Penn Theatre at Sixth Street and Edgmont Avenue, with a capacity of 1,200; the Lyric Theatre at Third Street and Highland Avenue, seating 800 persons; the Strand Theatre at 1824 West Third Street, and the Apollo Theatre at Third and Lloyd Streets, each of which can accommodate 700 persons; the Benn Theatre for colored people at Fifth Street and Central Avenue where 550 persons can be entertained. The two other theatres, the Princess at Seventh Street and Chester River with a capacity of 1,000, and the Grand at Third and Market Streets with a capacity of 1,400, have not been open regularly.

• The Playground Commission of Chester provides recreational opportunities for the children of the city. It is composed of the following members: Walter H. Craig, Superintendent of Parks and Public Property, chairman; Benjamin Newsome, secretary; Mrs. Lydia Newsome Howett, supervisor; Mrs. Amelia V. Oliver and Charles P. Larkin Jr., representatives of the board of education; Mrs. Mary E. Aiken and Charles P. Larkin Jr., representatives of the city. There are ten playgrounds in all, and they are located as follows: Powell, at Eighteenth and Upland Streets; Morton Avenue, at Seventh Street and Morton Avenue; Franklin, at Fourth Street and Concord Avenue; Lincoln, at Eighth and Lincoln Streets; Dewey, at Third and Jeffrey Streets; Thurlow, at Second and Thurlow Streets; Watts, at Fourth and Edwards Streets; Starr, at Fifth and Welsh Streets; Howell, at Fourth and Howell Streets; Sun Village at City Line.

EDUCATION.

Before 1770 the education of the youth of Chester was provided by the clergymen of the St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Friends established free schools later but they were like charity schools for children whose parents could not afford to employ tutors. As early as 1746 they discussed the matter in their Yearly Meeting. Joseph Hoskins bequeathed a plot of land at Welsh and Back Streets (Fifth Street), for the erection of a school, gave liberally to the building fund, and provided money for the education of children unable to pay, when he drew up his will in 1769. Although he lived until 1773 the building was constructed in 1770 and was the nucleus of free, public education. This school was known as Chester Academy. Private schools were conducted after 1822 by Mrs. Irvin on Third Street, west of the bridge; by Miss Eliza Finch in the old Logan House on Second Street near Edgmont Avenue until 1830; by Caleb Pierce in a building at the rear of the Columbia House after 1830. Chester was in advance of much of the rest of the state in the adoption of the public school system. In 1834 there was a Chester High School taught by a Mr. Jones. By 1840 a public school system was established. Caleb Pierce and James Riddle were early principals. Mrs. Francis Biddle and James Dawson conducted private schools in the borough about 1845. Mr. Dawson used part of the public school building on Welsh Street which had been enlarged in 1843, and was too commodious for the needs of the community. Mrs. Biddle's School for Young Ladies was held in the Sunday School rooms of St. Paul's Church.

The population of Chester increased to such an extent that in 1850 additional school facilities were needed. The Franklin School on Franklin Street in the South Ward was erected in 1853, and in 1858 the Eleventh Street School was built in the North Ward. The need for more buildings increased rapidly. In 1864 Crozer Academy was the seat of learning for some of the children of Chester, and in 1867 primary schools were opened in the Baptist Chapel on Penn Street, and in the basement of the African Methodist Church on Second Street. Children of colored residents attended the schools established in the latter institution. Other colored children,

more advanced in school work, were provided with a building on Welsh Street. In 1868 Chester High School was opened. Other buildings erected in the years that immediately followed were: Morton Avenue Building, 1870; Patterson Street School for colored children, 1871; Eleventh Street school enlarged and improved, 1874; brick school-house built on site of the old one on Welsh Street, 1875; Howell Street School, 1878; Hoskins School, 1882; Graham School, Eleventh and Madison Streets, 1885.

At present there are 26 public school buildings in Chester. Of these one is a senior high school, and two are junior high schools. The senior high school is located at Ninth and Fulton Streets. The others that have been established since 1885 are: Eyre, 322 West Seventh Street; Clayton, Seventh and Thurlow Streets; Dewey-Horace Mann, Third and Yarnall Streets; Starr, Fifth and Welsh Streets; Gartside, Second and Franklin Streets; Jones, Seventeenth and Walnut Streets; Harvey, Fifth and Welsh Streets; Wetherill, Twenty-fourth Street; Larkin-Huber, Broad and Crosby Streets; Lincoln, Eighth and Lincoln Streets; McCay, Eleventh and Edwards Streets; Martin, Fifteenth and Walnut Streets; Powell, Eighteenth and Upland Streets; Smedley Junior High School, Seventeenth and Upland Streets; Sun Village, Twelfth Street and Melrose Avenue; Thurlow, Second and Thurlow Streets; Booker T. Washington Junior High, Seventh Street and Central Avenue; Watts, Fourth and Edwards Streets.

There are more than 400 school officials, teachers, attendance officers, clerks, nurses and janitors in the city school system, and they direct the education of 10,000 children. Since 1911 when the school code changed, the number of members of the boards of education in Pennsylvania was decreased. Chester has had a board of 9 since 1911. Previous to that year the members numbered 22. The board of education maintains its offices in the Larkin Building at Broad and Crosby Streets. Members of the board are: Arthur D. Anderson, John W. Hudson, Charles P. Larkin Jr., William Feinberg, James P. Rankin, J. C. Taylor, Howard Foster, Andrew H. Hinkson and Mrs. Amelia V. Oliver. Officers of the board are: J. C. Taylor, president; John W. Hudson, vice-president; Charles E. Sanderson, secretary; R. E. Jefferies, treasurer; Paul Lane Ives, solicitor; Thomas Keare, bookkeeper.

School head, assistants, supervisors and special teachers are as follows: David A. Ward, superintendent of schools; Samuel C. Miller, assistant superintendent; Dr. John P. Nolan, medical inspector; Dr. John B. Klopp, assistant medical inspector; Dr. C. L. R. Myers, school dentist; Misses Helen Friant and Grace L. Bennett, dental hygienists; F. Virginia Apsley, secretary to the superintendent; Margaret P. Mahan, secretary to the secretary of the school board; Mrs. E. D. McCandlis, Mrs. Anna McCay, Misses Clio Hollopetter and Margaretta McCrystle, school nurses; Elmer Rennie, attendance officer; Mrs. Marion MacDonald and Edward Buchlein, assistants to the attendance officer; Lillian M. Damaker, primary grades supervisor; Annie S. Greenwood, writing; Agnes C. Call, drawing; Emily Rice, music; Gertrude M. Lewis, supervisor physical training and health education; Thomas C. Cockill Jr., director physical training and health

education; Edith S. Rose, supervisor of home economics; Frank Coulter, director of vocational education; Alfred Buono, athletic director.

In addition to the regular school program, night school classes are conducted in Chester High School from October to March. Teachers of the district offer courses which include: bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting, dressmaking, arithmetic, English, English for foreigners, pattern making, machine shop practise and mechanical drawing. An average of about 500 persons take advantage of these courses yearly. Academic and mechanical courses are also offered negro students during the evening at the Booker T. Washington Junior High School. Nearly a hundred persons attend these classes. Summer schools are conducted in four of the buildings every summer, and a continuation school is maintained in the Eyre Building, 322 West Seventh Street. Extension classes in foundry and plumbing work for apprentices on a trade basis are held each Saturday morning from 8 to 12 o'clock.

The Chester Teachers' Association is composed of all the teachers of the city schools. They propose to "promote the general educational welfare of the city, to protect and advance the interests of its members, to foster professional zeal, to advance educational standards and maintain helpful, friendly relationships." The members keep in contact with progressive methods used in neighboring districts and encourage professional contacts. The officers of this association are: Margaret C. Stetser, president; Homer J. Graber, vice-president; Agnes C. Call, recording secretary; A. H. Showalter, treasurer.

The development of public education in Chester will be recounted in more detail in another chapter.

CHURCHES.

Swedes and Finns worshiped in blockhouses and forts about Chester before the coming of the English. Among them the Swedish Lutheran Church predominated. Friends first met according to records, at the house of Robert Wade in Upland in 1675. A meeting-house was erected in Chester in 1693 or 1694. Episcopalians were numbered among the early residents too and St. Paul's Episcopal Church was built in 1703 on the south side of Third Street on a plot of ground that Armgard Printz had given the Swedish residents. The churches in Chester today with the dates of their establishment and the names of their pastors will be merely mentioned here and discussed more fully elsewhere in this volume. There are 11 Baptist Churches in Chester; 3 Episcopalian Churches; 14 Methodist congregations; 2 Lutheran Churches; 6 Presbyterian Churches; 9 Roman Catholic Churches; 1 Church of the Nazarene; 1 Church of God in Christ; 1 Church of Christ Scientist; 1 Meeting of the Society of Hicksite Friends; 1 Meeting of the Society of Orthodox Friends; 1 Hebrew Synagogue; 1 Union Church; 3 Missions; 1 Convent.

Baptist Churches of the city are as follows: Upland Church, Main Street, Upland of which S. E. Smith is pastor, was established in 1852; First Baptist Church, established in 1863, located at Seventh and Fulton Streets, of

which S. D. Ringrose is pastor; South Chester Baptist Church of which W. R. Panky is pastor was established in 1872 and is located at 2021 West Third Street; North Chester Baptist Church of which Henry Alfke is the pastor, which was established in 1873 and is located at Twenty-third Street and Providence Avenue; Emmanuel Baptist Church located at Fifteenth and Potter Streets, founded in 1899 and of which Edwin S. Fry is pastor; Temple Baptist Church, a colored congregation, founded in 1911, located at Sixth and Parker Streets and of which E. B. Gordon is pastor; Russian Baptist Church at East Eighth Street near Upland established in 1917 of which Paul Bartkow is the present pastor; Bethany Baptist Church, a colored congregation, founded in 1919, located at 1106 Tilghman Street, and of which G. McGriff is pastor; Providence Baptist Church with a colored congregation, founded in 1924 at 909 West Second Street of which T. W. Barnes is pastor; Salem Baptist Church at 1416 West Ninth Street, colored congregation, founded in 1928 with S. Ingram the present pastor; Calvary Baptist Church also a colored congregation, located at 1616 West Second Street of which E. B. Morris is pastor.

The three Episcopal Churches in the city are: St. Paul's, at Ninth and Madison Streets, established in 1703, of which Stanley V. Wilcox is the present rector; St. Luke's, at Third and Broomall Streets, established in 1794, of which H. J. Beagen is the rector; and the colored Episcopal church, St. Mary's, at 214 Central Avenue, founded in 1916, with A. C. Moore, the present rector.

The Madison Street Methodist Church is the oldest in Chester. It was founded in 1800 and Gladstone Holm is the present pastor. Other Methodist Churches with their location and ministers are: Asbury A. M. E. Church, established in 1848 at Concord and Patterson Streets, with Benjamin Arnett the present pastor; Trinity Methodist Church at Eighth and Butler Streets, founded in 1865 with William J. Downing as the present pastor; South Chester Methodist Church at Third and Jeffrey Streets, established in 1871 and of which W. S. Nichols is pastor; Murphy A. M. E. located at Second and Engle Streets and St. Daniels Methodist Church, colored, located at Fourth and Edwards Streets both of which were built in 1871, and of which J. S. Link and L. S. Moore are the respective pastors; Parkside Methodist Church at Parkside, established in 1920 with C. F. Kulp the present minister; Providence Avenue Church at Eighteenth Street and Providence Avenue of which Henry S. Noon is pastor; St. John's A. U. M. E. Church at Seventeenth and Chestnut Streets, G. M. Sheppy, pastor; St. Luke's A. U. M. E., Fourth Street and Central Avenue, A. C. Parson, pastor; Siloam Methodist Church, (colored) at 1140 Upland Avenue, J. W. Boyd, pastor; St. Paul's A. M. E. at Fourth and Fulton Streets, O. B. Brown, pastor; Union A. U. M. E., Welsh Street, W. J. Byrd, pastor.

The two Lutheran Churches in the city are: Holy Trinity, at Kerlin Street near Third, established in 1889 of which H. A. Weaver is the present pastor, and Nativity, at Twenty-second Street and Edgmont Avenue, established in 1919, with R. D. Roeder as the present pastor.

The Presbyterian Churches are: First, at Twenty-third Street and Edgmont Avenue, founded in 1853, of which W. B. Pugh is the present pastor; Second, Third and Ulrich Streets, established in 1866, with Charles E. Graf, pastor; Third at Ninth and Potter Streets, established in 1872, A. L. Lathem, pastor; Bethany, at Sixth Street and Highland Avenue, founded in 1890, J. M. Norris, pastor; Fifth, at Third and Norris Streets, founded in 1899, T. M. Thomas, pastor; First Italian, at Third and Fulton Streets, established in 1912, D. Tedesco, pastor.

Roman Catholic Churches are: St. Michael's, at 711 Edgmont Avenue, of which Edward F. X. Curran is pastor; Immaculate Heart of Mary at 1408 West Second Street, with Patrick H. McGinnis, pastor; St. Hedwig's, (Polish), at Fourth and Hayes Streets, James L. Ploszaj, pastor; St. Anthony of Padua, (Italian), at 308 West Third Street, John M. Zazzara, pastor; Church of the Resurrection, Ninth Street and Highland Avenue, Augustine L. Ganster, pastor; St. Robert's, Nineteenth Street and Providence Avenue, Robert J. Thompson, pastor; St. Mary of Vilna (Lithuanian), E. Tauksta, pastor.

INDUSTRIES.

Chester is an outstanding port and manufacturing city of the Atlantic seaboard. The Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade of Chester has headquarters in the Crozer Building on the eighth floor. Members of this organization have been untiring in their efforts to induce new industries to realize the advantages afforded business in Chester and its environs, and are responsible for much of the recent growth of the city. "What Chester Makes Makes Chester," has been adopted as the official slogan of the city. Briefly, Chester supports its population and the people of the communities from miles about through rolling, paper and textile mills; machine shops; foundries; steel, steel tube, logwood, plaster, cutlery and locomotive works; furnace, lace, hosiery and garment factories; large shipyards and drydocks, and a large automobile assembly plant. The names of some of the companies operating here are: the Ford Motor Company, whose assembly plant in Chester prepares automobiles for shipment to European and South American countries; the Baldwin Locomotive Works, with its main shops, formerly located in Philadelphia, at Eddystone, just east of Chester's city line. The Sun Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, South Chester Tube Works, American Steel Foundries Company, American Locomotive Works, the Penn Steel Works, and the Viscose Company on the western border of the city, are others of the many industries that keep the city thriving.

Much can be written concerning any community as rich in tradition, and as characteristic of American progress, as is Chester. Newspapers, hospitals, banks, public utilities, industries and organizations of all sorts have played their roles in the drama of Chester's progress. The magnanimity of their scope and influence, and their inter-relation with the affairs of the country, warrants the preparation of special chapters on each of them.

CHAPTER IX.

TOWNSHIPS.

THE county of Delaware is irregular in shape. Most of the township lines are also irregular. There are no instances in which the boundaries run directly or even in a general way from east to west or north to south. The circular boundary line dividing the Delaware County area of Pennsylvania from the state of Delaware is responsible for the peculiar curve in the boundaries of some of the lower townships. The total area of the county is 190 square miles upon which the density of population is reckoned at 434.6 persons per square mile.

The county as a whole has 667 farms owned by 565 persons. On these farms are 86 tenants and 16 farm managers, so that most of the owners reside on, and conduct the affairs of their own properties themselves. The total farm population of the county is 3,269, and the total number of acres in cultivation is 42,125. Of this number 14,249 acres are used for the principal field crops such as corn, winter wheat, oats, rye and potatoes.

Although agriculture has been a leading means of obtaining a livelihood in the county, ship building has also been an outstanding industry. Chester and Marcus Hook are leading shipping centers in the country.

The many streams of the county, none of which are large, provided fine mill sites for manufacturing. Grist and saw mills, paper, cotton and woolen mills predominated in the order named, since the earliest days of the colony. Indeed a study of manufacturing leads to the conclusion that every available situation on very stream in the county, that could be put to practical use for milling purposes was occupied to advantage for more than a century, and in many instances for more than two centuries. Recently silk mills have come into the county and employed many persons in the production of that commodity.

Names of many of the townships were those generally applied to boundless sections. During the period of Swedish and Dutch occupation only the land along the coast was settled. After the land came into the possession of Penn, and English settlers arrived, the territory inland was gradually laid out in farm lands. No definite boundaries were officially established between townships in many cases for half a century or more after settlement, although the occupants frequently took matters into their own hands and established division lines to mark their needs. Much confusion concerning land patents developed in the townships along the Delaware River that had been settled by Swedes, Dutch and then English.

ASTON TOWNSHIP appeared on the records as Northley before 1688. When a constable was appointed in that year the name Aston was applied to the district. Many of the early residents of the township had come from Aston in Bampton Parish, Oxfordshire, England, and thus the name was

applied to their new home. The township is one of the first class. Lenni Mills, Glen Riddle, Crozerville, Rockdale, Village Green, Chester Heights and Ashton Mills are the leading towns. None of these are large, although the township generally rural, has had large manufacturing plants at Lenni Mills, Crozerville and Ashton Mills for a long time. At Chester Heights a Camp Meeting Association established a camp in 1872. During the Revolutionary War General Cornwallis made his headquarters in Aston Township and his army was quartered over the area from Mount Hope to the lower part of Village Green.

Lenni Mills is the center of textile manufacturing of the township. It is a fourth class post office located in Chester Creek and cotton, woolen, worsted and felt goods are made in the mills which employ several hundred hands. Glen Riddle is a third class post office and is named for a prominent local manufacturer. The township has a population of 3,400 and an assessed valuation of \$1,325,695. Present officials of the township are as follows: Commissioners, Charles Holefelder, Village Green; Edwin Yarnall, Crozerville; J. C. Beatty, Rockdale; Robert Curry, Ashton Mills; Walter Schrader, president, Chester Heights; A. S. Gay, secretary, Village Green; J. Frank Griffith, treasurer and tax collector; assessors, George Wilson, John Kelly, H. T. Weir, Harry Simpson; president of school board, S. C. Spencer, Glen Riddle; secretary, A. S. Gay; truant officer, H. T. Weir; school principal, Mrs. Viola H. Beatty, Crozerville.

BETHEL TOWNSHIP was recorded as "Bethel Lyberty" as early as 1686. It probably received its name from the Hebrew word Beth-el meaning "House of God." This township is small: three miles long and one and one-half miles wide. The land is high and very productive agriculturally. Koalin and clay for fire brick manufacturing are found in the northwest part. Garnets, for the manufacture of sand paper and emery were mined here for a time previous to 1884. In 1693 there were nine taxpayers residing in Bethel Township. They were: John Gibbons, Ralph and Nicholas Pile, John Bushel, Robert Eyre, Thomas Cooper, John Howard, Edward Beaver, and Thomas Garrett. Booths Corners near the Delaware state boundary line is the leading settlement of the township. The township belongs to the second class and has a population of 1,200. Its assessed valuation is \$447,293. The following persons are the present township officials: F. Z. Pennington, G. M. Goodley, T. D. Laughead, all of Boothwyn, supervisors; G. M. Goodley, treasurer; C. Webster Hance, tax collector and assessor; Henry W. Jones, solicitor; J. E. Provan, Boothwyn R. F. D., President of the school board; George Morley, Brandywine Summit, secretary of the school board.

BIRMINGHAM TOWNSHIP is in the extreme southwestern end of the county. The Brandywine Creek, called Fishekill by the Swedes, forms its western boundary and separates it from Chester County. This stream, according to tradition, received its name from a Dutch vessel loaded with brandy or brandwein, that, during the winter of 1655 was harbored in the

creek and sank when ice cut through it in the spring. The township was probably settled in 1684 or 1685 and received its name from Birmingham, England, whence many of the early residents came. Chadds Ford and Brandywine Summit, both post offices of the fourth class are two of the leading towns of the township. Painters' Cross Roads is another village.

Chadds Ford, famous in Revolutionary history as the center around which the battle of Brandywine was fought, received its name from John Chadds, son of Francis Chadds or Chadsey, who came from Wiltshire, England in 1689 and settled on the site of the present town. The location on the Brandywine became one of the important posts on the roads leading west, and was so much traveled the year around that a ferry over the creek was essential. John Chadd was urged to conduct one and the county of Chester lent him £30 to build a "flatt or schowe" for the purpose. He began to conduct this business in 1737 and continued until his death in 1760. Chadd also owned an inn on the road from Philadelphia to Nottingham, of which Joseph Davis was the keeper at the time of the battle of Brandywine. The township has a population of 950 and an assessed valuation of \$652,980. It is ranked as a second class township. The present township officers include: Dr. Arthur H. Cleveland, Harry Pyle Jr., and Joseph Luke, supervisors; John G. Andress, assessor; William A. Arment, tax collector; James A. Kirkpatrick, West Chester R. F. D. 4, president of the school board; Howard E. Seal, Chadds Ford, secretary of the school board.

CHESTER TOWNSHIP was one of the first municipal districts laid out by Penn after his arrival in 1682. It was named for the section in England from which many of the early inhabitants came and originally included the borough of Upland and the present city of Chester. Parkside, a Chester suburb, is another borough in the township. Because of the proximity of the city of Chester much of the interest and activity of the residents of the township centers there. It is a township of the second class and has a population of 1650 and an assessed valuation of \$1,325,941. The officers are: Supervisors, Alexander Miller, President; James Scola and Joseph N. Remin, all of Chester R. D. No. 1. Tax collector, Peter De Augustine; Assessor, William Raymond; Clerk, James Scola; President School Board, Enos C. Curl; Secretary, Oliver C. Logan; Principals, Ada A. Phillips and Mrs. Thora B. Halpin.

CONCORD TOWNSHIP, the largest township of Delaware County was first mentioned in the records of 1683 as "concord liberty." Originally Concord was rectangular in form and extended from Bethel Township on the south to Thornbury Township on the north. It was named for the abstract term meaning harmony, expressive of the character of the Friends who settled it. Concord Street, a much used highway at one time, ran through the township bisecting it from north to south. Concordville, a fourth class post office, Ivy Mills, Felton Mills and Elam are the leading towns. At Ivy Mills the second paper mill in the country was established. It was the forerunner of those at Glen Mills that became internationally

known for the manufacture of paper currency. Concord Township is a second class township with a population of 1,900. The assessed valuation is \$1,085,745. Following are the township officers: Supervisors, Howard H. Cloud, President, Concordville; Horace Wright, Brandywine Summit; Nelson D. Clayton, Ward. Secretary, Clarence Fawcett; Treasurer, Paul Willits; Assessor and Tax Collector, R. Harry Hannum. President School Board, Frank P. Willits, Ward; Secretary, Harry P. Guild, Brandywine Summit.

DARBY TOWNSHIP originally included all the territory that now makes up Darby and Upper Darby Township and when first divided was known as Upper and Lower Darby. It received its name from Darby or Derby in England, and was settled by the English soon after the arrival of Penn, probably in 1683. The Friends had established a meeting house in Darby by 1684 so that permanency was assured. The original township was divided into Upper and Lower Darby in 1747, although officially the division was not recognized until 1786. This was done for the convenience of the citizens and the townships maintained separate governments except in matters relating to the care of the poor. Since the division of the township in 1747 the lines have undergone several changes and Lower Darby has simply become Darby. The township of Upper Darby at one time extended further south than it does now and included part of the present township of Darby. Before the development of suburban Philadelphia in which much of Upper Darby is included, Darby had the larger population of the two townships. The following boroughs are located within the limits of Darby: Aldan, Clifton Heights, Collingdale, Colwyn, Darby, Folcroft, Glenolden, Lansdowne, Sharon Hill, and Yeadon. There are a number of other small communities in the township which is so well built up that it is a difficult matter for the visitor to ascertain the division lines between them. Mills and quarries furnish occupation for the residents although many of them conduct business and professional offices in Philadelphia. As a first class township Darby has a population of 3,500 exclusive of the boroughs. The assessed valuation is \$1,406,780. Local officers of the township are: Commissioners, David Rossell, Walter L. Ellis, William H. Brown, Ludwig Saha, J. W. Bayless, Sr.; Treasurer and Tax Collector, H. Walter Weaver, Secane; Assessor, Herchimer Grobes; Solicitor, Frank G. Perrin; President School Board, O. O. Elliott; Secretary, Howard Fisher; Sup. Principal, C. Milbourne Smith, all of Sharon Hill.

EDGMONT TOWNSHIP is well watered by Ridley Creek which flows through it, and by Crum Creek which forms one of its boundaries. This abundant water power serves the purposes of agriculture more than those of manufacturing and Edgmont has remained a rural township in which some of the farms serve as summer estates for Philadelphia residents. Edgmont was named for Edgmond, a royal manor, in Shropshire, England from which place an early settler came before 1688. The town of Edgmont which is a fourth class post office is the largest one in the township which has a popula-

tion of 600. It is a second class township with an assessed valuation of of \$793,660 and its affairs are conducted by these officers: Supervisors, Jesse E. Miller, Gradyville; Robert B. Smith, Edgmont, and Lewis C. Morrow, Gradyville; Treasurer, Frank Baldwin; Tax Collector, George E. Baker; Assessor, Frank Baldwin; President School Board, Mrs. Bessie R. Morrow, Newtown Square, R. D. 2; Secretary, Arthur E. Mills, Glen Mills, R. D. 1; Principal, Hanna M. Carr.

HAVERFORD TOWNSHIP was one of the two Delaware County Townships to be included within the famous "Welsh Tract." Radnor was the other one, and there are several townships in Montgomery and Chester Counties now, that were originally settled by residents of Wales. These Welsh were members of the Society of Friends and when Penn became proprietor of Pennsylvania he was anxious to populate the colony with members of his own religious sect. Subsequently large numbers of Welsh came to this country ostensibly to establish themselves on 40,000 acres of land, "contiguously layd out." They expected to form a sort of state within a state and manage their affairs of government in their own way without interference or consideration from any other source but themselves. Thus they began the establishment of the "Welsh Barony" which never fully realized the plans of the original settlers. Township lines were drawn through the barony leaving Merion in one township, Haverford and Radnor in another. Involved litigation resulted, but with the almost ruthless settlement of the country by thousands of Europeans who poured in year by year the Welsh became overwhelmed by the growth of Pennsylvania and the nation and became assimilated in the great heterogeneous population of the country. Some of the prominent family names such as Evans in southeastern Pennsylvania, give evidence of Welsh ancestry. So do the townships and towns in what was once the Welsh tract. Haverford was named for Haverford-West in Pembrokeshire, South Wales. The township is one of the first class townships of the county and is particularly noted for its public school system which is one of the finest in the state, and for Haverford College, established by the Society of Friends in 1833. Although at one time mills formed an important part of the industrial life of the township during the last half century it has gradually become a leading residential suburb of Philadelphia. The main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad from Philadelphia to Harrisburg crosses Haverford Township and affords excellent transportation facilities to Philadelphia. The township has a population of 16,500 and an assessed valuation of \$24,963,918. At present the officials of Haverford Township are: Commissioners, Miss Edith Hannum, Coopertown; Morrison N. Stiles, Oakmont; James T. Wolfenden, Bryn Mawr; Floyd A. Hyden, Ardmore; H. C. Campbell, Llanerch; William J. Wilds, Manoa; Thomas Weidemann, Brookline; William L. Dickel, Penfield; Secretary, Harry A. Fritschman; Treasurer, J. Leedom Moore; Assessor, Lewis C. Street; Chief of Police, Charles T. Smith; Health Officer, James F. Hartness; Township Engineer, A. C. Williams; Solicitor, Harold L. Ervin. President, School Board, S. Herbert Lyons; Superintendent of Schools, Thomas A. Bock;

Principal High School, J. Frank Carter; Principal, Junior High School, Raymond Schlosser.

LOWER CHICHESTER includes a portion of the oldest settled region of Pennsylvania. The Swedes made their homes and operated their plantations in the vicinity of Marcus Hook, one of the boroughs in the township. Under Queen Christiana of Sweden, Captain John Ammundson Besk was granted land east of Marcus Hook Creek in return for service he was expected to render the Swedish colony. Besk never was able to make use of the grant or take part in the affairs of the colony. The name Chichester was generally applied to both Upper and Lower Chichester Townships by 1686. When settlers from England became residents of Lower Chichester they made efforts to change the name of Marcus Hook, which had been applied in various forms, by Swedes and Dutch, to Chichester, and the court records and other official papers bore the name Chichester for a long time, when references to Marcus Hook were made. But the old name clung and gradually came into common acceptance. Marcus Hook, a second class post office, and Trainer, are the two boroughs existing within the township. Linwood, another town, is a post office of the third class. Both Marcus Hook and Trainer are industrial communities on the Delaware River. Linwood is in the north central part of the township. Lower Chichester is a first class township with a population of 3500 and an assessed valuation of \$1,758,976. This is of course exclusive of the boroughs of Marcus Hook and Trainer where industrial developments have centered much wealth. The township commissioners and other officers follow: Commissioners, George W. Laughhead, James G. Lyons, Ross L. Elliott, K. T. W. Pechman, Albert H. Vernon. Treasurer and Tax Collector, Herman Marshall; Assessor, M. L. Ebright; Assistant, L. E. Pierce; Clerk, L. E. Pierce. President, School Board, Harry C. Valentine, Marcus Hook; Secretary, Raymond C. Martin, Linwood; Sup. Principal, Anna E. Roxby.

MARPLE TOWNSHIP was first mentioned in the records of Chester County in 1684. The origin of the name is in doubt. Haverford Township adjoins it on the east and the suburban character of the communities in the former township are continued in Marple. Large country estates and some small farms characterize the township. Along the highway that leads through Upper Darby, Haverford and Marple Townships from Philadelphia to West Chester, villages in which business and professional people who commute to Philadelphia, make their homes, have grown up. In Marple Township one of these villages is Larchmont, a completely new development. Older communities are Marple, once a post office, and Broomall, now a fourth class township, and named for a family long connected with the public affairs of the county. Some of the farms in the neighborhood of Broomall have been converted into summer camps for children from the settlement districts of Philadelphia. The excellent water and pure country air attract many other city dwellers as well. A second class township, Marple has a population of 2100 and an assessed valuation of \$2,927,200.

Following are the officials who conduct the affairs of the township now: Supervisors, Henry Forsythe, Larchmont, President; Howard Tuthill, Stanley Lawrence. Tax Collector, Seth T. Duey; Assessor, Robert Culbertson; President School Board, Elizabeth D. Lawrence; Secretary, S. A. Douglas Lyons, both of Broomall; Sup. Principal, Jay W. Worrall, Newtown Square.

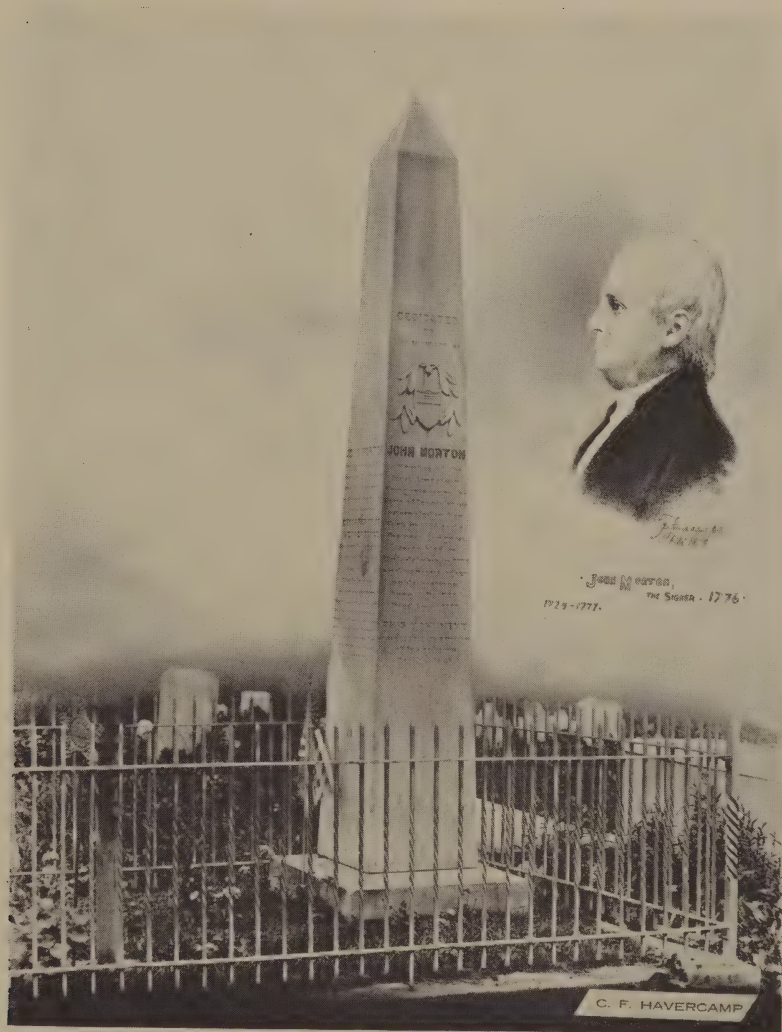
MIDDLETOWN TOWNSHIP probably received its name because early settlers thought that it marked what was originally the center of Chester County. It was established some time during 1686 or 1687. Cotton and woolen mills have served to make the township prosperous. Samuel Riddle for whom Glen Riddle a third class post office in the township, was named, was a leader in textile manufacturing throughout the county. At Elwyn, the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble Minded Children was established in 1853, the third institution of its kind in America. The post office at Elwyn, which is of the fourth class, was named for Dr. A. L. Elwyn a pioneer in the movement that led to the establishment of the institution. Lima, a post office of the fourth class, was known as Wrangletown and Hamor's Store before 1836. "The Pine-Apple," an inn located at Middletown Cross-Roads by Philip Yarnall in 1806 was the center from which Wrangletown, so named because of the frequent disputes that arose in the hostelry, and later Lima developed. The Black Horse Hotel was another well-known tavern and was established for the benefit of travelers along the highroad from Chester to the west in 1739 by William Noblit. It was at the Black Horse that leaders of the county met in 1845 to come to some agreement as to the site of the county seat. Indeed this old hostelry itself, was considered as a possible site. Middletown is a second class township with a population of 4,700 and an assessed valuation of \$2,208,218. The following persons are the present officers: Supervisors, Theodore Bon, Lima; Thomas Winterbottom, Lenni; Robert Furman, Media, R. D. 2; Treasurer, Lewis Palmer; Assessors, Charles J. Pratt, Lima; Charles Hayes, Media; Tax Collector, Penrose B. Worrell; President, School Board, Richard S. Taylor, Lenni; Secretary, Harry L. Warnick, Glen Riddle; Principal, Mary M. Smyth, Media.

NETHER PROVIDENCE TOWNSHIP—Originally both Nether Providence and Upper Providence Townships were combined as one township. The name probably had its origin in the sentiments of the early settlers who took this means of expressing their joy at finding a pleasant home after the perilous ocean journey from England. The name Providence first appeared on local court records in 1683. The division in the township was made sometime prior to 1690 by the residents themselves, for in that year the first distinction between them was recorded. Part of the present township of Nether Providence was under the jurisdiction of Ridley Township for many years. Rose Valley is the only borough in the township and is noted for its famous hunting meets. Country clubs and well kept estates serve to make this township as well as others in the county, picturesque. The Hedgerow

Theatre, at Rose Valley, Moylan, one of the outstanding developments of the Little Theatre movement in America, has become a mecca not only for local followers of the dramatic art but for the greatest actors and actresses of this country as well. Wallingford a third class post office, Hinkson's Corners, Avondale and Strath Haven are other villages in the township. Nether Providence is a first class township and has a population of 3,900 and an assessed valuation of \$3,984,500. The township officers are: Commissioners, W. D. Ingram, Joseph M. Howe, Joseph Geary, Edward Brown, Walter Cully, Morris M. Sapovits; Assessor, John W. Moore; Treasurer and Tax Collector, James Campbell; Clerk, Paul Palmer; Road Supervisor, James Moore; President, School Board, William McKee Walton, Moylan; Secretary, Charles R. Lewis, Media; Sup. Principal, Franklin J. Butz, Wallingford.

NEWTOWN TOWNSHIP was first mentioned as a township in 1685. It was settled by people from Wales, for the most part. When they laid out the lands of the township they made plans for a town in the center, and in characteristic English fashion planned to maintain their homes there. Newtown Square, as the present town, southeast of old Newtown came to be known, was officially designated as a post office in 1820. Now it is one of the third class. During the Revolutionary War foraging groups of British made frequent inroads on the settlements of the county. St. Davids post office was established above old Newtown Square in 1883. The Episcopal Church there, frequently known as "Old Radnor," was the second house of worship in the county. The Haverford Friends' Meeting House was the first. In the extreme northeastern section of the township near the point at which it is separated from Radnor, St. Davids has become a community of beautiful homes on the "Main Line" of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The present population of Newtown Township, which is a second class township, is 1500, and the assessed valuation is \$2,149,562. The officers of the township are as follows: Supervisors, Joseph L. Serrill, President; Caleb L. Piersol, Eugene J. Dutton, Secretary. Treasurer Randall P. Dutton; Assessor, Ella Schuler; Tax Collector, John J. Hanley; Roadmaster, George W. Eachus; President, School Board, Arthur C. Harvey; Secretary, Thomas J. Campbell, both of Newtown Square; Sup. Principal, Jay W. Worrall.

RADNOR TOWNSHIP. For a long time this territory remained primarily rural. With the suburban development west of Philadelphia this rural character changed and Radnor became a favorite among those seeking attractive residential sites beyond the city limits. The early settlers were Welsh Friends from Radnorshire, Wales. Much of the Welsh Tract, purchased by Richard Davies from William Penn in 1681 was located in the southern half of the township. The Pennsylvania Railroad has been largely responsible for the development of towns along its "Main Line" in this and other townships of the county. Wayne, the largest town in Radnor Township, was laid out by experienced landscape gardeners, employed by George W. Childs and A. J. Drexel of Philadelphia, who became owners of the



MONUMENT OF JOHN MORTON ONE OF THE SIGNERS OF THE
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

town site of 600 acres in 1880. Childs and Drexel made improvements at the cost of \$500,000 and advanced sums to purchasers of the town lots. They chose the name Wayne, to honor the famous Revolutionary general, Anthony Wayne. The name had been applied earlier to the Pennsylvania Railroad Station within the limits of the Childs-Drexel purchase. Wayne is a post office of the second class. Radnor and Villanova, both post offices of the third class, are the other leading towns in the township. Villanova is the site of Villanova College, an institution conducted by the Augustinian Fathers of the Roman Catholic Church. Radnor is a first class township and has a population of 14,800. The assessed valuation is \$18,672,850. The township officials are as follows: Commissioners, Thomas W. Hulme, St. Davids, President; Benjamin F. James, Villanova; Frank Kane, Radnor; William S. Ellis, Bryn Mawr; F. T. Jones, Wayne. Treasurer, William H. Crawford; Assessor, Thomas M. Chalfant; Township Secretary, L. W. Hummel; Township Engineer, M. R. Yerkes; Building Inspector, F. H. Leonard; Chief of Police, James E. Lafferty; Health Officer, John J. McGovern; President, School Board, Charles Howson; Secretary, School Board, E. E. Trout; Superintendent Schools, Sidney V. Rowland; Principal of Schools, T. Bayard Beatty.

RIDLEY TOWNSHIP was settled by the Swedes and Dutch before the coming of the English. As in other townships in Delaware County where the background of settlement was similar, Ridley was the center of much confusion in the matter of land patents and titles. Named for Ridley, Cheshire, England, the township first appears on the records of the local courts in 1684. The King's Highway and the Queen's Highway, later known as the Great Southern Road, crossed this township from Darby on the north to Chester and other points on the south. From the days of William Penn, through the early national period, or until the railroad trains became the generally accepted mode of conveyance, American and foreign dignitaries used the Great Southern Road on their journeys to and from the national capital and the cities of the north and east. During the Revolution Washington was a well known figure in Ridley Township. So were many other leaders of the American forces. At Leiperville the first president spent the night on at least one occasion. Eddystone, Norwood, Prospect Park, Ridley Park and Rutledge are all boroughs within the limits of Ridley Township. Crum Lynne and Moores are two other towns in the township. Moores is a post office of the second class and Crum Lynn is a third class post office. With the exception of Eddystone which is a noted manufacturing center the township is essentially residential and is of the first class. The population of Ridley is 9,750, not including the boroughs, and the assessed valuation is \$7,681,567. The following named persons are the present township officers: Commissioners, John A. Dolan, Leiperville; Paul Valentine, Fairview; Cameron Donato, Milmont; Charles B. Gallagher, Folsom; Patrick Feeley, Kedron; Treasurer and Tax Collector, George J. Worrell; Assessors, George Clark and Joseph Dougherty; Clerk, L. F. Garling; Police Chief, Charles Mawbray; President, School Board, John S. Hay;

Secretary, C. M. Lewis Corbin, both of Woodlyn; Principals, R. Genevieve Thornton, Woodlyn; Lena Morgart, Leiperville; Anna B. Hayes, Folsom; Edith M. Fridy, Kedron.

SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP—Before 1684 this township was referred to upon court records with Ridley Township as that section of the latter which lay “within the woods.” Obviously it was not well settled at that time, but by 1686 it appeared as a separate municipal district. A large spring located near the house of George Maris, one of the early settlers, may have given the name to the township. The original southern boundary was very irregular and the present one was established in 1837. Beautiful farms are located in Springfield Township. Mills and factories on Crum Creek made grist, saw and textile products. Benjamin West, the great painter, was born in Swarthmore which is one of the boroughs in this township. Swarthmore College, an institution established by the Hicksite branch of the Society of Friends and incorporated in 1864 is located here as is also the Mary Lyon School for Girls established in 1913. Morton is the other borough of the township. It is a post office of the third class while Swarthmore is one of the second class. The township is one of the first class townships of the county and has a population of 6,000 and an assessed valuation of \$5,868,842, exclusive of the boroughs. Following are the present officials of the township: Commissioners, M. S. Pancoast, President; A. A. Ackman, Harry C. Marshall, William D. Moran, Louis Wagner, Guy M. Kennedy, John B. McCullough, D. A. Schaefer; Secretary, John W. Calder; Treasurer and Tax Collector, William A. Allison; Assessors, George J. Karge, Jr., Albert Evans, William J. McClernon, Edward M. Whitecar, Sr.; Solicitor, George T. Butler; President, School Board, E. Sterling Hann, Springfield; Secretary, Mrs. Harriet S. Marshall, Swarthmore; Sup. Principal, Harvey C. Sabold.

THORNBURY TOWNSHIP, a second class township, was first settled by English immigrants probably from Thornbury in Gloucestershire. Part of the present township was at one time included in Aston Township. Thornbury was recognized as a separate municipal district in 1687. Forges, rolling mills, saw mills, grist mills and paper mills were located in Thornbury along Chester Creek and its branches. The Cheyney Training School for Teachers, at Cheyney in this township, is a leading institution for the education of negroes in the country. Thorntonville, now Thornton, is another post office in the township. The population of Thornbury is 1,000 and the assessed valuation is \$816,970. The township officials are as follows: Supervisors, Willard Yarnall, Thornton; Joseph Robb and A. A. Street, Cheyney; Tax Collector, Duane H. Cornog; Assessor, George B. Proctor; President, School Board, Mrs. Amelia S. Calvart; Secretary, Lewis D. Garrigues, Thornton; Principal, James W. McFarland.

TINICUM TOWNSHIP is an island separated from Ridley and Darby Townships by the Darby Creek. The Delaware River flows along it to the

south. This island is only one and one half miles wide at the broadest point and has a circumference of nine miles so that it consists in entirety of 2,750 acres. Of these about 2,000 are marsh land and 500 acres have been reclaimed by construction of dykes. This little island was the site of the first settlement made by Europeans in Pennsylvania. On February 15, 1643, Governor Johan Printz arrived to serve as governor of New Sweden. He erected Fort Gothenborg here and the famous Printzhof, his residence. Printzhof remained, a symbol of Swedish colonial ambitions, until the summer of 1822 when it was destroyed by fire. Now the Corinthian Yacht Club maintains its clubhouse on the site, which has been properly marked. Governor Printz also had a church building constructed at Tinicum. It was dedicated by Reverend John Campanius on September 4, 1646. The name Tinicum is derived from the Indian names Tanakon, Tutacaenung and Teniko. Armgard Printz, daughter of the governor, who came into the ownership of the estate after her father returned to Sweden, referred to the property as Tennekong. Tinicum was the center of bitter legal controversies on the matter of ownership for nearly a century, before and after the death of Armgard Printz. Persons involved in addition to the governor's daughter were Joost De La Grange; Andrew Carr who married Margaret, widow of De La Grange; Arnold De La Grange, son of Joost; Otto Earnest Cock, Christopher Taylor, Robert Turner, Israel Taylor and Christopher, his son, David Sandelands and Mary Claxton. Upon the latter's death the island was divided into five parts for distinct fishing areas. Christopher Taylor, the second, maintained an estate on the island in the 18th century. His first house was built of white cedar logs. It was followed by one built of stone. Joseph Galloway, a prominent lawyer of Philadelphia, owned 212 acres of land on the eastern section of the island before the American Revolution. His land was all reclaimed from the marshes, and he eventually lost title to it and it was sold by the state. Until August 31, 1780 Tinicum was part of Ridley Township. Then the 23 inhabitants and owners of the island petitioned for a separate township. They claimed that they were taxed for the construction and maintenance of roads on the mainland of the township and received no benefits from them. Tinicum Township was recognized officially as a separate district on the above named date. On September 25, 1786, when the islands in the Delaware, claimed by Pennsylvania, were assigned to the nearest counties and townships, Hog Island and a number of smaller ones near Tinicum came under the jurisdiction of Tinicum. In the early part of the nineteenth century much of Tinicum was under water most of the time. Unhealthy conditions prevailed particularly in the autumn. The farmers found it necessary to complete their work before September because of the undrained marshes. Gradually drainage systems were introduced and conditions improved. Freshets and floods frequently invaded the island and the mainland. The heavy rains of September 1, 1850, covered the meadows to a depth of 6 feet. The railroad was inundated and in some places cross ties were swept away so that service was suspended for a week. These conditions did not make Tinicum a center of population, of manufacturing or of recreation for a long time. In 1799 a government quarantine station was

established there for vessels arriving at Chester and Philadelphia. This was necessary because of the epidemics of yellow fever that had ravaged the eastern part of the United States shortly before. Early in the present century the station was removed to Marcus Hook. There are two towns in the township, Essington and Corbindale. The former is a third class post office and is one of the centers for the manufacturing activities of the Westinghouse Company. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad affords freight and passenger transportation to Philadelphia and other points. Tinicum is a first class township with a population of 4,500 and an assessed valuation of \$4,524,502. The township officials are: Commissioners, Henry E. Joss, President; John C. Strain, Louis Revello, John Betsch, Edward Wasch; Treasurer and Tax Collector, John S. Williams; Assessor, Frederick Dunderdale; Clerk, William Dougherty; Solicitor, Howard M. Lutz; Township Engineer, John M. Foster; President, School Board, Fred Bothner; Secretary, Edward Chamberlin, both of Essington; Sup. Principal, Ethel N. Simpson.

UPPER CHICHESTER. The term Chichester was generally applied to both Upper and Lower Chichester in the early days of the colony. Like many other names of the county its origin is English. In 1686 Chichester appeared on the court records as a township. The division that resulted in Upper and Lower Chichester was made in 1700. The residents of the township took matters into their own hands then and to facilitate business recognized the two townships. Official recognition was delayed until 1759. During the American Revolution foraging parties of British from Cornwallis' command at Village Green came to Chichester Friend's Meeting House and for some reason not clear, fired at the building. Boothwyn, a post office of the third class, is the leading village of the township which is rural, although mills had been established in the 18th century along Naaman's Creek and its branches and along Green Creek. The township is one of the second class with a population of 4,100 and an assessed valuation of \$1,488,560. The following persons are the present township officers: Supervisors, Harvey T. Ogden, William S. Butler of Boothwyn; William J. Ross of Twin Oaks; Assessor, William H. Dutton, Jr.; Tax Collector, George P. Worrell. President, School Board, George M. Snyder, Marcus Hook; Secretary, Mrs. Margaret H. Young, Boothwyn; Sup. Principal, Thomas W. Johnson, Jr., Brandywine Summit.

UPPER DARBY TOWNSHIP. The visitor to Philadelphia finds it a difficult matter to distinguish the point at which the western city limits are reached and those of Upper Darby Township begin. Much of the section including the well known street railway terminal at 69th Street and Milbourne are included within the Delaware County Township. This neighborhood bears little resemblance to the Upper Darby of a century ago. For generations it was essentially rural and Darby Township to the south was much more densely populated. But the rapidly growing city made Upper Darby a desirable neighborhood for real estate developments. Exclusive

of the boroughs of East Lansdowne and Milbourne the township now has a population of 65,000. Upper Darby, a post office of the first class, Drexel Hill one of the second class, Primos, Cardington, Fernwood and Garrettford are only a few of the towns that have grown up in the township. Stonehurst and Highland Park are two comparatively recent developments in the township along the West Chester highway which is a continuation of Market Street, Philadelphia. Mills and factories have been established along Darby Creek and Cobbs Creek which form the east and west boundaries of the township. But Upper Darby is essentially a residential township of the first class with an assessed valuation of \$48,364,390. Fifteen commissioners were elected at large in November, 1929, pending the report of the committee named to divide the township into not more than fifteen wards, supplanting the former unwieldy forty-one wards. This committee reported late in November, recommending the establishment of thirteen wards. The fifteen commissioners elected in November 1929 for a period of two years were: C. F. Agnew, 34 Overhill Rd., Walter C. Feters, 57 Sunshine Rd., Ralph E. Frazer, Drexel Hill; John M. Goehring, 143 State Rd., Robert W. Hackett, 30 Brighton Ave., Albert V. Hart, 117 Ardsley Rd., Philip J. Hickey, Drexel Hill Plaza; Fred C. Hoopes, Fernwood; Nelson Kershaw, Clifton Heights; C. H. G. Larrimore, 326 Maple Ave., Drexel Hill; J. Frank McCloskey, 7236 Highland Ave., Raymond L. Shott, 7149 Guilford Rd., Clement E. Thrash, 837 Edmonds Ave., F. A. Tomalino, 702 Edmonds Ave., Drexel Hill; George T. Wadas, West Chester Pike. Other township officials at the present time are: Treasurer and Tax Collector, V. Ervin Bond, Highland Park; Assessors, A. J. Klinka, James Hughes, Drexel Hill; George Julian, Highland Park and Thomas Quinn, Stonehurst Hills; Township Secretary, Thomas C. Kelly; Township Engineer, A. F. Damon, Jr., Assistant Engineer, J. L. Kirk; Solicitor, William H. Whitaker; Police Captain, James I. Corcoran; Fire Marshal, C. J. McCullough, Lansdowne; Health Officer, Mrs. Louis M. Ramsperger; Sewer Inspector, John Mecleary; Plumbing Inspector, David C. Golder; Building Inspector, Clyde Millard. President, School Board, A. S. Garrett, Drexel Hill; Secretary, Milton J. Lutz; Solicitor, Howard J. Lutz; Sup. of Schools, William C. Sampson.

UPPER PROVIDENCE TOWNSHIP. Mention of the division of Providence Township into Upper and Lower Providence Townships appears in the court records of 1687 and 1688. The mills along Ridley Creek in this township afforded much business for the citizens in the 17th and 18th centuries. The Rose Tree Hunt, famous among sport lovers of the country, gives the community a decidedly English atmosphere. The Delaware County Institute of Science, organized in 1833, first built their hall on Providence Road above Rose Tree and used it until another hall was built at Media in 1867 after the county offices were established there. The Institute held its first exhibition of agricultural products, manufactures, etc., in the first building on September 10, 11, 12, 1846. These exhibitions were held annually until about 1855 when the Delaware County Agricultural Society

was organized. The borough of Media, county seat of Delaware County, is located in this township, which is of the second class and has a population and assessed valuation respectively of 2,750 and \$2,195,420. The present officials of the township are as follows: Supervisors—Charles Fields, Samuel G. Mathues, and Albert E. Gay. Tax Collector, T. Franklin Fields; Assessor, Samuel E. Baker; President, School Board, Benjamin F. Whitson, Moylan; Secretary, George M. Karns, Media, R. D.; Sup. Principal, A. Joseph Cushman, Media.

CHAPTER X.

BOROUGHES.

MANY of the boroughs in Delaware County have been incorporated during the present century. They represent the growth of manufacturing interests on the one hand and on the other the need and desire of the business and professional men of Philadelphia and Chester for suburban residences. Civic pride and the great wealth of these cities has made possible beautiful homes and adequate transportation facilities to bring Delaware County boroughs and the cities together. By motor, bus, electric and steam railways, commuters can reach their offices in these cities from all parts of the county in periods of time varying from ten minutes to an hour, depending upon the distance traveled. The advantages afforded by accessibility to any city such as Philadelphia cannot be overestimated, nor can the pleasure of returning to attractive suburban homes after days of hard work in city offices.

ALDAN. The borough of Aldan is in Darby Township. It was incorporated before 1910 and is largely residential. It was named for the town of Aldan in Siberia. The population is 2,269 and the assessed valuation of the property is \$2,641,760. The present borough officers are: Burgess, William H. Porter; Council, Walter Helm, Jr., President, J. Wilson Howell, F. O. Donaldson, E. E. Hutchinson, Frank Mallalieu, A. W. Piercy, Leslie A. McCullam. Tax Collector and Assessor, G. T. Macfarland. President of School Board, W. Robert Stevenson; School Directors, Ralph A. Patterson, Edward T. Deal, E. P. Chance, Hugh E. Bellas, Principal of Schools, J. E. Klingman. Justice of the Peace, George Schultz and Gilbert Walters.

CLIFTON HEIGHTS is another of the boroughs in Darby Township and it too was incorporated prior to 1910. It has a population of 5,057 and many of the residents are employed in the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods. The assessed valuation of this borough is \$2,758,995. The borough officers are: Burgess, Herbert McKeaige. Council, Daniel J. Sweeney, President; C. William Kraft, Jr., Stiny Garchinsky, Joseph Carson, George Feehan, E. B. Revell; Clerk, Harry R. Jones. Treasurer, Horace Taylor. Tax Collector, Samuel J. Crawford. Assessors, Charles Dougherty, M. Halfpenny. Auditors, Earl M. Baker, John Shimp, C. Howard MacDonald. President of School Board, Albert J. Crowfard; secretary, Enoch H. Eastburn; treasurer, James E. Gallagher; directors, John S. Martin, Joseph MacDonald. Supervising Principal of Schools, William H. Brown. Justices of the Peace, Charles Daly, Herbert McKeaige. Borough and School Board Solicitor, Howard M. Lutz.

COLLINGDALE in Darby Township has a population of 7,857. There are no large mills or factories in the borough for most of the residents commute to offices in Philadelphia and Chester. Collingdale was incorporated

as a borough before 1910 and has property the assessed valuation of which is \$3,679,450. The present borough officers are: Burgess, John A. Smith. Council, James S. Carpenter, H. L. Shallcross, George Lincoln, Charles Kelly, Samuel Jackson, Joseph MacDougall, Robert Whitaker; Treasurer, J. Elmer Sellers. Tax Collector Harvey W. Faust. Assessor, W. Parkins. Borough Engineer, Alonzo H. Yocum. President of School Board, Andrew W. Patton; secretary, George H. Baumert; treasurer, Charles C. Phifer; Directors, Samuel H. Palmer, Thomas K. McMullen. Supervising Principal of Schools, Joseph C. Carey, Borough Solicitor, Morton Z. Paul. School Board Solicitor, John G. Kaufman.

COLWYN near Cobbs Creek in Darby Township was incorporated as a borough before 1910. It has a population, chiefly suburban, of 2,000, and an assessed valuation of \$1,446,416. The present borough officers are: Burgess, William F. Hasselberg. Council, F. C. Denkaus, William Craig, L. D. Smiley, Victor C. Bernauer, Charles O. Bennett, Fred W. Wood, George W. Powell. Treasurer, George A. Ogden. Tax Collector, F. W. Burr. Assessor, Philip R. K. Martin. Borough Clerk, F. C. Biles. President of School Board, Roland Stanert; secretary, Walter W. Horne; treasurer, Harry W. Palmer; director, Thomas M. Lukens. Principal of Schools, Horace T. Shuler, Jr.; Solicitor, Harry J. Makiver.

DARBY. This borough was an early settlement in the county. The mills that were established along Darby Creek attracted artisans of all trades so that the nucleus of a little settlement was begun before 1700. The historian Day in his *Historical Collections of Pennsylvania* published in 1843 describes Darby as follows: "Darby is a pleasant village on the creek of that name, about seven miles southwest from Philadelphia. It contains a Friends' meeting-house, and some sixty houses, with mills, stores, etc. There are several delightful country seats near the village." The town was incorporated as a borough on May 3, 1853. William Jones was the first burgess and the following men were members of the first council: Philip Sipler, D. H. Serrill, William Russell, Jr., John Verlenden, Samuel P. Serrill, William Lincoln and Joseph L. Sager. Darby now has a population of 9,899 and property of the assessed value of \$6,000,000. The present borough officers are as follows: Burgess, Thomas M. Eastwood. Council, John Standring, President; A. J. McClure, Jr., William E. Buckman, Walter Shaffer, Harry Clark, John Carroll, Orlando H. Smith, George W. Beacher, E. Howard Tomlinson, Edward R. Franklin, secretary. Treasurer, Robert B. Montgomery. Assessors, Harry Buschmier, Fred Hobdell, Ross Phillips. Tax Collector, S. Robert Shaw. Borough Engineer, A. F. Damon, Jr., Building Inspector, Joseph R. Simpson. Chief of Police, R. J. Thornton. Health Officers, Dr. H. L. H. Dick. School Physician, Dr. Joseph Greenwald. President of School Board, Alfred Holroyd. Superintendent of Schools, Walter R. Douthett. Solicitor, James B. Robertson.

EAST LANSDOWNE was incorporated from a part of Upper Darby Township since 1910. The borough has a population of 3,300 and an

assessed valuation of \$1,700,000. It received its name from Lansdowne, a borough located to the west in Darby Township. The borough officers of East Lansdowne are: Burgess, Fred C. Griggs. Council, A. J. MacDowell, president; Fred Jack, Fred Garber, Jr., H. R. Stevenson, Charles Speidel, George Bultman, George Mahoney. Treasurer, P. B. M. Trainer. Borough Clerk, Edmund R. Moore. Tax Collector, Henry F. Bartleson. Assessor, Philip Brant. Auditors, Thomas K. White, Martin Gannon, Harry Landon. Building Inspector, J. P. Young, Sr. Plumbing Inspector, J. P. Young, Sr. President of Health Board, William Swigler; secretary, Samuel Stewart; health officer, J. A. Bates; medical officer, Dr. D. T. Sullivan; milk hygienist, Richard R. Lienhardt; Robert McKinley. President of School Board, Leah Briggs; treasurerer, Mamie Moore; secretary, J. I. Hallowell; directors, J. W. Cannon, F. R. Walters. Principal of Schools, Martha Anderson. Justices of the Peace, Oscar T. Lance and J. Willard Hoopes.

EDDYSTONE is a borough on the Delaware River that was created from part of Ridley Township before 1910. It became widely known during the period of the World War for the extensive manufacture of ammunition and firearms conducted there by the Remington Arms Company of Delaware and the Eddystone Ammunition Corporation. The Baldwin Locomotive Works have established a huge plant here and in addition the Eddystone Manufacturing Company and the Belmont Iron Works afford occupation to more people than those residing in the borough which has a population of 2,414. The assessed valuation of the property is \$7,414,000 and the present borough officials are: Burgess, John Bruce. Council, James Miller, Arthur Robinson, Jacob Miller, William Hewitt, Robert Gross, Harvey Wentzel. Treasurer, John Fields. Assessor, Harry L. Otto. Tax Collector, Grant Powell. President of School Board, N. Moyer Whittaker; vice-president, Harry J. Turner; secretary, W. W. Johnson, Jr.; treasurers, William Taylor, Anton Saltner. Auditors, Walter Cottschalk, William Servoss, Roy Vail. Constable, John Bonner. Magistrates, Patrick A. Rockett and Napoleon Wood. Plumbing Inspector, Robert James. Chief of Police, Michael Driscoll. Principal of Schools, John B. Thomas. Solicitor, William B. McClenachan, Jr.

FOLCROFT was incorporated from part of Darby Township since 1920. It has a population of 1,700 and property assessed to the value of \$1,000,000 and is a post office of the third class. The borough officers are: Burgess, Daniel C. Thompson. Council, Thomas J. Mains, President; Thorvald Rasmussen, Raymond D. Oliphant, Adolph Reinhold, Joseph S. Lutz, Courtland H. Barr, Anthony M. Cranston, Clinton R. Williams, clerk. Treasurer, William H. Hurst. Assessor, Robert W. Kelley. Borough Engineer, Alonzo H. Yocum. Building Inspector, Fred G. Collison. Sewer Inspector, Homer H. Ferguson. Health Board Secretary, George F. Lofland. Health Officer, George Kappas. President of School Board, Robert Myers. Tax Collector, Clarence Shull. School Directors, Dr. Kimber E. Vought,

Mrs. Emma E. Dawson, Mrs. Bella D. Shull, Albert Loeble. Principal of Schools, Carl M. Wafel. School Board Solicitor, Morton Z. Paul. Borough Solicitor, Harold L. Ervin.

GLENOLDEN is a borough that was erected from part of Darby Township before 1910. It is a post office of the second class and maintains a splendid public high school known as the Glen-Nor High School, in connection with the borough of Norwood. Glenolden is located near the boundary that separates Darby Township from Ridley and has a population of 4,000 and an assessed valuation of \$3,322,877. Following are the present borough officials: Burgess, Harry V. Strickland. Council, Charles E. Hepford, President; William J. Myatt, James Reed, Richard C. Viguers, S. Edward Hannestad, James W. McCully, Howard Fulton. Borough Clerk, Harry L. Simon. Treasurer, Karl Werner. Tax Collector, Samuel T. Wilson. Assessor, William H. Sparks. Borough Engineer, Norman Foster. Sergeant of Police, John MacVeigh. President of School Board, Harold E. Allmang. Secretary, Mrs. Sylvia Fleckinger. Treasurer, Wilson L. Gamble. Directors, Howard McCarter and J. M. Chestnutt. Principal of Schools, C. Evelyn Wunderlick. Principal of Glen-Nor High School, J. Milton Rossing. Borough Solicitor, William J. MacCarter, Jr. School Board Solicitor, George B. Harvey.

LANSDOWNE. This borough was incorporated before 1910 from part of Darby Township and is a thriving suburban community. Florists find the climate agreeable and the accessibility to Philadelphia advantageous for the cultivation of hot house flowers. The Leadite Company and the Crucible Steel Castings Company are leading industries, although the citizens of the borough have striven to maintain Lansdowne as an ideal residential town. The population of this borough is 9,542 and the assessed valuation is \$10,000,000. The borough officers are as follows: Burgess, James T. Stewart. Council, C. E. Hunter, President; Richardson Shoemaker, A. Roy Robson, Howard S. Cornog, W. C. Slagle, David R. Carson, George W. Shuster. Borough Clerk Frank C. Nieweg. Treasurer, E. E. Bartleson. Tax Collector, Edwin B. Lewis. Assessor, Charles Bailey. President of School Board, F. S. Underhill; Directors, Mrs. Anna Cooper, Mrs. C. Paul Snyder, James Kennedy, D. M. Melchoir, Principal of Schools, Charles S. Miller. Borough and School Board Solicitor, Frank A. Moorshead.

MARCUS HOOK appeared as Marraties Hoeck in the patent to the "Marcus Hook Tract" of one thousand acres signed in 1675 by Sir Edmund Andros, governor of the Duke of York's colony. The first part of the name often appeared in the possessive case, as Marratie's Hook or Maarte's Hook. Apparently this form was corrupted to the present one, Marcus. Definite information is lacking as to who Marratie or Maarte was. Traditions state that he was probably an Indian chief who resided at that place. The Dutch word "hoek" meaning "a corner, point, or spit of land" was applied by them to the place. Thus the name of Marcus Hook evolved. Queen Christiana of Sweden granted Captain Hans Ammundson Besk land

on the site of the present Marcus Hook on August 20, 1653. He never took up the grant, however. Swedes and Finns settled in the neighborhood and when the English arrived in 1682 they sought to apply an English name to the village and enacted the necessary legislation to change Marcus Hook to Chichester. But the old name clung and remains today a symbol of the tenancy of an almost forgotten colony of people. Meanwhile the town of Marcus Hook grew and threatened to rival Chester. It has always been a prominent shipping point but today the borough with its great mills and shops presents an entirely different picture from that of a century or two ago. No one then could have anticipated the huge manufacturing plants occupying 42 buildings for the production of congoleum and linoleum, or the quarter of a million square feet of floor space occupied by the Viscose Company. And these are only two of the large plants, discussed more fully in another chapter, that have brought prominence and prosperity to Marcus Hook. Tradition has it that this borough was the rendezvous of pirates in the late 17th and early 18th centuries. Blackbeard, notorious pirate leader, is said to have made frequent visits here, between his plundering and marauding visits along the Atlantic coast. Discord Lane was so called, we are told, because of the noisy brawls so frequently indulged in there by the pirates of colonial days. Marcus Hook, or Chichester, as it was then called, became a market town with the privilege of holding markets and fairs according to law. Ship building was a leading industry until the latter part of the last century. Then facilities were inadequate for the construction of large ocean vessels and Chester became more prominent in that business. For a time Marcus Hook remained at a standstill industrially, and then with the dawn of the 20th century new business enterprises located there and tremendous activity and growth developed. The present population of the borough is 4,867 and the assessed valuation of property is \$4,510,632. The borough officers are: Burgess, Harry Hueber. Council, John Watterson, William J. McClure, Cris Nacrelli, Thomas H. Ross, William B. Long, John Green, Benjamin Evans, Robert Mullen; R. C. Rennie, clerk. Tax Collector, Jasper R. Phillips. Treasurer, J. G. Blaine MacDade. Assessors, M. B. Hessen, John W. Shipley, Leslie Aaron, J. G. Blaine MacDade. Auditors, John O'Donnell, M. B. Hessen, Leslie Aaron. President of Health Board, Dr. H. Thomas Stocton. Health Officer, Lewis Cosgrove. Health Board Secretary, Willard K. Locke. Fire Chief, J. Leonard Heacock. Highway Commissioner, William O'Donnell. President of School Board, Walter Dalton. Principal of Schools, Gordon Groff. Borough Solicitor, J. DeHaven Ledward. School Board Solicitor, John A. Poulson.

MEDIA. This borough, the county seat of Delaware County, was built distinctly for the purpose of housing the county affairs in 1847 and 1848. It received its name for its geographical location in the center of the county. Farming lands and residential sections surround it, and it has retained the quiet, simple but cultural atmosphere of any community in which the Society of Friends have been dominant. Street railways, bus lines and the

Pennsylvania Railroad Company provide excellent transportation facilities to all parts of Delaware County and into neighboring counties. The incorporation of Media as a borough was attended by a struggle between the exponents and opponents of the prohibition of the sale of liquor. The friends of the temperance cause were successful in their efforts and Media became a borough by act of the legislature of Pennsylvania on March 10, 1850. The clause relating to intoxicating liquors provided that it should be unlawful "for any person or persons to vend or sell vinous, spirituous, or other intoxicating liquors within the limits of said borough, except for medical purposes or for use in the arts;" Media is the only town in Pennsylvania for which direct legislation forbidding the sale of spirituous liquors was enacted. The borough has a population of 5,372 and an assessed valuation of \$5,676,105. The borough officers are as follows: Burgess, A. Wilson Mathues. Council, A. Maurice Brown, Harry B. Johnson, Lewis F. Green, John E. Krause, George W. Hinkson, George S. Pierce, G. Stanley Lynch. Treasurer, D. Otley Cummins. Tax Collector, James H. Sweeney. Assessor, Rev. Charles S. Hamilton. Borough Secretary, Edward Minton. Chief of Police, James L. Doak. Constable, Albert H. Yarnall. Justices of the peace, Fred T. Cooper and A. C. W. Mathues. President of the school board, Joseph E. Quinby; school directors, Albert J. Williams, Fred Fairlamb, John L. Pennington, Mrs. Ada V. Pomeroy, Robert Fussell, treasurer. Principal of the schools, William H. Michaels. Borough and school board solicitor, George T. Butler.

MILBOURNE grew up around the mills and the dam established on Cobbs Creek before 1752. Members of the Sellers family were connected with the flour milling business here for several generations. The borough is located in the region commonly known as West Philadelphia, and is largely residential. It obtained borough privileges before 1910 when it was created from part of Upper Darby Township. No public schools are maintained by the borough. Children who reside here attend nearby public and private schools. The population of Milbourne is 396, and the assessed valuation is \$974,326. The present officers of the borough are: F. D. Edmunds, burgess. Council, O. H. Cassell, president; J. G. Geyss, C. Goodwinn, F. H. Newcomb, M. Weinstein, C. R. Wilson, D. M. Yerkes. Treasurer, J. Robert Weber. Tax collector, E. S. Opdyke. Assessor, Mrs. D. M. Yerkes. Secretary E. S. Opdyke. Borough engineer, A. F. Damon. Building inspector, Samuel Taggart. President of the school board, John W. Reeder; secretary, Mrs. E. M. Kirby; treasurer, Mrs. R. M. Lloyd; E. M. Bateman, G. L. Fryberg. Borough solicitor, William R. Toal.

MORTON. This borough was established as a village in Springfield Township about 1866, and was named for John Morton of Delaware County who is said to have cast the deciding vote in favor of the independence of the American Colonies from Great Britain, and then added his signature to the Declaration of Independence. The incorporation of Morton as a borough took place before 1910. In 1877 J. H. Irwin of Morton invented the tele-

phone transmitter which is the basis for later inventions. He conducted an experimental laboratory too, which was the source of much interest to the people of the village. Morton is a post office of the third class and has a population of 1,341, and an assessed valuation of \$900,125. The present borough officers are: J. Frank Beatty Jr., burgess; John M. Payne, president of council; Joseph A. Kelly, Gerald Prendergast, James Busch, Louis F. Green, Wilson Dorsey and William Lytle, councilmen; C. S. Edwards, treasurer; W. F. MacDonald, secretary; Willard J. Worrell, tax collector; R. B. Worrell, assessor; Anthony Cella, borough engineer; Joseph A. Curran, building inspector; John Kimbraugh, chief of police; Charles Brinton, president of school board; James L. Simcox, secretary; Gustav Shaffer, treasurer; Florence Haigh, Eugene J. Curran, David Tweed and John Mack Freeman, directors; J. Carl Rooks and Mrs. Bertha Golder, principals of schools; Thomas A. Curran, borough and school board solicitor.

NORWOOD. This borough was erected from part of Ridley Township prior to 1910. The town was laid out in 1872 by John Cochran of Chester, and named for the novel written by Henry Ward Beecher. Lots were sold at public sale after June 1, 1873 and this was one of the first instances in which definite efforts were made to attract Philadelphians to Ridley Township. In 1884 there were 45 houses in the town. Norwood is primarily a residential community and maintains an excellent high school with Glenolden, a borough of Darby Township. Norwood is a post office of the third class, has a population of 3,878 and an assessed valuation of \$3,044,237. The borough officials are: Elmer W. Nittinger, burgess; Robert G. Mackendrick, president of council; Paul Alexander, Edward Morton, Jr., George M. Pettit, William B. Creagmile, J. Howard Churchfield and J. Oliver Widdoes, councilmen; John K. Sloatman, treasurer; Thomas W. Parkinson, tax collector; Albert M. McVickar, assessor; William J. A. Kimber, secretary; Charles L. Yeager, Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton, Somers B. Wright, Harry Ambler and George Tindall, school directors; Milton Rossing, principal of Glen-Nor High School; Joseph S. Roddy, principal of borough schools; A. Draper Dewees, solicitor; Norman Foster, engineer; Charles M. Walton, building inspector.

PARKSIDE was incorporated as a borough from Chester Township since 1910. It is adjacent to the city of Chester and has a population of 1,497 and an assessed valuation of \$1,300,000. Parkside borough officers are: Burgess, Harry D. Bills; Council, Thomas B. Nash, George Cowan, Edgar Simpers, Samuel D. Techton, William G. Clark, Richard Cohen, John Pack; Treasurer, Earle V. Springer; Secretary, John M. Techton; Tax Collector, Hilyard F. Cummins; Assessor, Clyde Seitz; Auditors, W. H. Hill, Benjamin Bouchelle, J. H. Council; School Directors, Ober Baker, J. A. Armstrong, Lulu M. Clegg, Joel Phipps, George Post; Principal of Schools, Mrs. Jane Wood; Solicitor, Samuel Montgomery.

PROSPECT PARK is a borough that was created from Ridley Township before 1910. It is essentially a residential town with a population of 4,623 and an assessed valuation of \$3,335,241. The officials of the borough are as follows: Burgess, Benjamin F. Moore; Council, Harry Sims, C. C. Miller, Alton M. Trost, W. L. Thompson, C. E. Hayes, George P. Annear, Herbert S. White; Treasurer, Howard E. Carlisle; Clerk, Albert D. Forrest; Tax Collector, B. H. Johnson; Assessor, George T. Weaver; President of School Board, A. T. Rickards; secretary, J. Leslie Galloway; directors, Marshall P. Snyder, L. D. Morgan, T. E. McCutcheon, Frank Pennypacker; Supervising Principal of Schools, Owen E. Batt; Borough Solicitor, Robert F. Jackson; School Board Solicitor, Charles B. Galloway.

RIDLEY PARK is centrally located in Ridley Township. The Ridley Park Association was formed on May 26, 1871 for the purpose of developing a town on lands purchased in the center of the township. R. Morris Copeland drew plans for the proposed town. The change in location of the line of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad was largely responsible for the opening of new tracts of land for town sites. This was true in the case of Ridley Park. The industrial depression of 1873 served to delay the development of the town, but in 1880 there were 439 residents. Now the population is 3,356 and the assessed valuation is \$3,814,353. The borough officials are: Burgess, L. Norris Hall; Council, John J. Jones, president; Joseph R. Grubb, Dr. D. W. Jones, James T. Maxwell, Raymond S. Munson, Arthur J. Durand, Bassett Ferguson; Treasurer and Assessor, Franklin P. Lewis; Tax Collector, Robert H. Napier; Borough Clerk, N. E. Hoopman; President of School Board, Dr. F. B. Bonnet; Principal of Schools, J. Layton Moore; Borough Solicitor, Elwood J. Turner; School Board Solicitor, J. H. Ward Hinkson.

ROSE VALLEY was incorporated from part of Nether Providence Township since 1920. It is a residential suburb of Philadelphia and many large country estates surround it. The present population of the borough is 303 and the assessed valuation \$265,615. Children of the borough attend the Nether Providence Township Schools. The officers of Rose Valley Borough are: Burgess, Hiram Parker; Council, Herbert L. Walton, Elizabeth Cox Wright, William W. Price, Maurice B. Saul, Harold C. Irvin, Charles H. Stephens, Edson S. Harris, secretary; Treasurer, Charles H. Stephens; Tax Collector, Claude G. Richards; Assessor, William McK. Walton; Controller, Edward N. Wright; Solicitor, Allen S. Olmsted.

RUTLEDGE. This borough was incorporated before 1910. It is situated in the northern part of Ridley Township and is a residential town. The population in 1910 was 523 and according to the census of 1930 is 789. The assessed valuation of property in this borough which is a post office of the third class, is \$800,000. The present officers of Rutledge are as follows: Burgess, S. Clayton Wicks; Council, Frank L. Martin, S. R. Coleman, E. Aug. Weiss, David J. Vint, James A. Thompson; Clerk, Paul Hertel;

Treasurer, J. George Fisher; Assessor, John H. Spackman; Tax Collector, Adolph A. Weiss; President of School Board, Frank E. Campbell; Principal of School, Margaret Tomlinson.

SHARON HILL was incorporated as a borough from part of Darby Township before 1910. The town received its name from Sharon Hill, the estate of the family of Halliday Jackson, near Darby. Sharon Hill Academy, a boarding school for girls, was established in 1834. Eventually the site became the property of the Sisters of the Society of the Holy Child Jesus of the Roman Catholic Church. Sharon Hill is a post office of the third class and has a population of 3,825. The property is assessed at \$4,481,092. The borough officers are as follows: Burgess, S. C. Bitler; Council, Edwin A. Roberts, John D. Brainerd, John McCaughan, William G. Douglass, Jr., George M. Dunlap, Philip M. Carson, Joseph Hallas, Jr.; Treasurer; William S. Ralston; Secretary, Harry E. Auschutz; Tax Collector, Alfred N. Bowman; Assessor, Mrs. Pearl Irish; Superintendent of Public Works, Adam Rose; President of School Board, David Dalton, M.D.; Secretary, W. H. S. McNair; Treasurer, Elmer J. White; Directors, Jesse W. Roberts, W. A. Kreider, Mrs. Julia Hetherington; Supervising Principal of Schools, Charles E. Hershey; Borough Engineers, Damon and Foster; Justices of the Peace, John T. Malloy, John M. Hauger; Borough Solicitor, Harry A. Gear.

SWARTHMORE. The borough of Swarthmore grew up around Swarthmore College, established by the Society of Friends in 1864. The name Swarthmore was taken from Swarthmore Hall, the home of George Fox, founder of the Society. The borough has become the mecca of intellectuals from all parts of the country and naturally the atmosphere of culture prevalent in the college has communicated itself to the town. Swarthmore is a post office of the second class and has a population of 3,405. The assessed valuation of property is \$4,746,265. The borough officials at present are: Burgess, W. R. Landis; Council, Roger Coleman, Leonard Ashton, William Sproul Lewis, Joseph Bates, Jr., F. S. Reitzzell, J. Kirk McCurdy, T. E. Hessenbruch; Treasurer, Walter L. Thorpe; Tax Collector, Clara S. Taylor; Assessor, Frank L. Getz; Clerk, Albert N. Garrett, Jr.; President of School Board, Frank N. Smith; Principal of Schools, Frank R. Morey; Borough Solicitor, Albert N. Garrett; School Board Solicitor, Claude C. Smith.

TRAINER. This borough developed around mills established by David Trainer and his sons. The first mills were saw and grist mills but in 1837 the grist mill was changed to a cotton factory. Since that time Trainer has been known as an industrial center, particularly in the manufacture of textiles. The town was incorporated as a borough from part of Lower Chichester since 1910. The population is 1,648 and the assessed valuation is \$1,458,675. The present borough officials are: Burgess, Thomas Quann; Council, Alonzo Boulden, William Dooley, Fred Boulden, W. E. Trainer, Jr., William Lewis, Gilbert Bardsley, Jesse Rothermel; Treasurer, William Benjamin; Tax Collector, Cyrus Boulden; Assessor, Albert S. Deemer;

Borough and School Board Secretary, Ross C. Sakers; President of School Board, David K. Burns; Principal of Schools, Elsie E. Eisenhart; Borough and School Board Solicitor, William B. McClenachan, Jr.

UPLAND. This borough was settled early in the colonial history of Pennsylvania but continued to be a part of Chester Township until May 24, 1869 when it was incorporated. The first officers were: Samuel A. Crozer, Burgess; William Band, F. B. Jarman, J. Lewis Crozer, Benjamin Crowther, Robert H. Crozer and J. William Lewis. Members of the Crozer family developed mill sites in Upland and were responsible to a great degree for the prosperity of the community. Silk and textile products continue to be leading manufactured articles in Upland. The borough is a post office of the third class and has a population of 2,500. The assessed valuation is \$1,500,000. Officials of Upland Borough are as follows: Burgess, J. J. Thorpe; Council, George R. Blythe, President; James McCarroll, William Tomlinson, John Miller, Allen Price, Thomas L. Hammond, Albert L. Hamilton; Treasurer, Lawrence H. Crothers; Tax Collector, David E. Lord; Assessor, James W. Cluelow; Borough Clerk, Frank M. Rea; President of School Board, Rufus Dalton; Principal of Schools, Nellie B. Pretty; Justices of the Peace, Frank Alexander, John L. Wilgis; Borough Solicitor, Clarence G. Smedley; School Board Solicitor, Harry G. Sweney.

YEADON is another incorporated borough in Darby Township that was created from part of the township before 1910. It is located in the extreme eastern section of the township and had a population of 882 in 1910. According to the census of 1930 the number of residents has increased to 5,430. The assessed valuation of property is \$6,500,000. Officers of the borough are: Burgess, W. Vernon Phillips; Council, W. Raymond Evans, president; Joseph B. Kelly, Henry Davis, Frederick H. Warner, William A. Johnson, Edmund N. Sharp, Walter H. Mensch; Tax Collector, Milton Davis; Assessor, William F. Shaffner; Treasurer, Herman J. Gapp; Council Secretary, Thomas H. Dann; Auditors, Hampton J. Leech, Jr., Valentine J. Schembs; President of School Board, Charles E. Crothers; Treasurer, George E. Geyer; directors, Walter E. Lewis, Irvin E. Gotchels, Thomas H. Dann; Principal of Schools, Miss Mildred Skillen; Borough Solicitor, Harold L. Ervin; School Board Solicitor, Frederick H. Warner.

CHAPTER XI.

INDUSTRIES.

IN the history of the development of industries in Delaware County is mirrored the economic development of the New World. The amazing rapidity with which natural resources have been utilized, great fortunes amassed, and high standards of living attained in America has been one of the wonders of the world for more than a century. It is the privilege of few persons, however, to obtain true visions of the underlying facts. The hardships of the pioneers in industry have been just as trying and just as essential in the character building that has become the basis of our social structure, as were the experiences of the early traders, Indian fighters and missionaries. Gradually historians are coming to realize the great part that our industrial institutions played in making America the Mecca of far seeing citizens from every corner of the globe. It is true that the undeveloped natural resources in this country when the first European settlers set foot on American soil was to be the greatest single factor in her growth. But those resources were here for thousands of years before men with equal periods of civilization behind them came into possession of these advantages and turned them to the service of their fellow men. No one can compile a history of industrial development without recognizing the efforts, failures and successes of thousands of eager, optimistic men and women who worked untiringly to make the best possible use of the great gifts available in nature all about them. This is singularly true of Delaware County where the many creeks and runs afforded water power for almost innumerable mills. Some of the early settlers realized the value of the available water power and set mill wheels turning on almost every creek before the dawn of the 18th Century. But for more than a century these mills were small saw mills or grist mills, and it was not until the early national period of our history that the possibilities of harnessing the power from our streams for paper and textile mills became clear to our business men. Even then the manufacturers underwent the trial period during which methods of manufacture were improved and one of the greatest hazards to these forms of industry, fire, overcome. It would be difficult to estimate just how many of our paper, cotton and woolen mills were destroyed by fire and rebuilt, occasionally for the third time. These unfortunate events occurred with frequency, particularly in the period before the Civil War. During that period and in the latter part of the century, paper, cotton and woolen manufacturing became the basic industries of our county. Then some of the best markets for cotton products were in southern cities where planters purchased large quantities of cloth for the use of slaves on their plantations. It was in the period during, and just following the Civil War that leaders in these industries came to the front, and gradually smaller interests were amalgamated, so that instead of a dozen mills of a kind on one stream, there would be three or four, larger and more

completely equipped to meet the demands made by foreign markets as well as domestic ones. Towns grew up about the mills, and in many instances bear the names of industrial pioneers.

The greatest achievements in ship building and iron manufacturing belong to our present era. Chester, the center of these industries in Delaware County, came into her own just after the Civil War. Ocean travel increased. So did freight transportation by water and land. The years of the World War saw unprecedented activity in Chester, which by her location near the bay of one of our greatest rivers, and in close proximity to great eastern cities found herself in an ideal position for building vessels and locomotives. Raw materials, and labor were within easy reach too, and almost overnight the quiet borough, that had remained for nearly two centuries as the Quaker pioneers made it, was transformed into a bustling city.

It would be redundant to review in detail the early mills established in each township of our county, since they have received such careful attention in the volume compiled so ably by Henry Graham Ashmead in 1884. It is more fitting here to review briefly the early industrial institutions and dwell more fully upon those that have developed within recent times, carrying on as far as possible the thread of the story of those industries that existed before 1884 and are still functioning today.

EARLY INDUSTRIES.

The great Industrial Revolution of the 19th Century slowly but surely influenced the communities of Delaware County. Assessment lists for 1799 in some of the townships show that local artisans still cared for the needs of the inhabitants, and that few articles were imported. In Chester Township, part of which is now included in the city of Chester, the following numbers of persons in trades, professions and business were supported then: 3 tavernkeepers, 4 shopkeepers, 7 cordwainers, 3 tanners, 6 carpenters, 2 justices of the peace, 5 millers, 2 weavers, 4 blacksmiths, 2 coopers, 2 millwrights, 2 joiners, 3 hatters, a biscuit baker, a tailor, a prothonotary, a house carpenter, an apothecary, a shipwright, an attorney-at-law, a wheelwright, a lawyer, a victualler, a potter, a sub-sheriff and an hostler. In Upper Chester Township at the same time there were: 5 innkeepers, 1 waterman, 4 cordwainers, 1 pump maker, 4 carpenters, 5 shopkeepers 2 shipwrights, 3 wheelwrights, 1 tanner, 2 tailors, 2 physicians, 1 justice of the peace, 1 judge, 1 pilot, 3 weavers, 1 millwright and 1 joiner. In what is now Darby Township there were: 2 innkeepers, 2 coopers, 3 blacksmiths, 3 masons, 1 justice of the peace, 3 graziers, 2 retailers of spirits, 4 carpenters, 1 pumpmaker, 1 judge and grazier, 2 millers, 11 shoemakers, 2 shopkeepers, 3 fullers, 1 tanner and justice of the peace, 2 joiners, 5 tailors, 3 tanners, 3 weavers, 2 physicians, 1 manager of an estate, 1 wheelmaker, 1 calico stamper, 1 calico printer and 1 wheelwright. Upper Darby Township at this time showed some promise of what the future was to bring. There were two saw mills, 1 tilt mill, 1 cooper shop, 1 paper and saw mill, 2 paper and grist mills, 1 cotton factory and saw mill, and 1 grist mill. In these mills and in the township as a whole the following numbers of persons were employed: 5 millers, 2 coopers,

2 innkeepers, 2 tailors, 1 tanner, 2 storekeepers, 9 papermakers, 3 wheelwrights, 1 grazier, 2 carpenters, 1 weaver, 2 shoemakers and 2 joiners. Edgmont Township on the other hand supported just the ordinary trades of a country community, among which was listed that of chairmaker. Haverford Township, although larger than Edgmont in population maintained similar trades. The same was true of Middletown Township. Upper Providence Township supported 4 millers, 1 mill, 1 smith shop, 1 cartwright, 2 carpenters, 6 weavers, 4 papermakers, 1 paper mill, 1 tavernkeeper, 1 cooper, 3 blacksmiths, 1 victualler, 1 grist and plaster mill, 4 tailors, 3 cordwainers, 3 masons, 1 gentleman and 1 gardner. In Springfield Township there were 2 cordwainers, 3 tavernkeepers, 2 blacksmiths, 1 weaver, 4 carpenters, 1 cabinetmaker, 1 tilt and blade mill, 3 saw mills, 1 paper mill, 1 malt house, 1 grist mill, 1 stonecutter, 2 tailors, 1 shopkeeper, 3 papermakers and 1 potter. Nether Providence Township occupations differed slightly in some cases from those of the other townships. Snuff was manufactured here in 1799. The residents were employed as follows: 3 tobacconists, 3 carpenters, 2 wheelwrights, 3 blacksmiths, 1 weaver, 1 county treasurer, 4 snuffmakers, 2 masons, 1 tailor, 1 cooper, 2 stone cutters, 1 millwright, 2 shopkeepers, 1 fuller, 1 superintendent. In addition to the snuff factory there was one of each of the following mills in the township: a saw mill, a grist mill and a fulling mill. Thornbury Township had a saddler and a forgerman in addition to the usual artisans. Ridley Township differed little from the average township of the day.

Between 1800 and 1884 the industrial scene resembled an everchanging panorama. In Aston Township by 1884 a village of one hundred tenement houses had grown up around the Llewellyn Mills where John B. and Samuel Rhodes manufactured cotton and woolen goods. At Glen Riddle cotton mills had prospered in 1846 when Bernard McCready's printed cotton goods received special mention at the National Fair in Washington, and under the firm of John G. Steen and Samuel Riddle in 1884. The latter gave his name to the town. Aston Tickings, manufactured by David Lamotte & Sons at Lenni Mills were famous in 1846 but in 1884 they were inactive. At Crozerville the Bottomley brothers made money in the woolen business during the War of 1812 only to meet failure afterward. In 1826 the property became a paper mill when John B. Duckett was the owner. It became the fortune of John P. Crozer to develop a successful business there. He manufactured cotton yarns exclusively and after his death in 1866 Samuel C. Crozer and Samuel C. Lewis became the owners. The elder Crozer also purchased the paper mill built by Aaron Mattson on the west branch of Chester Creek and changed it to a cotton factory where 1100 pounds of yarn were spun weekly in 1826. Members of the Crozer family continued to operate this mill until 1882 when they sold it to John B. Rhodes. The Pennellton or Bridgewater Mills were built by Isaac Morgan in 1846 for the manufacture of cotton goods. Various families attained wealth through the prosperity of this mill. It became a paper mill sometime between 1866 and 1872 and then Samuel High & Co., of Philadelphia converted it into a woolen mill and gave it the name Gladstone Mills.

In Lower Chichester Township, David Trainer had purchased a saw mill in Chichester Creek on the present site of Trainer, and operated it with a grist mill that he had acquired in 1806. Special legislation was enacted in 1817 by which Lower Chichester Creek became a sort of public highway by which the stream could be improved to enable rafts from the Trainer mills to float down the stream to its mouth. After 1837 David Trainer, Jr., and John Hastings, Jr., conducted the grist mill as a cotton factory until 1842. Then David Trainer managed it himself. Through various impediments the business increased and prospered. In 1865 the firm became David Trainer & Son. Newlin, Edward and William E. Trainer, all entered the partnership which was known as D. Trainer & Sons after 1868. By 1873 there were three mills. The second one which was opened in 1870 became the nucleus of the borough of Trainer. The third mill was opened in South Chester in 1873 through the efforts of the Chester Improvement Company. The firm received a bronze medal at the Paris Exposition of 1878 for the superior tickings manufactured in their Delaware County mills. In the northwest part of Lower Chichester Township flour was manufactured at the Diamond Mills on the east branch of Naaman's Creek by Samuel Hickman in 1884. This was an old mill site and had previously been operated by Nathan Pennell before 1800 and by Andrew Steel and Nehemiah Broomall before 1829 when Benjamin Hickman became the owner. In 1826 the mill ground from three to five thousand bushels of grain yearly.

Concord Mills in the township of Concord grew from the grist mill built on the west branch of Chester Creek in 1695 by William Brinton and others. Before 1780 Nicholas Newlin owned the property and members of the Newlin family operated it and a saw mill erected nearby in 1696 until the period following the War of 1812. Samuel Leedom and his son Samuel became the owners after 1859 and the latter conducted both mills as Leedom's Mills in 1884. George Rush, Jr., manufactured roller skates in 1884 on the site of the Knowlton Mills where paper and cotton had been manufactured respectively after 1799 and 1813. William Trimble, John D. Carter, Jacob Taylor and Joseph Trimble were owners and manufacturers on the site at different times. The second paper mill in America was established at Ivy Mills in 1729. In the early 19th century more paper was manufactured in Delaware County than in all of the rest of the United States. In 1830 the mill was renovated and William Willcox whose family had owned the mills since the first one was established began the manufacture of paper currency that was to bring contracts from the United States, Germany, Italy, Greece and various South American countries. During the colonial period the first of the Ivy Mills made currency for many of the American colonies. The government paper money issued at the time of the War of 1812 was manufactured here too. The Ivy Mills became the forerunners of the Glen Mills, erected two and one half miles above them. Mark, William, Joseph and James Willcox are family names that were associated with the business for more than a century and a half. In 1846 the second of the Glen Mills was built and in the Civil War paper money for the federal government was manufactured by members of this family at their various mills in Delaware County.

Contracts with the government required special precautions and secret processes in the manufacture of bank notes of varying denominations so that counterfeiting would be impossible. The government guarded the mills for ten years after the war period. The protective paper for currency was manufactured from "localized fibre" and received such favorable comment that the Paris Exposition awarded the product the highest prize, "Diplome D'Honneur."

Wolfenden Brothers & Chism began the operation of a carpet factory at Cardington, Darby Township, in July 1882. In 1884 they made from 150 to 175 yards of body Brussels carpets daily.

In Upper Darby paper was manufactured after 1872 on the site of saw and grist mills established by Joseph Bonsall and others on the west side of Darby Creek in 1750 and 1803 respectively. These saw and grist mills became paper mills under Edwin T. Garrett in 1872 and in 1884 about 1,000 pounds of paper were made daily. An asbestos factory was conducted by George D. Lewis in 1884 on the site of what had been a paper mill erected by Morris Truman and Joseph Cruikshank on Darby Creek in 1778 and then a cotton mill under Samuel Lewis in 1860. From 1878 to 1884 Sellers Hoffman owned cotton mills at Kellyville on Darby Creek where 60 persons were employed in the production of 3,600 pounds of cotton yarn weekly. These mills developed from a cotton mill built by Asher Lobb in 1826. In 1847 Charles Kelly owned them and made 35,000 yards of ticking, canton flannel and plantation goods weekly. In 1884 the mills had been improved and 4,000 yards of goods could be manufactured weekly. Before 1842 the Rockbourne Mills were established near the site of an oil mill erected by Thomas Garrett about 1798 on Darby Creek. In 1842 the Rockbourne Mills produced cotton laps and in 1845 Thomas Kent became the owner and made woolen goods there. Kent was the operator of the Union Mills too, and employed about 200 persons in all his mills. The Rockbourne Mills produced 2,400 yards of woolen goods weekly in 1884.

In 1782 William Levis operated a paper mill on the site of what was known as the Clifton Mills in 1884. In 1842 or 1843 Oborn Levis became owner and operated the mill, where cotton had been manufactured since 1822, as a paper mill. It was then known as the Lamb Mill and in 1867 became a cotton factory again. In 1884 there were 135 persons employed at the mills where 30 bales of cotton were used weekly. Members of the Levis family owned mills throughout Delaware County for more than a century after 1750 when Samuel Levis conducted the first one, a scythe or tilt mill. In 1779 a grist and oil mill occupied the site. The tilt mill had become a paper mill before the American Revolution. In 1862 it was torn down and a cotton and woolen mill built. Oborn Levis and Samuel Levis owned it in turn. In 1884 about 40,000 yards of goods was manufactured by 140 operators. Wolfenden Shore & Company became owners, in connection with their other mills, of the cotton factory that had been erected on the site of the Sellers' Locomotive Works on Cobbs Creek above Naylor's Run in 1842. The old Sellers' Locomotive Works had been erected in 1831 as a foundry and machine shop. Locomotives were built there for

the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad. Cobbs Creek had been utilized for milling purposes from the time the first white settlers came to Pennsylvania, and the old Swedish mill owned by Governor Printz had been conducted near the Sellers' works. In 1884, under Wolfenden, Shore & Company, 13,000 pounds of raw material was used weekly and 5,400 pounds of yarn and 30,000 yards of cloth manufactured by 250 employees. On Cobb's Creek at Milbourne a grist and saw mill was constructed by John Sellers in 1749. In 1820 gypsum was ground at the grist mill and in 1830 logwood, spices, etc., were ground at both mills. In 1820, 8,572 bushels of merchant wheat, 3,366 bushels of grist wheat, 4,367 bushels of rye, 3,784 bushels of Indian corn, 1,168 bushels of buckwheat and 843 bushels of oats were ground at the Milbourne Mills. In 1825 about 12,000 bushels of merchant wheat was made into flour there and in June, 1884, the then new roller process was installed, and 22,552 bushels of wheat were ground and 4,764 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels of flour made.

In Haverford Township the Nitre Hall Mills were used for the manufacture of gun powder before the War of 1812. In 1825 William Rodgers, Jr., manufactured 10,000 casks of gunpowder and employed 25 men in that work. These mills became cotton and woolen mills about 1840 under the direction of Dennis Kelly who had extensive business interests throughout the county. In 1884 Thomas and John Burns managed the mills where 7,000 pounds of cotton and woolen yarns were manufactured monthly. Kelly had another woolen mill on Cobb's Creek after 1814 where he manufactured much goods for the United States Army and Navy. In 1826 he bought the grist mill owned by Joshua Humphreys and converted it into a cotton and woolen factory which he called Castle Hill Mills. In 1884 Taylor, Wolfenden & Company owned these mills where they employed 100 persons and produced fine cassimeres worth \$10,000 each month.

On Darby Creek in Newtown Township William Crosley erected a woolen factory in 1828. Dr. Henry Pleasants and Caspar Garrett owned the property at different times after 1861. The latter built a paper mill on the site and in 1884 the Union Paper Mill as it was known was one of the leading mills of its kind in the county.

William and Richard T. Turner made cotton laps at Turner's Cotton Lap Factory in Nether Providence Township on Ridley Creek along the Providence Road. The factory had been erected for the manufacture of edged tools by William Beatty in 1813. In 1825 he made 1,600 cast steel picking axes, 500 broad axes, 500 drawing knives, 200 cleavers and choppers, chisels, gouges, knives, etc., and in addition steeled 500 axes and adzes. Henry Sharpless became owner in 1828 and converted the mill into a cotton lap factory. In 1867 the Turners became owners. At Strath Haven Dr. Robert Harris built a powder mill in 1776 for the purpose of producing gunpowder for the American Army of the Revolution. He was sponsored by the Committee of Safety with whom he contracted to deliver a ton of powder weekly. This mill was inactive after the Revolution. Thomas Leiper erected a tilt mill or blade mill in 1824 on the site of the Harris' Mill which was on Crum Creek. There he made about 200 dozen scythes

and draw knives in 1826. Park Shee leased the mill after 1830 when it was converted into a paper mill. About 1843 James Riddle, another leading manufacturer of the period, erected a cotton factory there. Mrs. Helen Patterson, daughter of Leiper, owned the property in 1884. John Pancoast built a two vat paper mill on Crum Creek in 1826. In 1884 John Howard Lewis owned it and manufactured 20 tons of paper weekly.

Sycamore Mills were operated by William F. Lewis from 1668 until after 1884. These mills were originally the Providence Mills after John Edge Jr., Jacob Edge and Henry Miller erected them in 1718. Located on Ridley Creek they ground corn for local farmers for many years. In 1746 flour was shipped to the Barbadoes and in 1748 to Jamaica. In 1810 and 1811 Thomas Bishop owned the property and built a rolling mill where boiler plates, sheet iron etc., were manufactured.

Thornbury Forge in Thornbury Township was located on the site of Glen Mills after 1742. It became known as Sarum Forge in 1766. Until 1842 the part of Thornbury Township in which Glen Mills is located was part of Aston Township. In 1775 in addition to the iron forge, a slitting mill, grist mill and saw mill were located on the property. Abraham Sharpless came into possession of these mills in 1794 and the forge in 1805. Two years later he abandoned the latter but the slitting mill and a rolling mill that he erected were very productive until 1836. Sharpless' teams made daily trips to and from Marcus Hook where the manufactured products of the mills were exchanged for raw materials. In 1836 Willcox became owner and converted the old mills into ones for the manufacture of paper. The name changed then to Glen Mills.

Members of the family of John Lewis Jr., conducted grist, saw, paper and cotton mills in turn for more than a century after 1779 on Crum Creek in Springfield Township. They were known as the Wallingford Mills. Other mills in the township were Gibbon's Mill, a cotton factory erected by Joseph Gibbons on Lownes Run in 1832 and destroyed by fire in 1865; and Fell's Mills which consisted of a saw mill erected in 1766 by William Fell and William Paist, and a pottery built by Edward Fell in 1799, all on Crum Creek. Samuel Pancoast became owner of Fell's Mills in 1805 and built a grist mill which he conducted with the saw mill until 1828 when William Beatty purchased them. Beatty then built a blade mill and a forge for the manufacture of edged tools. These mills were swept away by the flood of 1843 but were rebuilt. J. Howard Lewis owned them in 1884. Members of the Levis family owned saw, paper, woolen and cotton mills on Darby Creek at Heyville for more than a century after 1776. Stephen Pancoast operated them under the ownership of Oborn Levis in 1825. They were paper mills then and manufactured 33 reams of medium, and 40 reams of printing demy paper per week. There were 23 employees there at that time. When Moses Hey rented the property in 1838 he changed them to woolen mills. Emanuel Hey operated them as cotton mills in 1884. They were known as the Keystone Spinning Mills and produced 500,000 pounds of wool and 100,000 pounds of cotton into yarns annually.

The Lapidea Mills in Ridley Township on Crum Creek in 1884 were erected on the site of Hugh Lloyd's grist and saw mills, dismantled during the Revolution at the direction of General Washington. Thomas Leiper owned a grist and saw mill on the site in 1808. His son George conducted a cotton mill there with John P. Crozer for a time before 1825 when Crozer opened mills elsewhere in the county. Joseph Burt used the upper story of the grist mill as a woolen factory from 1826 to 1841 employing 17 persons. In the latter year Burt was succeeded by Richard Blunden who made ingrain carpets, Venetian carpets and double coverlets. In 1848 Edward Taylor conducted the business. Various people undertook its operation after Taylor until 1884. Some time before that year Cockroft & Black manufactured 3,000 pounds of yarn there weekly.

Chester Mills, operated as cotton mills in 1884 by J. P. Crozer's Sons at Upland have a long history. They had their inception in the minds of enterprising Englishmen, friends of William Penn, who planned the erection of mills in Pennsylvania without leaving England. They sent Caleb Pusey to represent them, and he built a corn mill near his house on Chester Creek in 1683. In 1692 there were two mills, and so much trouble had been experienced in their operation that they were sold by the coroner of Chester County. Pusey held the office of sheriff at the time. Robert Turner obtained the property and sold it to Samuel Carpenter who entered partnership in the milling business with William Penn and Caleb Pusey. The partnership continued until 1705 when Pusey obtained Carpenter's share. In 1706 there were three water corn mills and saw mills, generally known as Chester Mills, owned entirely by Penn to whom Pusey had sold his shares. Joseph Pennell, Samuel Shaw, Henry Hale Graham, and Richard Flower were subsequent owners until the early 19th century. During the Revolution the water wheels were removed in accordance with Washington's orders. Richard Flower developed a fine business with Reece Wall and Captain John McKeever. They exported much flour to Europe at the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th centuries. Troubles with France at the time of Napoleon's regime affected their foreign trade. At one time three vessels loaded with flour from Chester Mills and bound for Liverpool, England, were captured by the French and held as prizes. Although one of the vessels was only 60 miles from the Delaware Bay when captured, the French Prize Court condemned it and made no redress. Attempts were then made to establish domestic markets and during the War of 1812 all flour manufactured at the Chester Mills was impressed by the federal government for the use of the army. William Flower owned the Chester Mills in 1826 and John W. Ashmead succeeded him in 1843. John P. Crozer came into possession in 1845 and laid plans to convert them into cotton mills. Three mills, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, respectively, were erected on the property. Mill No. 3 was built in 1863. Prosperity attended Crozer's venture to such an extent that he had to make frequent additions to his properties. Samuel A. Crozer became owner of mill No. 2 at the death of his father, John P. Crozer. J. Lewis, George K. and Robert H. Crozer operated mills Nos. 1 and 3 under the firm of J. P. Crozer's Sons.

In the section of Chester that was South Chester Borough at one time, many types of products were manufactured in 1884. At the foot of Jeffrey Street, two mills, known as River Mills, were operated by Charles Roberts. He employed 106 persons in the manufacture of 8,000 pounds of raw cotton into 36,000 yards of tickings, cheviots and Kentucky jeans, weekly. In 1884 the Auvergne Mills had been operated for ten years at the foot of Flower Street. About 6,000 pounds of cotton and wool was converted into 20,000 yards of cloth each week. Trainer's Mill conducted on property of the Chester Improvement Company after 1872 and under the direction of Samuel Montgomery had a weekly capacity for spinning 3,000 pounds of yarn. After 1882 Joseph Byram occupied the Wyoming Mill that had been erected and equipped by Samuel Montgomery in 1873. He employed 50 persons in the manufacture of 13,000 yards of cotton goods and 3,000 pounds of cotton yarn weekly. Simeon Cotton established the Centennial Mill at the foot of Second and Clayton Streets in 1876. In 1884 this mill produced 7,000 pounds of cotton warp a week from 16 bales of cotton. The firm of Law and Devenney built the Garfield Mill at the corner of Morton Street in 1881 for the manufacture of cotton yarn and had a weekly production of 5,300 pounds in 1884. Oil cloth was manufactured by George P. Worrell in 1884 on property at the foot of Tilghman Street, originally utilized for the tannery founded by Eli D. Pierce on his farm in Nether Providence Township in 1860. Due to great increase in business larger quarters were found necessary so Pierce removed to Chester and occupied buildings erected at the foot of Tilghman Street. In 1882 the tannery was discontinued and Edward S. Worrell began the manufacture of oil cloth there. The Chester Rolling Mills were incorporated in 1875 with John Roach as president. The mill was erected at the foot of Wilson and Hayes Streets in that year. In 1880 a blast furnace was built, and in 1881 steel works were added. In 1884 the employees of the concern numbered 500. Much of the ore used was imported from Spain and Africa. In 1877 the Chester Pipe and Tube Company was instituted and buildings were erected at the intersection of Front and West Streets. By 1884, 200 persons were employed in manufacturing annually 18,000 tons of wrought iron pipes from 20,000 tons of skelp iron. The Standard Steel Casting Company which was incorporated in 1883 commenced operations in the following year with 70 employees and a capacity of 3,000 tons of steel per annum. The plant was located at Thurlow Station on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. The Chester Oil Works which were established in 1880 grew with such rapidity that by 1884, 375 persons were required in the manufacture of 17 different kinds of oil which were shipped to many parts of the globe. The company made its own barrels and cans. In 1881 the Crew, Levick & Co. was organized and buildings were erected on Front Street between Trainer and Booth Streets. In 1884, 1300 barrels of crude oil were consumed daily in the manufacture of lubricating oils, paraffin oils and wax, refined burning oils, gasoline and naphtha. Another company for the manufacture of oil products was established in 1881 by W. F. Young as the Delaware Oil Refining Works. Paraffin oil and wax were produced and in 1884 there were 18 employees.

In that section of Chester which was once the borough North Chester, the Irvington and Powhattan Mills were leading industries in 1884. The Irvington Mills took their name from the families of James and David Irving who moved to Chester from Philadelphia in 1845 to take over the woolen mills operated by James Riddle and Henry Lawrence from 1843 to 1845. Grist and saw mills were conducted on the site from 1767 to 1843. They became part of the estate of Pierce Crosby before 1790 and in 1826 the grist mill had a capacity of 30 to 50 barrels of flour daily. The saw mill cut from two to three thousand feet of lumber yearly. When the Irving family came into ownership of the property they manufactured woolen doeskins and tweeds. These mills eventually took the place of the original ones. The Powhattan Mills in a sense succeeded the Pennellton Mills conducted at Bridgewater by Patrick Kelly prior to 1863. In that year Hugh Shaw and D. Reese Esrey formed the firm of Shaw & Esrey and bought the machinery and equipment of the Pennellton Mills and removed them to Powhattan Mill No. 1 which they erected on land purchased from John Cochran near Chester. They erected two more mills on land nearby and in 1878 the firm became a limited corporation under the laws of Pennsylvania. C. S. Esrey, Hugh Shaw, D. Reese Esrey, John Shaw and William H. Shaw made up the company in 1879. The goods produced at the Powhattan Mills consisted of products known as Powhattans, Covingtons, Provident and all-woolen jeans. In 1884 they employed 300 hands in the manufacture of 2,500,000 yards of goods annually.

The Darby Mills in the borough of Darby trace their history to the Old Swede's Mill on Cobb's Creek which was still active in 1684. By 1696 there were three grist mills and a fulling mill within the boundaries of the present borough. By 1747 they were known as the Darby Mills. A saw mill was added before 1826. In that year the mills had an annual capacity of thirty or forty thousand bushels of grain and two or three hundred thousand feet of lumber. In 1884 the Griswold Worsted Company used them (they had been rebuilt on several occasions after having been destroyed by fire) for the manufacture of worsted goods. John Verlenden and Morton Farraday established a carpet yarn factory on Whiskey Run in Springfield Township in 1846. Eight years later Verlenden transferred his activities to Darby where he operated a fulling mill owned by Thomas Steel. Fire destroyed the mill buildings and Verlenden built a factory on the site of the old mill and operated until his death in 1855. Smith & Verlenden leased it in 1867 and in 1870 W. Lane Verlenden and Enos Verlenden took over the mill. Fire destroyed it in 1880 but a new one was built in its place. In 1884, the Imperial Mills, as they were known, manufactured 14,000 yards of cotton goods from 3,600 pounds of raw material, weekly. In 1873 William Arrott & Company bought the mills on Darby Creek built by Judge James Andrews in 1848. Under the ownership of the Andrews family the mills were known as Cedar Hill Mills. In 1873 they became the W. Arrott & Co., Mills and manufactured 1,100 pounds of yarn weekly.

In Chester, Benjamin Gartside established the Keokuk Mills in 1852 at the foot of Fulton Street. In 1884 the firm was known as B. Gartside & Sons. They manufactured 12,000 pounds of raw material into 14,000 yards

of goods for woolen jeans, monthly. Abraham Blakeley began to manufacture ticking, denim and stripes in a building at Eleventh and Walnut Streets, in 1854. Benjamin W. and William S. Blakeley, his sons, entered the business and the firm became known as A. Blakeley & Sons. The business increased rapidly and in 1884 the Arasapha Mills, as they were known, manufactured 80,000 yards of goods weekly and employed 200 persons. In 1871 Robert Hall & Son began to operate a cotton mill on the site of one previously conducted by Samuel Eccles, Jr., after 1856. In 1884 these mills, known as the Mohawk Mills, made 10,200 yards of goods from 27,000 pounds of raw cotton, and wool each week. The Irving & Leiper Manufacturing Company was incorporated in 1878 to continue the manufacture of cotton goods begun by James Irving in 1853 at the corner of Franklin Street, between Front Street and the Delaware River. In 1849 Irving formed a partnership with David Irving and Thomas I. Leiper, and continued business until the death of David Irving when the firm became incorporated. In 1884 they employed 107 persons and manufactured 22,000 pounds of yarn a week. John Gartside built the Victoria Mill for the manufacture of woolen goods in 1860. In 1884 this mill produced 1800 yards of double width goods weekly, from 3,400 pounds of wool. Phineas Lownes and J. William Lewis built the Chester Dock Mills in 1864 at Third and Garfield Streets. They had originally conducted the Knowlton Mills in Middletown Township. In 1884 J. William Lewis and Albert Roop made up the firm which conducted one of the largest manufacturing businesses in Chester at the time. About 250 persons were employed in the manufacture of plaids, gingham, checks and stripes. Thomas Clough was superintendent then and the mills made 90,000 yards of cloth and 15,000 pounds of yarn weekly. General Robert Patterson built the Patterson Mills in 1856 between Penn Street and Chester Creek. It began operation in 1867 and in 1884, after Patterson's death, was conducted by James G. Davis for the estate. The weekly production was 67,000 yards of cotton goods and 210 persons were employed. The Yeadon Mills were known as the Fulton Mills when McCrea & Company of Philadelphia built the factory buildings and began the manufacture of denims and tickings. After a fire destroyed the buildings in 1870, William Bullock rebuilt them and renamed them the Yeadon Mills. G. P. Denis managed this business after 1870, and in 1884 120 persons were employed in the weekly production of 3,250 yards of fancy cassimeres. The Lilley Manufacturing Company was incorporated in 1880 for the manufacture of cotton and woolen cloth and cotton yarn. For seven years before incorporating, the firm of John Lilley & Son had conducted a prosperous business. About 100 people were employed in the factory on Front Street in 1884 and their weekly production averaged 25,000 yards of cloth. In 1877 Branagan & Lamb established the Chester City Mills for the manufacture of woolen and cotton jeans at the corner of Front and Parker Streets. In 1884 they employed 40 women and 30 men in their factory where 17,000 yards of goods were produced each week. S. A. Crozer & Son built their Chester Mills in 1880 near Chester Creek on property that had been the site of the first foundry established by Jacob G. Kitts in Delaware County in 1837. Extensive foundry work had

been completed there, one of the most notable pieces of work being that of a boiler weighing 8,000 tons for one of Samuel Riddle's mills. When the Crozers came into the property they converted it into a cotton mill and employed more women and girls than men and boys in 1884. This is interesting when it is considered that the entrance of women into industry is generally supposed to be of more recent years. They used 50,000 pounds of cotton monthly in their work in the mills then. The Lincoln Manufacturing Company of which S. Emlen Meigs, Chalmers Dale, Richard Wetherill, A. and W. S. Blakeley were directors, was organized in 1881, to manufacture cotton yarns. A factory was erected on Morton Avenue, and in 1884 an average of 33 bales of cotton was used weekly in the manufacture of 12,000 pounds of yarn. Before 1877 the firm of James Bower & Son made shoddy in the Sharpless Mill at Waterville. After that year they set up business in Chester, occupying the building that Hinkson & McIlvaine had erected for a planing mill, sash and blind factory in 1860. The chief manufacture of the Bower's Mill was wool from assorted waste material. Morton & Black established a lumber business at the foot of Morton Avenue in 1865. The firm used 300,000 feet of lumber a month from their yard in 1884 in the manufacture of doors, sashes and blinds and other sorts of woodwork necessary in the construction of buildings. Edward S. Worrell conducted a growing business in 1884 in Chester when he employed 35 people in making cocoa mats and matting.

It will be noted that a number of the industries referred to as functioning in Chester had their beginnings elsewhere in the county. The obvious and manifold advantages of the city in points of labor supply and shipping facilities were outstanding causes for bringing about these changes in sites. The Chester Edge Tool Works established in Springfield Township about 1866 by William Beatty, and removed to Chester by his son, John C. Beatty in 1871, is one of these instances. Another is that of the Riverside Dye Wood Mills, conducted as John M. Sharpless & Company in Chester in 1884, but which was established in Waterville in 1835 by Smith & Hartshorne. Sharpless came into the ownership of the business sometime after that and conducted it until his death in 1875. The name of the firm continued as before and the business was removed to Chester in 1878 when the site of Frick, Wilson & Company's boat yard, next to the famous Roach yards, was purchased. By 1879 three buildings had been erected, and in 1884 Thomas Scattergood, Richard Chambers and John W. Pepper were members of the firm which then employed 60 persons.

Shops for the manufacture of machinery, which has become a leading industry of Chester and vicinity in the present century, were established on comparatively small scales after the Civil War. James Massey established the Phoenix Iron Works at the corner of Seventh and Potter Streets in 1867. There finished machinery, fulling mills, washing machines, stock dryers, dyeing and sizing machines, tentering machines, broad looms and gigs, for use of the many textile plants of the county, were made. Thomas S. Hall owned the works in 1884. The Chester Steel Casting Company was formed in 1870, and buildings erected at Sixth and Norris Streets the fol-

lowing year. Samuel Archbold was president of the company in 1884 when 100 persons were employed. Robert and Richard Wetherill established the firm of Robert Wetherill & Company in 1872 on property bounded by Sixth, Upland and Seventh Streets, for the manufacture of Corliss Engines, boilers, shafting and gearing. In 1884 seven large buildings formed the center of the company's operations, and 250 men were employed in using 150 tons of pig iron, 75 tons of plate iron and 20 tons of wrought iron a month for the manufactured products of the firm.

Chemicals were manufactured in Chester after 1860 when the Chester Chemical Works were established. This growing industry was owned by George S. Coyne in 1884, and the base of operations was located in large buildings at the foot of Market Street. Muriatic, nitric and pyroligneous acids, ammonia, oxymuriate of antimony, muriate and oxymuriate of tin and muriate of iron were among the products manufactured. The muriatic acid stills had a capacity of 5,000 pounds per week; the nitric acid stills, 1,000 pounds and the ammonia ones, 200 pounds a day. About 700 barrels of Glauber Salts were made annually from the residue in the muriatic acid stills. Pigment colors, printing varnishes and refined oils were manufactured by a Philadelphia firm in 1884 on the site of the H. C. Eyre & Company property on Second Street below Market. Taylor's, Stark's and Ocheltree's Carriage Works were three prosperous shops in 1884 that have, like other trades and businesses, either adapted themselves to changed conditions, or disappeared as the need for their manufactures declined.

It has been stated earlier that ship building was always a leading industry in Chester. Before the American Revolution some small coasting vessels were built here. In 1778 Chester became a regular station for the construction of gun-boats for the state of Pennsylvania. The first steam boat shaft ever forged in Chester was made in 1859 at the foundry of Charles A. Weidner & Company for the vessel *Young America*. Archibald McArthur, who was a shipwright here in 1844 built the schooner *Richard Powell*, which was framed of Delaware County oak. In 1849 Jacob Sinex of Marcus Hook, and a Mr. Hargis of Chester established a boat yard in the latter place, built and launched the schooner *Mary Pickup* in 1852. This vessel was one of 260 tons, and up to the time it was built was the largest constructed in Chester. However, it remained for John Roach to demonstrate the great possibilities of Chester as a center for the manufacture of large vessels. He came to this city from New York in 1871 and purchased the ship yards conducted by the firm of Reaney Son and Archbold. The buildings and yards of this latter firm were extensive and much work for the government of the United States had been done in them during the Civil War. The *Wateree*, *Shamokin*, *Sagamon*, *Lehigh*, *Tunxis*, *Pinta* and *Nina* were among the vessels built there for the government before Mr. Roach became the owner. Under the ownership of the latter the firm name became the Delaware River Iron Ship-building and Engine Company. The firm's interests immediately became more extensive. In 1873 and 1874 two of the largest vessels built in the country, the *City of Peking* and the *City of Tokio*, each of 5,079 tons capacity, were built for the Pacific Mail Steam-

ship Company. On April 6, 1878 the *City of Para* was launched before thousands of distinguished citizens including the President of the United States. Foreign contracts were awarded the Chester firm. One of them included the *Graciosa*, a dispatch boat, built for the Spanish government in 1875. A sectional dry-dock in four sections, was built for the United States government in 1877 and sent to Pensacola, Florida. Between the time Roach became owner and 1884 ninety vessels were constructed in the yards which at that time made use of about 16,000,000 pounds of iron annually, and employed 1,500 men. The yards covered 32 acres and had a frontage of 1,200 feet along the Delaware River. The spar yard at the foot of Parker Street, established by John Sauville in 1865 was the source of the supplies of masts and spars used at the Roach yards. These masts and spars were hewed from timbers brought from Clearfield in Pennsylvania, and from spruce brought from Maine. Vessels were built at other yards too, but the depression in business that followed the Civil War brought financial ruin to many of them, and the firm of which Roach was the head stands out as a leading one of the country during the latter part of the 19th Century.

The Third Industrial Directory of Pennsylvania, published by the Department of Labor and Industry of the state in 1919, lists the following firms and individuals in Delaware County as employing 50 or more persons:

Chester—

- Aberfoyle Manufacturing Company—Dyeing and finishing textiles—1,177.
- American Dyewood Company—Dyestuffs and extracts—193.
- American Steel Foundries—Iron and steel castings—550.
- Atlantic Steel Castings Company—Iron and steel castings—150.
- Chester Enameling Company—Tanned, curried and finished leather—77.
- Chester Lace Mills—Curtains—84.
- Chester Paper Company—Paper Goods—71.
- Chester Steel Castings Company—Iron and steel castings—220.
- Chester Times—Printing and publishing—54.
- Delaware River Steel Company—Pig Iron—177.
- T. J. Dunn & Company—Cigars—95.
- Federal Steel Foundry Company—Iron and steel castings—275.
- The Fields Brick Company—Brick—80.
- The J. E. Fricke Company—Cordage and twine, jute and linen goods—50.
- Stacy G. Glauser & Son—Planing mill products—117.
- James M. Hamilton—Packing boxes—264.
- Hamilton Manufacturing Company—Typefoundry—90.
- John Hanna & Sons—Building and contracting—60.
- George C. Hetzel Company—Woolen, worsted and felt goods—210.
- Huston Manufacturing Company—Blankets, flannels, etc.—162.
- The Irving & Leiper Manufacturing Company—Yarns—73.
- Irving & Leiper Manufacturing Company—Yarns—56.
- James Irving & Son, Ltd.—Yarns—257.

Keppel & Company—Furniture—54.
Keystone Plaster Company—Wall plaster—94.
The New Chester Water Company—50.
Joseph H. Parvin—Yarns—85.
Penn Seaboard Steel Corporation—Iron and steel castings—381.
Penn Seaboard Steel Corporation—Iron and steel castings—908.
The Philadelphia Electric Company—Electric light, heat and power—1,951.
Philadelphia Suburban Gas & Electric Company—282.
William Provost, Jr.—Building construction—68.
South Chester Tube Company—Pipes and tubing—320.
Southern Pennsylvania Traction Company—Electric railway—362.
Sun Shipbuilding Company—Machinery and parts—338.
Thurlow Steel Works, Inc.—Iron and steel forgings—665.
Thurlow Worsted Mills—Woolen, worsted and felt goods—89.
Trainer Spinning Company—Yarns—128.
A. H. Wirz, Inc.—Tin and stamped ware—135.
Fred Wolstenhome—Yarns—70.

Clifton Heights—

Caledonia Woolen Mill—Cotton goods—168.
Kent Manufacturing Company—Yarns—720.
Nelson Kershaw—Towels—330.
Linenwear Hosiery—Hosiery and knit goods—52.

Colwyn—

G. Woolford Wood Tank Manufacturing Company—Barrels, kegs and tanks—64.

Crum Lynne—

Egan-Rogers Steel & Iron Company—Iron and steel castings—148.
O. W. Ketcham Terra Cotta Works—Pottery, terra cotta and fire clay products—80.

Darby—

George Grayson & Sons Company—Yarns—57.
Griswold Worsted Company—Yarns—750.
Verlendon Brothers, Inc.—Woolen, worsted and felt goods—143.

Eddystone—

Belmont Iron Works—Structural shapes—170.
Eddystone Ammunition Corporation—Fire arms and ammunition—3,800.
The Eddystone Manufacturing Company—Dyeing and finishing textiles—744.
Pennsylvania Iron Works Company—Gas and gasoline engines—63.
Remington Arms Company of Delaware—Fire arms and ammunition—8,010.
Tindel-Morris Company—Iron and steel forgings—315.

Glen Mills—

The General Crushed Stone Company—Crushed Stone—105.
Glen Mills Paper Company—Paper goods—69.

Glen Olden—

H. K. Mulford Company—Chemicals—1,038.

Glen Riddle—

Frank T. Lees—Silk and silk goods and throwsters—80.
A. P. Welsh Company—Towels—77.

Lenni—

George Brown's Sons—Cotton goods—78.
Lenni Quarry Company—Crushed stone—66.
Victoria Plush Mill No. 2—Cotton goods—148.
Yorkshire Worsted Mills—Woolen, worsted and felt goods—246.

Marcus Hook—

The Congoleum Company—Oil Cloth and linoleum—550.
Hardwood Package Company—Barrels, kegs and tanks—70.
Hardwood Package Company—Barrels, kegs and tanks—104.
A. Knabb & Company, Inc.—Barrels, kegs and tanks—229.
Pure Oil Company—Refined, kerosene oils, etc.—262.
Sun Company—Crude oils—593.
The Viscose Company—Silk and silk goods and throwsters—2,241.

Milbourne—

Shane Brothers & Wilson Company—Flour and grist mill products—
122.

Penfield—

H. A. & D. M. Fraser—Build'ng and contracting—60.

Primos—

Primos Chemical Company—Ferro alloys—200.

Swarthmore—

Victoria Plush Mill No. 1.—Cotton goods—190.

Upland—

Chessauqua Silk Company—Silk and silk goods and throwsters—139.
Samuel A. Crozer & Son—Cotton goods—310.

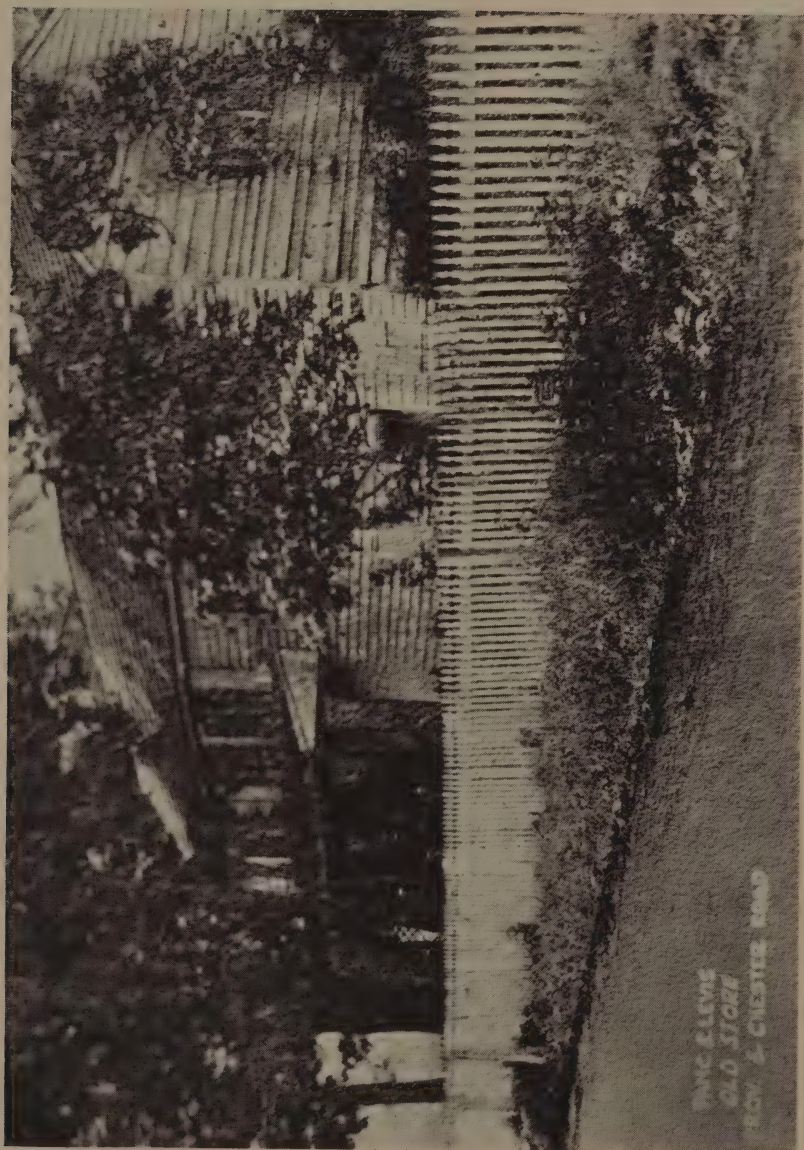
Upper Darby—

Keystone Paper Mills Company—Paper goods—72.
Philadelphia and West Chester Traction Company—Electric railway—
193.
Philadelphia & Western Railway Company—Electric railway—249.

Wayne—

R. H. Johnson Company—Paving and road construction—176.





PANE AND LEVIS OLD STORE, PROVIDENCE AND CHESTER ROAD

One instance of the tendency in modern business to consolidate firms with the same interests in a community such as Chester is that of the Scott Paper Company, which was incorporated on December 5, 1922. This incorporation was the result of the consolidation of the Scott Paper Company and the Chester Paper Company, both Pennsylvania firms. The company produces and distributes toilet tissues and tissue towels under its own trademark. "Waldorf" and "Sani-Tissue" are among these products. The plant is located along the Delaware River at the foot of Market Street, Chester, on an area comprising one city block. The property is bounded by the Delaware River, Market, Front and Welsh Streets. It has a deep water front of 384 feet along which a concrete bulkhead has been erected. The factory building covers 5 acres and has a floor area of 219,168 square feet. It is advantageously located in direct communication with both the Pennsylvania and Philadelphia & Reading Railroad systems. In addition to the factory building the company owns a brick warehouse and office building on property covering one-half a block bounded by Market and Front Streets, a deep water dockway connecting with the Delaware River, and by the property of the Chester Shipping Company. The Scott Paper Company originally maintained 4 complete paper manufacturing units. But the demand for their products increased to such an extent that it was necessary to install 5 larger, faster producing ones. About 655 persons are employed in the work of the company which controls subsidiary companies in Canada, and has offices there and in London, England. Present officers and directors of the Scott Paper Company are: E. I. Scott, chairman; T. B. McCabe, president; E. S. Wagner, 1st vice-president and treasurer; Harry Liebeck, second vice-president; R. E. Rhoads, secretary; R. C. Mateer, assistant treasurer; J. B. Hay, assistant secretary; E. I. Scott, T. B. McCabe, Harry Liebeck and R. E. Rhoads of Swarthmore, C. B. Wood of Philadelphia, E. S. Wagner of Merion, W. F. Mohan of Drexel Hill, R. C. Mateer of Ridley Park, W. S. Campbell of Elizabeth, N. J., and Gilbert Kinney of New York, directors.

Another corporation, also of comparatively recent development, is Congoleum-Nairn, Incorporated, which manufactures felt base floor coverings, art rugs and borders under the registered name "Congoleum," and linoleum under the trade-marked name "Sealex Linoleum" at Marcus Hook. Congoleum-Nairn was incorporated in New York on June 21, 1919, as "Congoleum Company, Incorporated," a successor to the "Congoleum Company," a Pennsylvania corporation. On October 24, 1924, the name Congoleum-Nairn, Incorporated, was taken, when the Congoleum Company, Incorporated, merged with the Nairn Linoleum Company, a New Jersey corporation. The company maintains manufacturing plants at Marcus Hook and at Camden and Kearny in New Jersey. The general office is located in the latter place. Warehouses and display rooms are conducted in most of the larger cities of the country. The board of directors of the corporation consists of American and Europeans, and a number of the latter are Scotchmen. The Marcus Hook plant employs more than 700 people and consists of 42 brick and steel buildings on 52 acres of land and covering a total of 846,791 square feet of floor space.

On October 2, 1929 the Headley Emulsified Products Company was incorporated in Delaware to take over the business and properties of the Headley Good Roads Company of Pennsylvania. At this company's plant in Marcus Hook a diversified line of emulsified asphalts for road construction and repair, water proofing, flooring and protective coating are manufactured. The capital stock authorized is \$350,000. The officers of the company are as follows: E. S. Ross, president; P. W. Herrick, vice-president; M. W. Lefever, vice-president and treasurer. G. D. Webster, secretary. P. W. Herrick, G. D. Webster, C. B. Patterson, J. C. Brooks, William D. Callaghan and V. G. Fullerton of Cleveland, Ohio, E. S. Ross and M. W. Lefever of Philadelphia, directors.

The United Dyewood Corporation, incorporated under the Laws of Delaware on September 26, 1916, holds most of the stock of the American Dyewood Company. There are other subsidiary companies in Jamaica, Scotland and France, and all of them are engaged in the manufacture of dyewoods, dyewood and tanning extracts. The corporation deals in dyestuffs, anilene dyes and other chemicals. The Chester plant employs about 150 persons.

The Harbison-Walker Refractories Company, one of the largest manufacturers of fire brick in the United States employs about 160 people at its Chester plant. The company was formed and incorporated in Pennsylvania on June 30, 1902 by a consolidation of a large number of concerns in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky.

For a long time butter and cheese were produced on individual farms when each one maintained its own dairy. Then creameries developed where butter and cheese were made from milk produced in farms throughout the countryside. The P. E. Sharpless Company had developed an extensive creamery business in eastern Pennsylvania in 1919. Butter, cheese and condensed milk were made in the company's creamery at Concordville, and 44 persons employed there then. The business increased so that 77 persons were occupied in that work in 1927 when the Kraft Cheese Company controlled it. Since 1930 the Kraft Company has been a subsidiary of the National Dairy Products Corporation which has many subsidiaries throughout the United States. In the development of this industry from one almost purely local to a part of one of the greatest corporations of the country the evolution of American business is typified.

A similar development, although one not so great in its scope, is that of the Freihofer Baking Company which has a plant in Chester where more than 100 persons are employed. This company was incorporated in Pennsylvania in 1912 and engages in the manufacture of bread and cake. In addition to the Chester plant, 2 others are maintained in Philadelphia, and 1 in Camden, N. J.

"In 1910, a plant was erected at Marcus Hook, Pa., U. S. A. and a company known today as the Viscose Company, makers of Crown brand rayon yarns, organized for the manufacture and marketing of rayon.

"The production in the United States in 1911 amounted to only 350,000 pounds, but then the acceptance and use of rayon was extremely limited.

"Trimmings, fabrics of cotton and rayon mixtures and seamless hosiery, were the chief articles attracting rayon in the next few years following the advent of the first producing unit in the United States. It was marketed as artificial silk in lower priced merchandise.

"However, by continual improvement, greater knowledge of handling by manufacturers, and elimination of its earlier defects, the product gained constantly in production, usefulness and appreciation. The Viscose Company brought its production from 350,000 pounds in 1911, to 28,000,000 pounds in 1924, at which time the name "Rayon" was adopted by the trade. The fabric manufacturers of the United States acquired the ability to prepare, weave or knit and diversify its uses. So great was its improvement that this period of 1911 to 1924 saw a condition of demand far greater than the Viscose Company could supply.

"Nevertheless the great strides in quality, diversified production and utility were yet to come. Rayon was still an unknown textile to many manufacturers, trade groups and to the ultimate consumer. Fabrics made from it were mostly marketed in a lower priced group of merchandise. The name "Rayon" was given to the product in 1924.

"It had proved that it deserved a designation of its own and the right to stand on its own high qualification and not as a substitute for any other textile fiber, as its former name, "artificial silk," implied. This may well be considered as a milestone in the advance of this textile fiber.

"Production and demand increased steadily from 1924 to 1928. New companies came into the field and importations from other countries steadily grew."

Obviously some organized effort had to be made to educate definitely the trade group, retailers and consumers to the innate merits of this great and valuable adjunct to the merchandise world. In actual tonnage it has surpassed the production of silk by 400%.

"Nothing more phenomenal had ever occurred in the textile field.

"In the latter part of 1927, organized effort was planned by several producers of rayon in the United States for the purpose of educating all trade groups, retailers and consumers to the beauty and serviceability of rayon fabrics, whether made entirely of rayon or in combination with other textiles.

"During 1928, the Rayon Institute of America, Inc., was organized by a group of rayon producers to conduct a national campaign of education.

"It was pointed out through the media of advertising, retail style shows and publicity, that rayon was being employed in a broader range of merchandise every year, and it was clearly shown that many luxury fabrics, materials within the popular price group and reasonably priced merchandise were now made entirely or in part of rayon. It is a yarn possible for all persons to have in their textile requirements, depending upon the individual's purchasing power. In other words, it established the fact that rayon materials have the same range in quality and value that any other fabrics possess made from silk, cotton, wool, or linen, depending on the quality of raw material, construction of the cloth, manufacturing skill and style.

"In 1928, rayon received the widespread commendation of the most famous Parisian couturiers, as well as the foremost American stylists and designers. It has been sponsored many times editorially by leading style publications and other authorities on stylish and luxurious fabrics. Well-known department stores realizing the merit of rayon, have commended it to their customers and have given their approval to rayon fabrics in their advertisements. The prestige enjoyed today coupled with continued improvement in the quality of rayon yarns, wider range of sizes produced, the progressiveness of American manufacturers and stylists, will all contribute to a production of more lovely fabrics than the world has ever known.

"The Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania plant of the Viscose Company started operating in 1911, and is the oldest of the six manufacturing units of this company. The activities of over 20,000 workers employed in these six plants are, in general, directed from Marcus Hook. The laboratory for experimenting with new rayon yarns is here. Marcus Hook employees number over 4,000. The floor space of this structure aggregates one and a quarter million square feet."

The information quoted above appeared in "*The Story of Rayon*," second edition, published by the Viscose Company in 1929.

Most of the aforementioned industries that are leading ones in Delaware County today, have been organized to meet the requirements of our complex civilization, and belong to the 20th Century. Others, some of which are referred to below, were established in the last century in other cities and towns of the country, and either removed their plants entirely to, or established branches of their main plants in Chester or neighboring towns of the county. Of these the Baltimore Locomotive Works is outstanding. This business was founded by M. W. Baldwin in 1831 and incorporated June 7, 1911. More than 60,000 locomotives have been built by the company since the latter date. For a long time the largest foundries, machine shops and yards were located on 16½ acres of land at Broad and Spring Garden Streets, Philadelphia. More recently 486 acres of land was secured at Eddystone where an administration building, the foundries, smith, hammer, pattern and erecting plants were built. This plant is now the largest one, devoted to the manufacture of locomotives, in the world. Steam, electric and gasoline locomotives, railway car trucks, duplicate and repair parts for all classes of railway motive power, castings and forgings are manufactured. Representatives of the company have offices in all the important cities of the world. In March, 1931, there were 2,500 employees at the Eddystone plant while in 1927, there were 7,523. The Pennsylvanians who are members of the board of directors are as follows: S. M. Vauclain, Rosemont, chairman, B. D. Coleman, Lebanon, S. E. Hutchinson, S. F. Tyler, J. N. Ewing, A. W. Sewell, T. S. Gates, Alva C. Dinkey, G. H. Houston, Thomas Newhall and Joseph Wayne, Jr., all of Philadelphia. The main office of the company, which controls a number of subsidiaries, is at 123 South Broad Street, Philadelphia.

The Sun Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company, the largest concern of its kind in Pennsylvania, was incorporated in May, 1916 as the Sun Shipbuilding Company for the purpose of constructing vessels. The name was changed

and the present one taken in January, 1923, and the charter was amended to permit buying, selling, chartering, owning, operating and repairing ships. The yards at Chester have eight concrete and steel shipways capable of building 700 foot vessels. In 1921 a 10,000 ton floating dry dock which accommodates 600 foot vessels of 15,000 d. w. tonnage was completed. Another 10,000 ton dry dock was constructed in 1924. The entire plant covers 72 acres and includes an engine building plant, boiler building plant and a modern shipyard. On December 31, 1930 there were 3,739 persons employed there. The Sun Oil Company holds all the capital stock which is authorized at \$4,000,000. Officers and directors of the company are as follows: J. N. Pew, Jr., chairman; J. G. Pew, president; R. L. Burke and Robert Haig, vice-presidents; William Craemer, secretary and treasurer; J. H. Pew, J. N. Pew, Jr., F. S. Reitzel all of Philadelphia, Robert Haig, J. G. Pew, R. L. Burke and William Craemer, all of Chester, directors.

The Sun Oil Company which controls the aforementioned Sun Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company, was incorporated in New Jersey, May 2, 1901, as the Sun Company. In 1922 the present name was taken. This company is authorized to engage in all branches of the oil industry, including the production and distribution of petroleum and its products. Three modern, well equipped plants, capable of refining daily more than 50,000 barrels of oil make up the basis of the company's industry. The largest of these refineries is situated at Marcus Hook on a 500 acre tract of land where 40,000 barrels of oil can be produced in a day. The crude oil used here is brought from oil fields on the Gulf of Mexico in tank steamers owned by the company. Two of the most widely known products bear the trade names "Sunoco" and "Sun Oils." Other products are, lubricating oils, fuel oils, gasoline, road oils, asphaltum, kerosene, cleaning solvents and spraying oils.

The Pure Oil Company, incorporated in Ohio on April 21, 1914 as the Ohio Cities Gas Company, is another large holding and operating company with a plant at Marcus Hook. On July 1, 1920 the name was changed to its present form. This company is engaged in the producing, transporting, refining and marketing of petroleum and its products. There are six other refineries controlled by the Pure Oil Company, aside from the one at Marcus Hook, and ten ocean terminals of which one is located at the latter place. The company also has many subsidiaries throughout the United States, and foreign interests in Venezuela.

The General Steel Castings Corporation was incorporated under the laws of Delaware on December 11, 1928, to engage in a general steel foundry business for the manufacture and sale of large integral steel castings for locomotive beds and railway steel cars and car castings. The corporation acquired the Thurlow plant of the American Steel Foundries and the Seaboard plant of the American Locomotive Company at Chester on December 31, 1929. Other plants are located at Eddystone and at Granite City, Illinois. The Eddystone plant was recently constructed with modern equipment, and opened on July 7, 1930. It covers 112 acres of land next to the Baltimore Locomotive Works, and has a yearly capacity of 60,000 tons of castings. The

Seaboard plant has an annual rated capacity of 30,000 net tons of locomotive and miscellaneous industrial steel castings. The Thurlow plant has an annual rated capacity of 20,000 net tons. The transportation facilities for the products of these plants are excellent. The Baldwin Locomotive Works, American Locomotive Company, Pullman, Incorporated, The American Steel Foundries and the American Car & Foundry Company hold, or have acquired, substantial interests in, and participate in the management and policies of the corporation.

The American Steel Foundries was incorporated in New Jersey on June 26, 1902, as a consolidation of companies throughout the United States. Among these latter are the American Steel Casting Company of Chester, Sharon and Norristown, Pennsylvania, and Alliance, Ohio. This company holds interests in the General Steel Castings Company referred to above, and is authorized to manufacture and sell open hearth and electric steel castings for machinery, steamships, railways and all other purposes; bolsters, couplers, truck side-frames, springs, brake beams and other specialities for railway cars and locomotives. The General Steel Castings Company bought the Chester plant on December 31, 1929. In 1927 there were 308 persons employed in this plant.

The Federal Steel Foundry Company, a subsidiary of Cramp-Morris Industrials, Incorporated, controlled by the American Ship & Commerce Corporation, was incorporated in Pennsylvania on June 13, 1906. The plant located at Chester has an annual capacity of 7,000 tons of steel castings and employed 228 persons in 1927. In May, 1931, the Baldwin Locomotive Works acquired this company with others of the Cramp-Morris Industrials.

The Eddystone Manufacturing Company has been controlled by Joseph Bancroft & Sons Company since 1925, and purchased by it in 1929. The latter corporation has extensive holdings, engaged in the dyeing and finishing of textiles. The Eddystone print plant is equipped with 19 printing machines capable of printing 850,000 yards of cloth a week. A finishing plant is located at Wilmington, Delaware, and a textile manufacturing plant at Reading, Pennsylvania. The Eddystone plant employed 669 persons in 1927.

The Aberfoyle Manufacturing Company was incorporated in Pennsylvania on May 14, 1915 as a consolidation of the former Aberfoyle Manufacturing Company, Galey & Lord Manufacturing Company and the Arasapha Manufacturing Company. These companies were controlled before that by the Aberfoyle Mills Corporation, a holding company which was dissolved in 1915. The Aberfoyle Manufacturing Company engages in the manufacture of cotton, cotton and silk wash goods and mercerized yarns. Plants are located at Chester and at Belmont in North Carolina. On December 31, 1930 the company gave employment to 1,300 persons. The officers and directors are: C. E. Lord, president; W. T. Galey, Jr., vice-president, secretary and general manager; C. L. Gilliland, treasurer; George Herrick, Jr., assistant treasurer; J. P. Holt, assistant secretary; W. S. Blakeley, Jr., G. C. Hetzel, Richard Wetherill all of Chester, Edwin Lord and T. Steward Wood of Philadelphia, W. T. Galey, Jr., of Overbrook, C. L. Gilliland of Bryn Mawr, C. E. Lord of Tarrytown, New York and Kenneth Lord of New York City directors.

Martel Mills, Incorporated, was authorized under the laws of Delaware on August 21, 1922 to merge eight companies for the manufacture of cotton goods. One of these companies was the Trainer Spinning Company of Chester, which produces a diversified line of cotton fabrics and employs nearly 200 persons. The Millwood Corporation controls the company.

The Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, incorporated in Pennsylvania in 1872 to manufacture and sell machinery and appliances for the generation, transmission and utilization of electricity, established a branch of the main plant in Pittsburgh at Essington where 2,443 persons are employed.

The Ford Motor Company of Michigan also affords employment for a large number of persons in their assembling plant in Chester. Here automobile parts are received from the main factories in Detroit, and assembled for shipment to various foreign countries. More than 500 people are employed in the Chester plant.

Throughout the county there are at present many other industrial concerns employing various numbers of people. It is not within the scope of this volume to enumerate all of them, but those in which 50 or more persons are generally employed, follow:

Chester—

- Allison Steel Products Company—structural iron and steel—74.
- Fields Brick Company—Building brick—62.
- Philadelphia Quartz Company—Chemicals—59.
- Irving Worsted Company—Woolen and worsted yarns—571.
- James Irving & Sons, Inc.—Woolen and worsted yarns—57.
- George C. Hetzel Company—Woolen, worsted and felt goods—117.
- Chester Lace Mills, Inc.—Lace curtains—151.
- Chester Enameling Company—Leather, tanned, curried and finished—140.
- Huston Manufacturing Company—Mattresses and bedding—147.
- South Chester Tube Company—Pipes and tubing—424.
- Ewing-Thomas Converting Company—Cotton yarns and thread—190.
- E. Kleiner & Company, Inc.—Cigars—80.
- Chester Times Inc.—Newspapers, periodicals and job printing—97.
- H. H. Ward—Cornices, ceilings, ventilators, etc.—112.
- Baldt Anchor & Chain Company—Iron and steel forgings—60.

Cardington —

- Wolfenden, Shore & Company, Church Lane—Woolen, worsted and felt goods—243.

Clifton Heights—

- Glen Riddle Mills Inc. (Main office)—Cotton goods—116.
- Nelson Kershaw—Cotton goods—261.
- Clifton Yarn Mills (Jos. M. Suskind & Co. Inc.)—Woolen and worsted yarns—220.
- Kent Manufacturing Company—Woolen and worsted yarns—587.
- Caledonia Woolen Mills—Cotton goods—216.

Crum Lynne—

Eagan-Johnson Steel & Iron Company—Steel castings—135. (Company sold in 1928).

O. W. Ketcham Terra Cotta Works—Terra Cotta and Fire clay products—105.

Darby—

E. E. Brown & Company—Iron castings—55.

Glenolden—

Collingdale Brick Company—Building Brick—50.

Glen Mills—

General Crushed Stone Company of Easton—Crushed stone—83.

Glen Riddle—

Penn Tapestry Company—Cotton goods—86.

Lenni Mills—

Arthur Brown & Sons Company—Cotton goods—98.

Yorkshire Worsted Mills—Woolen, worsted and felt goods—223.

Lester—

Lester Piano Company—Pianos and organs—331.

Marcus Hook—

Allied Barrel Company—Barrels, kegs and tanks—76.

Hardwood Package Company—Barrels, kegs and tanks—53.

Sinclair Refining Company—Gasoline—583.

Swarthmore-Lenni—

Victoria Plush Mill—Cotton goods—342.

Upland—

Chessauqua Silk Company—Silk and silk goods—153.

Wallingford—

Sackville Mills Company—Woolen and worsted yarns—81.

The history of industry in Delaware County has been remarkable. No other industrial centers of the world can claim such extensive locomotive works, shipbuilding plants, oil refineries, or silk and textile mills. The year 1932 may mark the beginning of a new industrial era, when the natural resources of our county will be utilized far more than ever before in the best interests and for the welfare of society.

CHAPTER XII.

BANKS AND BANKERS

THE banks of Delaware County have weathered the storms of many depressions in business, and our citizens can be justly proud of the foresight of our bankers, and can have confidence in the high character of their business principles. While a lull in business has been felt throughout the entire country during recent years, county depositors have suffered a minimum of the experiences common to communities in which banks have been forced to curtail business. There is much wealth in the county, but it has been acquired slowly, for the most part, by cautious, conscientious business men, who disliked to spend more than they earned, and took few chances in untested enterprises. The natural conservation of our people reaps a reward in times like this when the "get rich quick" element of our population is lost in the crashes of the flimsy fortunes they so rapidly built. The conditions of the banking houses in any town or city reflect the character of the men who built them.

CHESTER BANKS

DELAWARE COUNTY NATIONAL BANK

Among our early bankers were men connected with the Delaware County National Bank, founded on December 5, 1814 as the Delaware County Bank, at Third Street and Market Square. These men included John Newbold, Dr. Jonas Preston, Pierce Crosby, John Kerlin, Jesse J. Maris, Frederick J. Hinkson, Edmund Pennell, Samuel A. Crozer, David Trainer, Robert H. Crozer and Ellwood Tyson. Within more recent times J. Howard Roop served as president for 45 years beginning his activity in that capacity in 1886. Thomas M. Hamilton, the vice-president, first became connected with the bank in 1881. During the turbulent Civil War period, when there were constant rumors of Confederate invasion of the North, banks in Pennsylvania were always on the alert to protect their depositors in case of attack. When Gettysburg was the center of military activity, on July 1, 1863, the cashier and a clerk of the then Delaware County Bank, were dispatched in a wagon, with the valuables and several hundred thousand dollars, to Philadelphia to place the resources in the substantial vaults of the great Bank of North America. There must have been great anxiety on the part of all concerned before the Philadelphia bank was reached. This act well exemplifies the reliability of our local banking institutions.

In 1864 the bank was incorporated as a National Bank, and has since been known as the Delaware County National Bank. The institution merged the Pennsylvania National Bank of Chester on July 24, 1928. The Pennsylvania Title & Trust Company which merged the Merchants Trust Company on July 26, 1928, is an affiliated institution, and has been under the same management and direction as the Delaware County National Bank since

December 31, 1930. Commercial and savings departments are conducted by this bank which has a capital of \$800,000, and employs 53 persons in its four offices. The present board of directors include: J. C. Taylor, chairman; R. D. Lane, E. C. Burton, W. P. Simpson, George M. Bunting, C. P. Webster, John R. Sproul, T. J. Sproul, John G. Pew, T. Chalkley Palmer, R. H. McCurdy, William P. Lear, James F. Gallagher, Merritt H. Taylor, Thomas B. McCabe, J. C. Taylor, Robert Howarth Jr., David B. McClure, R. P. Talley, E. Everett Sproul, J. P. Van Keuren, E. Wallace Chadwick, H. D. McDowell, Jesse K. Lewis, R. P. Lutes, Charles E. WorriLOW, John S. Miller, A. H. Hinkson, F. Frank Doherty, Edward D. McLaughlin, J. DeHaven Ledward, W. Wallace Gayley and A. W. Wolson, members. The officers of the Delaware County National Bank are: C. P. Webster, president; T. M. Hamilton, George M. Bunting, John G. Pew and David B. McClure, vice-presidents; Richard G. Burn, cashier; F. G. Andrews, Charles J. Houston, Warren R. Pierce, and Horace B. Passmore, assistant cashiers.

THE CHESTER-CAMBRIDGE BANK & TRUST COMPANY

The Chester-Cambridge Bank & Trust Company is the result of a merger of the Cambridge Trust Company and the Chester National Bank which occurred on October 6, 1930. The Cambridge Trust Company was originally incorporated in 1901, and the Chester National Bank was chartered on March 1, 1884. Officers of the Cambridge Trust Company since its incorporation in 1901, excepting the present incumbents, include: Garnett Pendleton, Joseph H. Hinkson, presidents; Henry B. Black, Elwood Tyson, William A. Dyer and Richard Wetherill, vice-presidents; Colonel Perry M. Washabaugh, William A. Dyer and Douglas R. Faith, secretaries and treasurers; Garnett Pendleton, trust officer; Hon. William B. Broomall and Joseph H. Hinkson, solicitors. The business of the bank expanded to such an extent that it was deemed necessary to establish branch offices at Marcus Hook. This was done on July 27, 1915, and in 1920 a fine building was erected there. In Chester, the Cambridge Trust Company was first located in the Cambridge Building on the northeast corner of Fifth and Market Streets. This was after the institution opened for business on November 18, 1901. The activities of the bank increased in Chester too, and on June 28, 1922, Richard Wetherill and Douglas R. Faith were appointed a committee on building by the board of directors. The old building was demolished, and while the bank carried on its business in temporary quarters, construction was completed in the fine new, modernly equipped, banking house that now graces our city, on September 22, 1924.

The Chester National Bank began its functions on April 1, 1884, after having been chartered as a National Bank one month earlier. The first officers were: Samuel A. Dyer, president; Samuel H. Leeds, cashier; J. Frank Black, Robert Wetherill, Hugh Shaw, Charles B. Houston, William Appleby, George B. Lindsay, Jonathan Pennell, H. B. Black and Samuel A. Dyer, directors. The bank was quartered in the offices of the private banking firm of Dyer & Appleby on West Third Street, near Market. Dyer & Appleby had been outstanding bankers of the city for more than a decade, before their interests were merged in the newly organized bank.

Under the merger of the Chester National Bank and the Cambridge Trust Company, the institution is a member of the Federal Reserve System, and conducts a general banking and trust business. It has a capital of \$1,050,000, and the following men are members of the board of directors: Robert Wetherill, chairman; Richard Wetherill, Elwood Tyson, Irwin D. Wood, James H. Garthwaite, William Provost Jr., Kingsley Montgomery, John J. McClure, J. D. Shattuck, William G. Price Jr., Douglas R. Faith, R. Chester Spencer, J. H. Ward Hinkson, William S. Blakeley Jr., Charles B. Houston 2nd, Joseph Deering, George C. Hetzel, Charles R. Long, Charles Hart, C. L. Gilliland, G. M. Stull, John L. Black, Charles E. Hendrixson, J. William Wood. The present officers are: Douglas R. Faith, president; Irwin D. Wood vice-president; William M. Blakeley Jr., title and trust officer; W. Nelson Truax, secretary; George R. Crothers, treasurer; Charles P. Larkin Jr., assistant trust officer; George Rankin Jr., and George S. Pierce, assistant title officers; Kingsley Montgomery, solicitor.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHESTER

Under the National Bank Act of 1864 the First National Bank of Chester was chartered, and officers were elected on May 1st of that year. They were: Abraham R. Perkins, president; William Taylor, cashier; Abraham R. Perkins, Samuel M. Felton, Thomas Reaney, Benjamin Gartside, Samuel Archbold, Samuel Eccles Jr., and William Ward, directors. This institution serves as a depository for both the state of Pennsylvania and the United States, and is a member of the Federal Reserve System. Its capital stock is \$200,000, and it operates two branches offices. The following are directors: S. D. Clyde, J. C. Baker, C. W. Gorsuch, Kingsley Montgomery, S. P. Stevenson, George B. Harvey, S. L. Irving, J. H. Ward Hinkson, F. A. Howard, John J. McClure and Joseph K. McLean. The officers are: F. A. Howard, president; James C. Baker, vice-president and cashier; Reece L. Thomas, assistant cashier.

DELAWARE COUNTY TRUST COMPANY

The Delaware County Trust Company at Fifth and Market Streets, Chester was incorporated on July 2, 1885, as the Delaware County Trust, Safe Deposit & Title Insurance Company. This institution functioned under that title until 1917 when the present name was assumed. Like other Chester banks the Delaware County Trust Company does a large volume of business, including banking, trust, surety and title insurance; serves as a state depository; employs 87 persons, and conducts two branch offices. The capital stock amounts to \$500,000, and the present board of directors consists of the following: William T. Galey, D. B. McClure, S. R. Crothers, H. H. Ward, D. E. Irving, J. C. Hinkson, W. B. Harvey, J. C. Taylor, J. A. G. Campbell, and J. A. McGovern of Chester; A. R. Granger of Upland; A. S. Darlington of Media; R. E. Jefferis of Prospect Park, and C. A. Ernst of Ridley Park. The officers of this board are: J. A. G. Campbell, president; John C. Hinkson, vice president; R. E. Jefferis, secretary and treasurer; F. A.

English and E. A. Mergy, assistant treasurers; W. K. Foley, assistant secretary; J. H. Clark, title officer; W. B. Harvey and J. C. Taylor, solicitors.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CLIFTON HEIGHTS

The First National Bank of Clifton Heights has a capital of \$50,000. Much of the growth of the borough in which this bank is located is due to this institution. J. Milton Lutz, who is identified with so many growing institutions, is the president, and the other officers are: Nelson Kershaw, and E. E. Barry, vice-presidents; H. M. Collins, cashier; J. Milton Lutz, E. E. Barry, J. A. McKenna, H. Bloodsworth, H. M. Collins, Nelson Kershaw, Howard M. Lutz, James Wolfenden, F. C. Hoopes and F. Gillespie, directors.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF DARBY

The First National Bank of Darby was chartered under the National Bank Act of 1890. It is affiliated with the Federal Reserve System, engages in a general banking business, and employs 20 persons. It has capital stock of \$250,000. The directors are: A. F. Damon Jr., H. T. Painter, P. H. Sipler, J. S. Verlenden, A. W. Harkins, W. H. Kirkpatrick, R. T. Mitchell, A. P. Hill, George S. Grayson, J. D. Tulloch, A. J. Crawford and Frank Swope. J. S. Verlenden is the president; H. T. Painter and G. W. Dwier, vice-presidents; A. J. Crawford, assistant trust officer and cashier; H. C. Carson, assistant cashier, and F. W. Dwier, trust officer.

Another institution, the Darby Bank and Trust Company, closed its affairs on January 8, 1931.

TINICUM BANK AT ESSINGTON

Tinicum Bank at Essington has a capital stock of \$25,000. The men who are members of this bank's board of directors are: J. S. Williams, H. B. Griffith, W. C. Giles, Gilbert Griffin, Charles Suess, Edward Chamberlain, A. T. Reese, Harmon West, G. C. Talbot, William J. Boston, R. C. Spencer and C. S. Horne. Of these directors the officers are: H. B. Griffith, president; Charles S. Horne and William J. Boston, vice-presidents. F. M. Pennypacker is the cashier.

DREXEL HILL TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY

Drexel Hill is the center for the activities of the Drexel Hill Title and Trust Company with a capital of \$125,000. The board of directors is made up of the following: C. W. Conard, William J. Scott, L. L. Smith, A. S. Garrett, W. S. Robinson, D. T. Mitchell, C. C. Lippincott, C. R. Arnold, W. R. Evans, W. V. Phillips, A. P. Hill, S. S. Pennock, G. W. Statzell, Norman Foster, W. R. White, E. C. Fay, Caspar Pennock and E. L. Kent. The present officers of the board include: C. R. Arnold, president; D. T. Mitchell, A. S. Garrett and G. W. Statzell, vice-presidents; C. A. Meurer, treasurer; W. R. Evans, secretary; Jane C. Thomas, assistant treasurer.

LANDSDOWNE BANKS

The Lansdowne Bank & Trust Company with a capital stock of \$375,000 had its origin in 1902, when it was incorporated under the banking laws

of Pennsylvania. Its offices are located at Lansdowne and Baltimore Avenues in Lansdowne where 30 persons are employed. This institution is authorized to engage in a general banking and trust business. The names of the members of the board of directors at present, follow: E. E. Barry, William J. Hall, C. G. Pilling, F. B. Snyder, G. T. Wadas, J. A. McKenna, Walter Bowers, Nelson Kershaw, E. R. Evans, A. S. Garrett, D. T. Mitchell, W. V. Phillips, William J. Hicks, J. S. Verlenden, Caspar Pennock, H. C. Cunningham, Harry Bloodsworth, J. M. Lutz, S. S. Pennock, W. C. Powell, J. T. Stewart, H. M. Lutz, William H. Munch, C. W. Stubbs, W. R. White, L. L. Smith, A. P. Hill, C. C. Lippincott, C. R. Arnold, Barclay White, C. W. Conard. Officers of the Lansdowne Bank & Trust Company are: C. R. Arnold, President; Walter Bowers, chairman of the board of directors; C. C. Lippincott, L. L. Smith, C. W. Stubbs and E. R. Evans, vice-presidents; H. L. Price, treasurer and assistant secretary; R. C. Davies, assistant treasurer; W. R. White, trust officer and secretary; Fred A. Werner, assistant trust officer.

The National Bank of Lansdowne is the other Lansdowne banking institution. It has a capital stock of \$150,000, and the board of directors include: D. H. Barrow, H. S. Busler, C. E. Hunter, E. B. Hunt, F. W. Kelly, A. Wunderlich, R. D. Wilson, F. W. Longstreth, David R. Carson, A. B. MacGregor, A. Wilson 3rd, F. J. McNeive, A. R. Robson, W. A. Sullivan, F. H. Tuft and W. G. White. The present officers of this board are: F. W. Kelly, president, F. H. Tuft, A. Wunderlich and C. E. Hunter, vice-presidents; W. A. Sullivan, cashier; H. F. Ehresman, assistant cashier.

MARCUS HOOK NATIONAL BANK

The Marcus Hook National Bank of which A. B. Geary is president has a capital of \$100,000. The other officers and directors are: R. M. Wood, vice-president; C. I. Swartz, cashier; P. P. Nelson and S. W. Priestley, assistant cashiers; R. M. Wood, G. F. Johnson, G. B. Wilson, G. W. Laughhead, A. B. Geary, H. C. Valentine, G. R. Cosgrove, C. P. Webster, C. I. Swartz, R. P. Cloud, Moses Ewing, H. T. Ogden, J. L. Rankin, H. H. Ward, S. A. Talley and S. P. Gray directors.

The Chester-Cambridge Bank & Trust Company of Chester has a branch office in Marcus Hook.

MEDIA BANKS

Isaac Haldeman was the president of the First National Bank of Media when it was chartered on March 12, 1864, and Joseph W. Hawley, the cashier. The business was conducted for a time after the formal opening on March 21st, in the second story of the Haldeman store building. The capital stock was \$65,000 originally, and was increased to \$100,000 in 1865. In 1931 it is \$200,000. This institution engages in commercial banking, and maintains savings, safe deposit and trust departments. There are 23 people employed in the work of the bank whose offices are now located at State Street and South Avenue. The board of directors includes the following persons: Robert Fussell, E. S. Borden, R. W. Beatty, T. C. Palmer,

J. E. Quinly, E. M. Harvey and C. F. Williamson of Media; E. L. Kent of Clifton Heights, and Abraham Pleet of Lenni Mills. Officers of the board are: Robert Fussell, president; E. S. Borden and T. C. Palmer, vice-presidents; G. A. Rigby, cashier; S. L. Howell, trust officer; J. V. Lattimer, assistant cashier.

The Media-69th Street Trust Company was organized when the Media Title & Trust Company consolidated with the 69th Street Terminal Title & Trust Company of Upper Darby on May 7, 1930. The Media Title & Trust Company was incorporated on October 20, 1890 and on January 31, 1928 acquired the assets and assumed the liabilities of the Charter National Bank of Media. The 69th Street Terminal Title & Trust Company located at 69th Street in the extreme western section of Philadelphia that lies within Upper Darby Township, Delaware County, was incorporated on April 7, 1922, and acquired the business of the Oakmont National Bank on September 3, 1929. These consolidated banks, under the title Media-69th Street Trust Company, have a capital stock of \$375,000. The main office is located at State Street and South Avenue, Media, while two branches are conducted in Upper Darby, one at Oakmont, and one at Aronimink (Drexel Hill). The Trust Company is authorized to engage in general banking. The board of directors consists of the following members: H. M. Lutz, S. H. Holl, A. S. Garrett, A. L. Hawkins, A. B. Griffith, P. R. Long, Harry Burnley, J. J. Skelly, A. R. Alessi, F. H. Berlin, W. L. Rhodes, F. B. Rhodes, W. M. Parker, L. M. Ford, Joseph Hallas Jr., H. J. Makiver, H. H. Aikens, S. N. Rhodes, J. C. Marsh, Emanuel Sacks and W. W. McKim. The officers of this board are: Frank B. Rhodes, president; H. M. Lutz, S. H. Holl and H. B. Cook, vice-presidents; S. H. Holl, treasurer; T. C. Pratt, H. B. Johnson, W. B. Miller, C. Signor and W. H. Murdock, assistant treasurers; S. W. Rudolph, secretary; F. L. Willcox, trust officer; A. S. Peterson, title officer, J. J. McCann, assistant trust officer; H. C. Hoskins, assistant title and trust officer; F. A. Fayden, H. R. Tricker and I. P. Wanger, assistant title officers; R. J. Work, auditor.

MORTON NATIONAL BANK

The Morton National Bank in the borough of Morton is capitalized at \$50,000. Paul Hertel is chairman of the board of directors and president of the bank. Other officials and directors are: P. R. Long, H. J. Makiver, Thomas J. Haigh, vice-presidents; H. A. Tryens, cashier; Mary E. Benkert, assistant cashier; P. R. Long, William Rice, Harry Burnley, A. M. Getz, B. J. O'Connell, M. J. Kilpatrick, H. J. Makiver, James J. Skelly, Paul Hertel, Thomas J. Haigh and J. H. Spackman, directors.

RIDLEY PARK NATIONAL BANK

H. B. Griffith is president of the Ridley Park National Bank. The other officers and directors are: L. L. Pyle and F. J. LeMaistre, vice-presidents; L. L. Pyle, cashier; A. A. Hoffman, assistant cashier; M. J. Comerford, J. H. Smith, L. N. Hall, G. M. Stull, F. J. LeMaistre, S. N. Rhodes, H. B. Griffith, J. H. W. Hinkson, L. L. Pyle, C. A. Turner, B. Ferguson, C. W. Thorn, E. E. Barry and J. F. Gallagher, directors.

SPRINGFIELD NATIONAL BANK

The Springfield National Bank has capital stock valued at \$50,000. Its officers and directors include: L. T. Brehm, president; W. W. Nofer, vice-president; E. R. Miller, cashier; W. A. Allison, C. E. Beatty, L. T. Brehm, H. P. Green, W. W. Nofer, G. C. Speirs, F. H. Jackson, L. H. LeBaron, George Zimmer, A. H. Bien and L. A. Kelly, directors.

SWARTHMORE NATIONAL BANK & TRUST COMPANY

The Swarthmore National Bank & Trust Company engages in general banking and trust business. It has a capital of \$125,000. The following officials conduct the affairs of this institution: E. B. Temple, president; J. E. Ramsey and C. P. Webster, vice-presidents; E. S. Sproat, cashier and trust officer; Harold Ogram, assistant cashier and assistant trust officer; W. H. Thatcher, C. C. Smith, J. E. Haines, E. B. Temple, C. P. Webster, William E. Kistler, J. F. Murray, A. N. Garrett, V. S. Pownall, J. W. Pittock, J. E. Ramsey, E. S. Sproat and H. M. Crist, directors.

SUBURBAN TITLE & TRUST COMPANY

The Suburban Title & Trust Company, with the main offices at 7018-70-20 Garrett Road, just opposite the 69th Street Theatre, in Upper Darby, was incorporated on September 27, 1921, to engage in general banking, trust and title insurance. The bank is capitalized at \$500,000, has a branch at Llanerch and employs 54 persons. Following are the names of the officers and directors: George Wilcox, Philadelphia, president; John M. Hardcastle Jr., vice-president; N. A. Dalton, vice-president, secretary and treasurer; C. A. Darlington, assistant treasurer; J. M. Hardcastle Jr., title officer; R. E. Cilley, assistant title officer; F. H. Mancill, general counsel; F. H. Mancill and S. T. Hall of Cynwyd, George Wilcox and J. W. Smith of Philadelphia, H. H. Aikens and W. L. Garland of Llanerch, R. J. Hamilton of Ardmore, A. F. Damon Jr., of Lansdowne, C. F. Schermerhorn of Upper Darby, G. W. Statzell Jr., of Drexel Hill, A. R. Thayer of St. Davids, and L. S. Oliver of Rose Valley, directors.

WAYNE BANKS

Wayne has two banking institutions, the Wayne Title & Trust Company, and the Main Line National Bank. The Wayne Title & Trust Company was incorporated in 1890 and has \$350,000 in capital stock. It maintains title, trust, safe deposit, commercial and savings departments, and engages the services of 22 people. The officers and directors of this company include: Louis H. Watt, president; J. M. Wynn, vice-president; J. H. Hallman, secretary and treasurer; J. H. W. McQuiston, vice-president, title and trust officer; James L. Fenimore Jr., assistant secretary and assistant treasurer; Olin Bryan, assistant title officer; J. D. Lengel, F. B. Ristine, J. M. Wynn, L. H. Watt, R. S. McKinley, W. L. Lobb and A. J. Martin of Wayne, J. A. Bailey of Narberth, C. S. Walton Jr., of St. Davids, E. W. Thomas of King of Prussia, and Charles S. Powell of Ardmore, directors.

The Main Line National Bank at Wayne has a capital of \$50,000. The officers and directors of this bank are: W. M. Witherow, president; Henry W. Roth, chairman; A. M. Campbell, vice-president; R. G. Draper, cashier; A. McKinlay, H. W. Roth, J. L. Mather, J. W. Walton, B. C. Betner, W. A. Wiedersheim, Charles H. Howson, E. S. Lewis, W. M. Witherow, A. M. Campbell and R. F. Casper, directors.

CHAPTER XIII.

TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.

TRANSPORTATION.

WITHIN quite recent years, in fact before and following the period of the World War, many Americans were astonished at reports made by travelers concerning the rigidity and thoroughness of the police system in Germany. Particularly was this true in the cases of American citizens who were accustomed to traverse the entire United States from Maine to California without the queries, common in Germany and other European countries for that matter, as to one's destination, reason for making the journey, possible length of visit, and innumerable similar questions, some seemingly bordering on the impertinent. Indeed Americans are generally acknowledged to have much more freedom of action than citizens in any other country of the world. But a glimpse into the past of America presents a totally different picture. Independence of action was not always the privilege of the colonists.

The resident of Delaware County before the beginning of the 18th Century took few journeys outside his own homestead or town. There were many reasons why he found it preferable to remain at home. For a long time there were few roads, and those were narrow trails just wide enough to accommodate one horseman. In the winter time these trails were so muddy that carriages, when they were put into use, frequently were mired to the hubs of the wheels. In the summer, dust made travel equally uninviting. Bridges were narrow too, for they were built for horsemen. One was constructed over Marcus Hook Creek in 1708 and was just ten feet wide. Highwaymen were ever present dangers too. Then the early colonist had little need to go far for supplies. Food was raised at home. So were sheep and flax for clothing. The arduous tasks of the day left little energy or ambition for visiting or other recreations. In the villages of course, the inns could be resorted to for a drink or two and convivial laughter with one's fellows. But many Delaware Countians in the colonial period were Friends, and cared little for the gaities of the tavern. Of course it was possible to travel by river or sea, but such journeys were expensive and not inviting to those who had experienced the tedious and perilous journey from Europe. Then there were the legal requirements that had to be fulfilled, of which we have the parallels in modern Europe. Each traveler in Pennsylvania, and in other colonies such as Virginia, had to carry a passport, giving his home address and destination. These passports had to bear the signature of a magistrate. Ferryman were forbidden to transport persons without these credentials, and innkeepers were required to report arrivals of strange guests so that inquiries might be made into their personal histories. Captains of vessels were prohibited from carrying passengers who bore no certificate sealed with the official seal of a county. It was not possible for the Pennsylvania

colonists dwelling here under the proprietorship of William Penn, to make sudden decisions to travel. Such matters required careful planning and people desiring to take journeys had to make known their intentions in a written statement posted on the door of the county court house thirty days before the date set for departure.

For a long time of course horseback was the common mode of travel. Men rode astride and when the women accompanied them, the latter usually rode on pillions, which were pads or cushions, attached to the rear part of the saddle, on the same horse with a relative or servant. Horse blocks, frequently consisting of three stone steps from which the women mounted or dismounted, may be seen even now in rare instances before ancestral homes and old churches. Freight, such as sacks of grain, bars of iron and barrels of whiskey, were transported by pack trains which consisted of a lead horse which some person would ride, and three or four other horses on a line behind him, bearing sacks of goods on their backs. At times sleds were used to haul produce. Ashmead conveys the information in his *"History of Delaware County,"* that four wheeled carriages, drawn by two horses were owned by eight persons in Pennsylvania in 1725. One of these was owned by Chief Justice David Lloyd, a resident of Chester. Before 1720 the Penn family owned the only carriages in the province

In the 18th Century as the colony prospered, roads were constructed from one center to another. Chester was on the Queen's Highway from Philadelphia, through Darby, to Baltimore and the south. For a century or more this was the essential roadway linking the northern cities with the south. When the city of Washington became the capital of the United States, statesmen from the north and diplomats from foreign countries traveled over this route. President Washington frequently drove through Delaware County with a coach and four, usually accompanied by two postillions and an outrider dressed in livery. At times his family would use the carriage and he would follow on horseback. In Chester, Washington spent the night on some occasions at the Washington House.

The advent of the stage coach did much to increase the number of travelers, although the roads were often in poor condition and the coaches were mired in the winter, or jogged shakily over the dusty ruts of the roads in summer. As late as 1834 the Queen's Highway between Darby and Chester, was in such bad condition that the mail coach from Washington had to be drawn from the mud by oxen. In January 1788, Greeshorn, Johnson & Company conducted the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Eastern Shore Line of Post Coach Carriages through Chester. The coaches left Philadelphia at Fourth Street at ten o'clock each Monday and Thursday morning. According to their schedule, from which they deviated at times depending on the weather and condition of the roads, they were expected to arrive in Baltimore on Wednesdays and Saturdays in time for dinner. The fare from Philadelphia to Chester was 5 shillings. A stage coach that left Philadelphia for Baltimore on February 5, 1796 is reported to have spent five days in accomplishing the journey. Passengers were frequently cautioned by the drivers of the coaches to lean out on one side or other to prevent the vehicle from upsetting. The

stage coach was responsible in a great measure for the extensive livery stables conducted in connection with hotels. There horses were fed and watered and at times tired ones were exchanged for fresh ones. When the stage coach approached a town the guard always blew his horn, and the people rushed to windows and gates to witness the unusual event. In 1807 the Lancaster Road, now the Lincoln Highway, from Philadelphia to Lancaster was completed. It formed, in the words of Albert Gallatin, United States Secretary of the Treasury, "the first extensive turnpike that was completed in the United States." This road runs across Radnor and Haverford Townships in the northern part of the county. Traffic at times became very heavy on this and the Queen's Highway. Stage coaches were often crowded, and prospective passengers had to wait for several days, often to be disappointed a second time. John Pucians inaugurated daily coach service between Philadelphia and Chester late in 1831. But the enterprise was not as successful as might be expected because by that time steamboats were offering fine transportation for that period.

On the Delaware River the first means of transportation was by canoe. Chester, Germantown, New Castle and Lewistown were market towns on the Delaware by 1698, and ferries were conducted from these communities to points across the river at that time. A regular service by ferry from New Castle to Philadelphia had been established too. Sometimes journeys by this means were rendered perilous by the wind which is recorded as having upset several of the ferry boats. In the summer of 1790 John Fitch ran his steamboat the *Perseverance* for passenger and freight service on the river between Philadelphia, Trenton, Burlington, Chester, Wilmington and Gray's Ferry. Frequently he made his experiments with this mode of conveyance on the Delaware. Both Pennsylvania and Delaware contributed financially to his investigations. This, of course, was before Robert Fulton's efforts on the Hudson River were recognized as successful. In the same century, before 1800, shallops plied between Marcus Hook, Chester and Philadelphia. Captain John D. Hart ran a sloop for passengers and for freight service between Chester and Philadelphia before 1819. John Ashmead Eyre ran the sloop *Mary and Louisa*, and Captain Harrison commanded the *Hunter* on the river at the same time. In 1865 P. Baker & Company built the steamboat *Chester* for freight service between Philadelphia and Chester. The next year the propeller *Lamokin* became its competitor, and the two lines were consolidated in 1871. The Delaware River Transportation Company was established in 1872 and became the owners of the Union Lines and built the *City of Chester*. Direct communication between Chester and New York was made possible after 1870 when the Electric Line provided transportation by way of the Delaware and Raritan Canals. Three trips were made over this route each week. The Chester Steamboat Company was organized in 1883 to conduct freight service between Chester and Philadelphia.

The first railroad in the county was part of the Columbia Railroad built in connection with the Pennsylvania system of railroads and canals from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, by the state in 1834. This railroad ran through Haverford and Radnor Townships along the route now traversed by the

Pennsylvania Railroad, and known locally as the "Main Line." Under the state plan of internal improvements the railroad was constructed from Philadelphia to Columbia on the Susquehanna River. Passengers desiring to go to Pittsburgh boarded canal packets there and followed the canal up river to the mouth of the Juniata above Harrisburg. Then the boats took their courses on the canal along the Juniata to Hollidaysburg. There they were taken up the Portage Railroad along a series of inclined planes over the mountain to the Conemaugh River at Johnstown. Canal travel was resumed there to Pittsburgh. On the Columbia Railroad horses were used at first to draw the cars. They were changed every 12 miles and the journey to Columbia from Philadelphia took nine hours. The cars at first looked much like enlarged editions of stage coaches. The *Black Hawk*, built in England was the first locomotive used on this road. On February 28, 1834 the first train drawn by this locomotive passed over the road, and many people gathered along the tracks to see it. By 1837 horses had been discarded completely for drawing railroad cars, and forty engines were in use on this railroad. An extension from the Columbia Railroad to West Chester was completed on December 25, 1833. This aroused Chester to competition. An act was passed by the state legislature incorporating the Delaware County Branch Railroad Company, authorizing it to construct a railroad from Chester, along Chester Creek to West Chester. Although various attempts were made to carry out the proposal because there were numerous mills and forges along Chester Creek, actual results were not achieved until 1866. Then under Acts of Assembly passed on April 16th and 17th of that year the work was begun. In the spring of 1869 the road was opened for travel.

The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company was established in January, 1836. Permission was received from the Delaware and Maryland Railroad Company to construct a line from the state line of Delaware to Wilmington. The road thus authorized was finished from Chester to Wilmington on December 20, 1837, and January 15th of the following year the road was complete from Philadelphia to Wilmington. A draw bridge at Darby impeded travel until a permanent bridge was constructed. During the Civil War this railroad was of extreme importance in carrying troops from northern states to Washington. Matthew Newkirk was the first president of this railroad, and Samuel M. Felton held that post during the strenuous years of the Civil War. A line, known as the Darby Improvement, was constructed by this company from Gray's Ferry, through Darby, Sharon Hill, Prospect Park, Norwood, Ridley Park and Crum Lynne between 1870 and 1873. In 1881 the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad became part of the system of the Pennsylvania Railroad. So did some of its subsidiary companies. Among them were the Chester Creek Railroad, the Baltimore Central and the Philadelphia and West Chester Railroad. The latter was incorporated April 11, 1848, and work was completed ten years later. The route of this railroad extended through Upper Darby, Springfield, Nether Providence, Middletown and Thornbury Townships. Some of the towns along the way were Swarthmore, Wawa (junction) and Glen Mills. The Philadelphia and Baltimore

Central Railroad was incorporated March 17, 1853. The road, which ran from the junction of the Philadelphia and West Chester Railroad and the Chester Creek Railroad, through the townships of Aston, Concord and Birmingham into Maryland, was completed as far as Chadds Ford in Birmingham Township in 1858.

The Chester and Delaware River Railroad Company was incorporated in 1872 to construct a road from Thurlow to Ridley Creek, a distance of four miles. The numerous industries made the development of short connecting links like this, essential. Spurs were built from the main lines to many industrial plants in the county. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company owned land along the river near Marcus Hook by 1872 and was in control of the rights of way in that vicinity. Connections with the line of the Chester and Delaware River Railroad Company were made at Front Street, Chester, and with a branch of the Reading that had been part of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company.

Now there are three steam railroad systems serving the people of Delaware County. They are the Pennsylvania System, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, and the Reading Company.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has its local passenger station in Chester at Sixth Street and Edgmont Avenue. The lines of this company that extend through the county are the Maryland Division from Philadelphia to Washington which was formerly the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, and the Octoraro Division, from Philadelphia to Baltimore by way of Perryville, which absorbed the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central, the Chester Creek Road and the Philadelphia and West Chester Railroad. On the Maryland Division, electric service was completed from Philadelphia to Wilmington in September, 1928.

The passenger station of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in Chester is located at Twelfth and Madison Streets. This division of the railroad that passes through Chester is a trunk line to Washington and the west, and is known as the Baltimore Division-East End. From the Philadelphia terminal of the company at Twenty-fourth and Chestnut Streets the route followed through Delaware County includes the towns of Darby, Collingdale, Glenolden, Ridley, Eddystone, Chester, Upland and Boothwyn, and crosses the Delaware line to Wilmington, Baltimore and Washington. Freight stations of the company are situated at Darby, Collingdale, Holmes, Eddystone, Chester, Feltonville, Boothwyn and Ogden, all Delaware County towns.

The Reading Company has an important line from Gray's Ferry on the north to Marcus Hook on the south, with a branch over Delaware Avenue, Chester, into the center of the city's industrial district. It affords excellent freight service to industries of the community by way of the Baltimore & Ohio between Eastwick and Park Junction, and then to all parts of the country over its own lines.

Electric street railways link smaller communities of the county with Philadelphia, Chester and Wilmington. The Southern Pennsylvania Traction Company has through service from Darby to Wilmington, Delaware, from Eddystone to Marcus Hook, from Chester to Upland, and within the

city of Chester. On the Darby and Wilmington route, cars leave the former place for Chester every fifteen minutes and leave Wilmington for the return trip every thirty minutes. The towns included on this route are Darby, Sharon Hill, Glenolden, Norwood, Prospect Park, Ridley Park, Crum Lynne, Leiperville, Eddystone, Chester, Trainer, Linwood, Claymont, Hollyoak, Bellview, Bellefont, Gordon Heights, Hillcrest, Penny Hill and Wilmington. On the line from Eddystone to Marcus Hook cars leave either place four times hourly. From Eddystone the route passes through Chester and Trainer to Delaware Avenue, Marcus Hook, and then on to the Sun Oil Plant. From Chester to Upland the cars run on twenty minute schedules beginning eighteen minutes after the hour. Within the city seven and one-half minute schedules and fifteen minute schedules are maintained during rush hours.

The Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company operates lines from Chester to Philadelphia, Folsom to Essington, Chester to Media, Darby to Chester, and Darby to Media. The route maintained by this company between Philadelphia and Chester is known as the "short line," and runs from Third and Market Streets in the latter place, by Eddystone, Darby Creek, Lester, South Philadelphia to Thirteenth and Market Streets, Philadelphia. Between Chester and Media the towns included on the route are Parkside, Brookhaven, Wells' Corner and Bortondale. Collingdale, Glenolden, Holmes, Folsom, Ridley Park, Milmont and Fairview are the towns on the line from Darby to Chester. From Darby to Media the towns of Collingdale, Glenolden, Holmes, Folsom, Rutledge, Morton, Swarthmore and Rose Valley are on the route.

At 69th Street, Philadelphia, which lies within Upper Darby Township, Delaware County, an extensive terminal for street railways is maintained. The Philadelphia & West Chester Traction Company, the Philadelphia & Western Railway Company, the Lehigh Traction Company and the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, all make this their Philadelphia terminal.

The Philadelphia & West Chester Traction Company has four divisions. The West Chester Division serves the communities of Llanerch, Eagle, Broomall, Larchmont and Newtown Square on the West Chester Road between Philadelphia and West Chester. Most of these communities are in Delaware County. The Ardmore Division connects Philadelphia and Ardmore through Highland Park, Kirklyn, Llanerch, Brookline, South Ardmore, Oakmont, Merwood, and Ardmore. The Sharon Hill Division runs through Bywood, Beverly Hills, Lansdowne Avenue, Drexel Park, Drexel Hill, Garrettford, Clifton Heights, Aldan and Collingdale to Sharon Hill. Cars on the Media Division pass through Bywood, Beverly Hills, Lansdowne Avenue, Drexel Park, Drexel Hill, Aronimink, Scenic Road, Springfield Road, Saxer Avenue, Woodland Avenue, Chester Road, Pine Ridge, Providence Road to Media.

The Philadelphia & Western Railway Company operates two lines from the 69th Street terminal. One follows part of the Main Line of the Pennsylvania Railroad through West Overbrook, Penfield, Beechwood, Brookline, Ardmore Avenue, Haverford, Bryn Mawr, Rosemont, Garrett Hill, Villa-

nova, Radnor, Ithan, Wayne, St. David's and West Wayne to Strafford. The other follows the same route to Villanova and then turns north to County Line, Conshohocken Road, Gulph Road, Hughes Park, King Manor and Bridgeport to Norristown in Montgomery County.

The Lehigh Valley Traction Company operates street railways from 69th Street, through Montgomery and Bucks Counties to Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton.

The western terminus of the Subway-Elevated system operated in Philadelphia by the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company is at 69th Street too.

Recently motor bus service has become an important factor in transportation agreeable and bring isolated communities within easy access of the cities. The Southern Pennsylvania Bus Company, the Chester Valley Lines and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have developed lines of service from Chester to suburban towns.

The Southern Pennsylvania Bus Company operates lines from Chester to Wilmington; Chester to Media to Glen Riddle, by way of the Aberfoyle Country Club; Chester to Media by way of Garden City; Chester to Media by way of the Springhaven Country Club; Sun Hill to Upland; Sun Ship Company, Chester, to Buckman Village; Marcus Hook to Boothwyn and Ogden; Chester to Swarthmore to Broomall; Darby to Folcroft.

The Chester Valley Bus Lines operate from West Chester as a center. Two lines are conducted by this company. One of them runs from Chester to West Chester by way of Village Green, Rockdale and Aston Mills. The other one follows a route from Media to Oxford, Chester County, and passes through Wawa, Concordville, Painter's Cross Roads, Chadds Ford, Kennett Square and Oxford.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's bus service extends from Philadelphia through Delaware County to Wilmington, Baltimore and Washington.

Two bus companies, the Aronimink Transportation Company, and the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company operate from the terminal at 69th Street. The Aronimink Transportation Company conducts eleven lines of motor buses into Delaware County. They are as follows: Media, Route A, by way of Aronimink, Springfield, Rolling Green; Lansdowne, Route B, by way of the West Chester Road, Garrett Road, Long Lane, Marshall Road, Plumstead Avenue, Windemere Avenue, Marshall Road, Childs Avenue, Garrett Road, Burnley Lane, Huey Avenue to Wilde Avenue, Drexel Heights; Brookline, Route C, by way of the West Chester Road, North Lynn Boulevard, Township Line Road, Earlington Road, Brookline Boulevard to Darby Road; Parkview Branch, Route C, by way of the West Chester Road, Ardsley Road and Parkview Road to Madison Avenue; Ardmore, Route D, by way of West Chester Road, North Lynn Boulevard, City Line Road, Lancaster Avenue to Cricket Avenue, Ardmore; Overbrook, Route I, by way of West Chester Road, State Road, Lansdowne Avenue, Haverford Avenue, City Line Avenue, 63rd Street to Overbrook station, Pennsylvania Railroad; Lansdowne and Darby, Route M, by way of West Chester Road, Garrett Road, Long Lane, Marshall Road, Plumstead Ave-

nue, Lansdowne Avenue to Darby; Lansdowne—Wycombe, Route O, by way of West Chester Road, Garrett Road, Long Lane, Marshall Road, Wycombe Avenue, Baltimore Avenue to Lansdowne Avenue, Lansdowne; East Lansdowne—Lansdowne and Oakview, Route F, by way of the West Chester Road, Garrett Road, Long Lane, Chestnut Street, 69th Street, Marshall Road, Long Lane, Oak Avenue, Pembroke Avenue, Stewart Avenue, Owen Avenue, Greenwood Avenue, Windemere Avenue, Drexel Avenue, Shadeland Avenue, Berkley Avenue, Burmont Road, Mary Street, Bridge Street, Dennison Avenue to Burmont Road, Oakview; East Lansdowne—Yeadon and 68th and Woodland Avenue, Philadelphia, Route J, by way of 69th Street, Marshall Road, Long Lane, Church Lane, 68th Street and Woodland Avenue, Philadelphia; Milbourne—63rd and Market Streets, Philadelphia, by way of the West Chester Road.

The Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company operates double deck buses from the terminal at 69th Street to 8th and Sansom Streets, by way of Market Street, 63rd Street, Chestnut Street, 22nd Street and Sansom Street.

The Aronimink Transportation Company conducts other lines than the ones referred to above, all of which originate in the northeastern part of the county. They are the Bon Air, Route E, from Ardmore to Bon Air; Morton, Route G, from Woodland Avenue Trolley Station, Woodland to Morton; Darby to Ardmore, Route H; and the Angora—Media, Route N.

Two steamboat lines, the Baltimore and Philadelphia Steamboat Company, and the Eilson Lines, afford passenger and freight service from Chester to Philadelphia and other points.

The Baltimore and Philadelphia Steamboat Company, known also as the Ericsson Line, was established in 1844. This company operates four boats, the *John Cadwalader*, *Anthony Groves, Jr.*, the *Ericsson* and the *Betterton*, between Philadelphia, Chester, Betterton, Baltimore and points south, in both freight and passenger service.

The Wilson Lines, Incorporated, was established in April, 1881. The main offices of the company are in Wilmington. Freight and passenger service is given, although no freight is taken on at Chester. There are seven boats in continual use between Philadelphia, Chester, Pennsgrove, New Jersey, and Wilmington.

On July 1, 1930, the Delaware River Ferry Company opened the Chester-Bridgeport Ferry over the Delaware River. By this means one more link between Pennsylvania and New Jersey was formed. Two large, modern ferry boats, the *Chester* and the *Bridgeport*, leave Chester at intervals of twelve minutes when traffic makes it necessary, and cross the river in six minutes. The terminal of the ferry in Chester is at the foot of Flower Street, and affords direct communication with the United States Highway Route 13 to Baltimore and Washington, and branch Pennsylvania Routes 61 and 320. Route 61 is a direct one to Chester County, while Route 320 connects Chester with the northern part of the county. On the New Jersey side of the river the ferry connects with a short route, New Jersey Highway 44 to New York, avoiding city traffic. Route 48, leading to Atlantic City, is an excellent highway that is also in proximity to Bridgeport.

Transportation facilities have changed decidedly since colonial days. The old adage that "Necessity is the mother of invention" seems to characterize in a sense the development of these many types of transport lines in Delaware County. The great suburban population that developed with the growth of population in Philadelphia and Chester made the need of adequate transportation facilities apparent. The reverse is true also. The remarkable inventions in recent years have improved means of travel to such an extent that business men find it possible to make their homes outside the city limits. The Chester Street Railway Company, organized on June 27, 1882, has seen many improvements since the five cars and forty horses of the company began to operate in this city on February 1, 1883. This first line was three miles in length, and extended from the southern limits of what was then the borough of South Chester, to the car barns at Edgmont Avenue and Thirteenth Street, Chester. On July 14, 1883, the road was extended to Upland, increasing the total length of the line to four miles. In 1884 the traffic on the road averaged 2,000 passengers a day, far beyond the expectations of the originators. The fare was five cents.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Various attempts to provide water for the citizens of Chester by municipal reservoirs or water works were made before 1867. In that year councilmen of the South Ward were authorized to erect water works for their section. Amos Gartside, William Ward, William A. Todd, William G. Price and William B. Reaney were active in the movement. Isaac S. Cassin, at one time chief engineer for the city of Philadelphia, supervised the construction of works which were located at the foot of Franklin Street. Water from the Delaware River was pumped in for the first time on July 1, 1868. The pumps had a capacity of 800,000 gallons of water daily at first. For a time muddy water from the shallow sections of the river near the shore was all that could be reached. An extension pipe was put in use in 1882 by which water was taken a distance of 600 feet from the shore. By 1884 new pumping apparatus had been put into use by which additional 2,500,000 gallons of water could be pumped daily. Then there were 65 fire hydrants in the city and water was supplied to 1,200 consumers.

In 1932 the Chester Water Service Company provides water from its reservoirs on Harrison Hill and Middletown Road to the city of Chester, the boroughs of Marcus Hook, Trainer, Upland and Parkside, and to communities in Chester, Nether Providence, Aston, Upper Chichester and Lower Chichester Townships. The main offices of the company are at Fifth and Welsh Streets, while branch ones are located at Marcus Hook and Claymont. A large pumping station, the two filtered reservoirs, a gravity filter plant equipped to assure purity as far as possible, two aerators and 136 miles of distribution mains, are the property of the company. The present officers are as follows: A. H. Kneen, president; A. W. Cuddeback, vice president; William R. Edwards, vice president and general manager; Walter A. Culin, secretary and treasurer; F. R. Wallace, assistant treasurer; Frank T. Lamey, general superintendent.

Many Delaware County communities receive their water supplies through the Philadelphia Suburban Water Company, whose local offices are situated at 28-30 Madison Avenue, Lansdowne. Plants, equipped to meet the most rigid requirements in sanitation and filtering are maintained on Crum Creek, Pickering Creek, Neshaminy Creek and Pennypack Creek. Not all of these streams are in Delaware County, for the company supplies water to towns in Montgomery and Chester Counties too. More than six billion gallons of water are pumped from these sources each year through approximately 960 miles of pipes.

The Bell Telephone Company installed the first switchboard, which was of the shutter type, in 1878, in the hardware store of D. P. Paiste at the northwest corner of Fourth and Market Streets. In 1888 it was moved to the home of Mrs. Martin near the Grand Theatre. It remained there until 1890 when it was again moved, this time to the Clayton Building on the southwest corner of Third and Market Streets. J. H. Mehaffy, a Western Union Telegraph operator, first operated the switchboard. Eventually he became manager of the Chester District, which included Wilmington, Delaware. W. T. Westbrook, Jr., was the assistant manager. Richard Penn was the first lineman when the headquarters were located at Fourth and Market Streets. Miss Nellie McCartney was the first chief operator, appointed in 1878, and the Misses Nan and Alice Gartside were other operators. Miss Dollie Minshall was the second chief operator in 1887, and her sister, Mrs. A. Green, was an operator in 1888. The operator's salary during the first year the company was established here, was \$15.00 a month. In the second year it was increased to \$17.50 a month. The oldest existing subscribers to the Bell Telephone service in Chester are the P. B. & W. R. R. Freight Station at Fourth Street and Morton Avenue, and the hardware store of B. F. Riley at 605 Edgmont Avenue. On February 1, 1931, there were 11,500 telephones in use in Chester, and about 48,000 in the county as a whole. During that year more than \$1,350,000 was spent in improvements on the company's property in Chester, and to introduce the dial system of telephone operation. A four story central office building at 512-518 Welsh Street, new aerial and underground cables, are all included in the improvements.

The Philadelphia Electric Company serves Chester and all sections of Delaware County with both electricity and gas. The latter was first used in Chester in a general way, on September 19, 1856, and was provided by the Chester Gas Company. For several years prior to that time John M. Broomall had a private gas plant for illuminating his house at Penn and Second Streets. On August 31, 1930, the Philadelphia Electric Company in its Delaware Division had more than 51,000 customers to whom they supplied electric service over 3,344 miles of overhead and underground lines. Two plants for gas manufacture are located at the foot of Norris Street, and at the foot of Highland Avenue in Chester, along the Delaware River. They supply more than 41,000 customers with gas, through 413 miles of gas mains. About 830 people are employed in the work of the Delaware Division of the company. The officials in Chester are located at 18 East

Fifth Street. The present officers are as follows: Albert R. Granger, regional vice president; Herbert C. Gross, division manager; J. A. Tenbrook, division superintendent; J. E. Mickle, office manager; R. G. Rincliffe, superintendent of gas production; Howard T. Deshong, new business manager; William A. Anderson, appliance sales manager.

CHAPTER XIV.

AGRICULTURE.

IN the complex civilization of the 20th Century, one of the basic industries necessary to society, agriculture, continues to occupy a position held since the dawn of history. Man must have food, and consequently some of his fellows must produce it. It is one of the singular facts of history that methods practiced in sowing, tilling and reaping remained unchanged for centuries before the inventions of seventy years ago came into use.

Under the Swedes and Dutch part of Chester was a tobacco plantation. These people raised other products on their farms along the Delaware, too, but did not develop farms inland as did the English after 1682.

Indian corn was one of the first crops grown in America, and although the Indians themselves produced it, the Europeans who colonized our country used it to a far greater extent. It has been recorded that the English colonists in Delaware County were amazed by the number of plants that grew from the grains of one ear of corn.

Gabriel Thomas, a resident of this county, listed the following farm products as among those raised here then: wheat, rye, peas, barley, buckwheat, rice, Indian corn, beans, hemp, flax, turnips, potatoes, carrots, parsnips, cucumbers, coshaws and artichokes. He also listed various herbs which were common in England. They were mustard, sage, mint, tansy, worm-wood and penny-royal. Farmers in this county were accustomed to plant from 70 to 80 fields of wheat each, and barley, oats, rye, peas, beans, etc. Thomas stated that frequently two crops of wheat were harvested annually, one of English wheat and another of French or buckwheat.

Farm implements had changed little in 1700 from those used by the farmers of ancient Egypt and Rome. The plows were usually of wood, for the superstition that metal would poison the soil, persisted. Consequently they were clumsy for the most part, and although in some instances the mould-board was covered with pieces of iron so that the earth would be turned off more easily, the skin of a gar-fish was commonly used. General Lafayette was so impressed by a plow constructed by William Ashmead of Germantown in which wrought iron was used for the mould-board instead of wood, that he ordered four of them to be made for use on his estate. This of course occurred late in the 18th Century. Harrows were used for cultivation before 1700. They had wooden tynes and the planted areas were harrowed twice as a rule. Harvest time was a strenuous period. All available persons were called in to assist in the activities of this season. Sickles were used to cut the grain, and to swing them properly required all the physical energy one could summon. After the stalks of grain were cut they were gathered in bunches and bound in sheaves. The average number of sheaves that could be cut and bound daily was between 25 and 30 dozens. In addition to the sickles, scythes were sometimes used. The cradle did not

come into use until the beginning of the 19th Century. This was an improvement that many conservative farmers did not adopt for a long time. Almost immediately after its adoption the more practical labor saving devices such as the reapers and harvesters were invented and gradually displaced much of the hand labor. Early farmers of the colony used sleds to transport the bundles of grain from the fields to the barns for threshing. There the sheaves were placed on the barn floor, and horses driven in circles around on it, so that the heads of the grain fell out. The straw was thrown aside and the grain and chaff swept up to be separated by a flail. Before the Revolution fans were used to blow the chaff from the grain which was held in the hand and allowed to trickle through the fingers during the fanning.

Fertilizers, in common use today were unknown, and the soil was turned over and over again. The same crops were planted in the same fields until the soil was worn out. But there was abundant opportunity to take up new, uncultivated land west of Chester and Delaware County, so some farmers moved into Lancaster County. Most of the manure from the farm stock was used on the ground in which small crops, such as barley, flax and buckwheat had been planted, so there was little left for the main crops.

When it was necessary to clear land of forest growth the trees were girdled. The underbrush was not dense in this section of Pennsylvania because the Indians were accustomed to burn the grass in the fall. Thus the average farmer might clear from 20 to 30 acres of land a year.

Before the Revolution it became a habit of the colonists to sow the wheat in the fall between the rows of corn when that crop was cultivated for the last time. The wheat was hoed into the hills around the corn. After the Revolution the Hessian Fly, supposed to have been transported with the food supplies sent to the Hessian soldiers, attacked the early wheat. So the time of planting had to be changed. Rye was grown to a great extent, too, and was used instead of coffee and in making whiskey. Flax was also grown, so that the women of the families could occupy themselves in spinning and weaving cloth for home use. Fruit orchards were common on every farm. Apples and peaches predominated. Cider, apple-jack, peach brandy, dried fruits were made from them.

It will be remembered that the Swedish governors of the colony were all instructed to make the raising of silk worms an important industry here, and that they were unsuccessful. By 1734 mulberry trees were grown in the county to insure food for the silk worms. In 1771, after a contest had been held to see who could produce the greatest weight in silk worm cocoons the results from various persons in the present Delaware County show renewed interest in that occupation. The entire county of Chester produced 335 pounds that were weighed in Philadelphia as a result of the contest. Following are the names of the Delaware Countians who took part, with the results of their efforts: Mary Parker, Chester, 10 pounds; Mary Pearson, Darby, 51 pounds, 11 ounces; Abigail Davis, Chester, 3 pounds, 3 ounces; Sarah Fordham, Darby, 6 pounds; Ann Cochran, Darby, 25 pounds, 12 ounces; Rachel Hayes, Darby, 13 pounds, 12 ounces; Jane Davis, Chester, 28 pounds, 12 ounces; John Hoopes, Chester, 23 pounds, 10 ounces; Henry Thomas, Chester, 8 pounds, 6 ounces.

Life on the farm required continued labor, with none of the modern devices for saving time and effort. With free labor almost impossible to employ at any price, the farmer and his family had strenuous tasks to perform. Before 1800, and for many years after that, the man who owned the farm felt his responsibility keenly and worked as hard if not harder than any of the persons whom he employed. When land could be obtained everywhere merely for the taking, it is small wonder that men who in their European homes would have been bound to some definite trade, took advantage of the opportunities to own land themselves. Many small farms were occupied by such men, and their services which would ordinarily have been available for the farmer, were used on their own lands. One of the greatest problems the agriculturalist of the north faced in the period before labor-saving devices came into use, was that of employing laborers. In the colonial period money was a rarity, so wages were low, and barter was frequently resorted to in making payments for services rendered. In Delaware County negroes were used principally as house servants before and during the Revolutionary period. It was possible to obtain indentured servants for farm work, but the life was so strenuous and exhausting that many of these servants found opportunities to run away before their allotted time, and made their homes elsewhere in the new country.

When the Swedish colony existed on the Delaware goats were sent from Virginia for the use of the settlers. Horses were in use too before the arrival of Penn. The latter brought three fine riding horses with him, a white horse that was not of blooded stock, and several others for general work. In 1699 he brought Tamerlane, a pedigreed horse, from England. In 1690 good mares for breeding sold for 5 pounds. Oxen were used for farm work by many of the English settlers. They were kept in good condition because of the abundant grass in the meadows. This was also true of the cattle. It has been estimated that farmers of the pre-Revolutionary period in our county generally owned from 60 to 300 head of the latter. They roamed at large in the meadows which were rarely fenced. Before 1698 there were many sheep in the county. They were free from the diseases common in England, and produced wool of good quality, although they frequently lost much of it in the woods. Hogs formed important sources of food, and many of them when only a year old weighed 200 pounds. They fed at large in the woods and meadows, and their flesh is reported to have been very sweet and good to eat. The colonists thought the fine quality of the pork resulted from their diet of wild fruits, nuts and herbs.

The numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and goats at large in this section of the colony was large enough before the arrival of Penn to warrant legal action in the matter. When Pennsylvania was governed with New York under the Duke of York the Duke's Laws, as they were called, affected the ownership of stock. Horses, running at large were required to bear the brand of their owner and that of the township in which he resided. Owners were expected to register with the ranger, an officer provided for that purpose, descriptions of their horses, particularly noting any unusual marks that would distinguish them from others. In 1683, when William

Penn arrived in the colony, so many horses ran wild in the woods that a law was enacted making it illegal for a stallion under 13½ pounds to run at large. The penalty for failure to comply with the law was a fine of five pounds. Horses under 13 hands in height from the ground to the withers, were prohibited from running at large after May 10, 1699. If any were found they could be impounded by the rangers or the freeholders. Rangers continued to be commissioned until after the beginning of the 19th Century. Horses were not shod until the middle of the 18th Century. According to Acrelius the Swedes broke all their horses to pace.

Cattle in Delaware County roamed at large too, before the Revolution. Meadows were not staked off and after the arrival of Penn a law was enacted requiring that all cattle more than six months old be branded. Horned cattle under the Duke's Laws bore their brands on their horns. Cattle were sold to butchers in Philadelphia and did not multiply so rapidly as the horses. Accordingly, a law was passed in 1683 making it illegal to kill a cow, calf or ewe lamb for three years after that date.

Hogs had to be branded also under the laws of the Duke of York. Theft of swine or other domestic animals was punishable by fines and by cropping an ear. Persons found guilty of committing a second or third offense were liable to imprisonment, banishment or whipping. In 1699 the assembly of the colony forbade unringed and unyoked hogs and goats from running at large in Chester. Similar restrictions were placed on stock in other towns and cities of the various colonies. In instances when property in Chester was damaged by farm animals, owned by residents living outside the town, the latter were required to pay the damages. Another law was passed in 1705 by which hogs or goats were forbidden to be at large in Chester under any conditions. Moreover unyoked or unringed animals were not allowed to run at large within 14 miles of the navigable parts of the Delaware River. Domestic fowls common today, such as chickens, geese, ducks, turkeys and guineas were common in all parts of the county then.

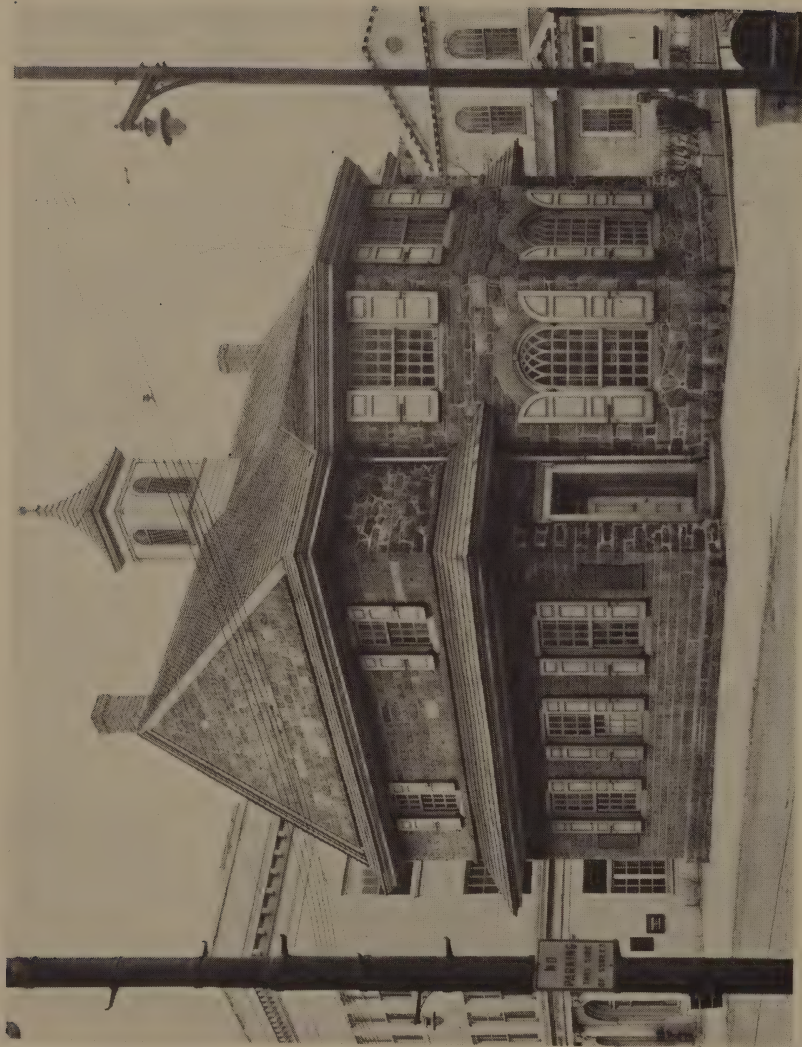
In 1930 the total acres of land used for the production of the principal crops, such as corn, winter wheat, oats, rye, buckwheat, potatoes and hay in Delaware County was 14,249 acres. The total number of acres of all farm land in the county was 42,125. The farm population was 3,269, and the number of farms, 667. On these farms, 565 were managed by the owners, 86 by tenants, and 16 by farm managers. The value of the principal crops in 1928 in Delaware County was \$804,370. Livestock owned on the farms of the county on January 1, 1929, was valued at \$985,540. The production of milk, eggs, wool and honey averages \$1,080,130 annually.

In 1916 the Delaware County Farm Bureau was organized, and in 1924 the name was changed to the Delaware County Agricultural Extension Association. The object of this organization is to give the farmers the best information available on the practical methods in agriculture and home economics. Information is disseminated through demonstration meetings, farm and home visits, letters, office and telephone calls. Bulletins and other pamphlet material are available at the office of the County Farm Agent, H. O. Wilcox, who is directed in his activities by the Pennsylvania State Col-

lege, and thus through the federal department of agriculture. His offices in Delaware County are located in the County Building at Media. The business of the Association, or as it is commonly called in other counties, the Farm Bureau, is transacted by a committee of 12 representatives who are men and women from the farms of the county. They are organized and at present have the following officers: S. L. Smedley Jr., Newtown Square, president; Frank B. Wolff, Lima, vice-president; Mrs Anna Willits, Ward, secretary; William P. Smedley, Media, treasurer. Miss Grace P. Bacon is the Home Economics Extension Representative, and Miss Mary McCloskey, the office secretary. All persons interested in agriculture, are invited to be present at the annual meeting. In 1931 extension work was carried on in nine communities, covering the entire county. Much of the work was directed upon diseases and insect control, particularly the control of the Japanese Beetle. Agricultural Economics, Farm Management, Agricultural Engineering, Agronomy, including crops and soils, Animal and Dairy Husbandry, Farm Forestry, Fruit and Vegetable Growing, Landscape Architecture and Poultry Raising were other phases of farm activities that received attention in the 1931 program.

A Farm Products Show is conducted annually through the efforts of the Delaware County Farm Products Co-operative Association which has for its purpose the encouragement and fostering of higher standards of agriculture in the county. This organization co-operates with the Delaware County Agricultural Extension Association. The officers are: S. L. Smedley, Jr., Newtown Square, president; Frank B. Wolff, Lima, vice-president; Mrs. Anna Willits, Ward, Secretary; Horace Darlington, Media, treasurer.





OLD CITY HALL, CHESTER. BUILT IN 1724.

CHAPTER XV

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

ONE of the most interesting phases in the history of any county is that of the medical profession. This is particularly true of a county such as Delaware in which the advantages of the best medical schools in the country are available. Men who have advanced to the front ranks in various fields of specialization are residents here. Many of them found the most effective means to serve their fellow men on the fields, and in the hospitals of France during the World War. Indeed since that war the greatest strides toward specialization have been made. The general practitioner is gradually becoming a personality of the past, and the psychiatrists, ophthalmologists, public health specialists, hygienists and specialists in industrial surgery are taking his place. Truly this is an era of specialization. In no other profession is this more clearly indicated than in that of medicine. It is a far cry from the medicine man of the Indians, the herbalist and the colony barber-surgeon. Mid-wives have given way in many of our communities to the more thoroughly prepared obstetricians, so that the deaths of mothers and children at birth have been materially lessened. This is all part of the progress that has made America a marvel of the 20th Century.

When the Swedish government established its colony on the Delaware in the early part of the 17th Century, the European settlers suffered from frequent epidemics. They seem to have been a form of influenza or malaria, and were due no doubt, to the marshy character of the low land on which the Swedes settled. In 1641, 1642, 1647, and the summer and fall of 1658 illness was general. The barber-surgeon who came to the colony with Governor Printz must have found much to do. In many cases bleeding was resorted to, and because of the character of the epidemics, many of the colonists upon whom this remedy was practiced, failed to survive. What home remedies in the nature of herbs and poultices were used by the patients themselves it is difficult to ascertain. The English immigration of the latter part of the 17th Century, and the German influx into neighboring counties later, brought medical traditions which eradicated or submerged the early ones of the Swedes. Eggleston in his valuable book "*The Transit of Civilization*," points out the fact that many medical practices of European settlers in America had common origins abroad. Dr. E. M. Fogel of the University of Pennsylvania substantiates this thesis in his volume "*Beliefs and Superstitions of the Pennsylvania Germans*", in which some German superstitions are indisputably proven to have been held contemporaneously in England, Scotland and Ireland. There is little evidence to show which superstitions in medical practice were adhered to principally in Delaware County. It is logical to assume that there were some. Many have lost their original application in the verbal passage from one generation to another.

Home cures were supplemented after the services of the barber-surgeon were no longer available, by those of Dr. Timon Stiddem, who came to the Delaware at about the same time Rysinge, successor to Printz, arrived. He lived at Upland, and was the surgeon of the colony during the regime of the Dutch under Beekman and D'Hinoyossa, although the latter found him objectionable. At the same time there was another physician in the Dutch colonies, a Dr. Jacop, who held the post of surgeon to the Delaware settlements, and advised the authorities to retain Stiddem. The latter eventually settled at Wilmington, Delaware, where Governor Lovelace, of the English government under the Duke of York, granted him land on the site of the present city. Stiddem died there before April 24, 1686. Other physicians before the arrival of Penn were: Jan Oosting, surgeon, 1657; William VanRosenberg, 1662; Thomas Spry, Upland, 1678-1679; John Goodsonn, Chester, 1681. Otto Earnest Cock is reported to have been a practitioner before 1679.

Under the Duke's Laws by which the colony was governed during the period when the English first had control, restrictions were made in the practice of medicine. It was illegal to practice bodily injury upon anyone. Persons who were at all interested in the art of healing were encouraged to learn it. In instances when the barber-surgeon or physician were in doubt as to procedure in a case, they were advised to secure the counsel of a more learned man of the profession. If such advice was not available they were to seek that of the wisest person in the colony.

In the early part of the 18th Century Isaac Taylor and his son, John, practiced medicine on Tinicum Island. That was before 1728. Alexander Gandonett practiced in Chester, and was physician to the soldiers of Captain Shannon's Company in 1747. John Paschall, who was not really a physician, compounded a preparation widely known as Paschall's Golden Drops.

After 1750 Dr. Jonathan Morris of Marple was a leading physician of the county. He studied under Dr. Bard of Philadelphia, and practiced until sometime after 1800. The first person to receive a degree from the College of Philadelphia, now the University of Pennsylvania, was Dr. Paul Jackson of Chester. He had an illustrious career within the comparatively few years of his life, having served as captain of the third battalion of the Pennsylvania Regiment with General John Forbes in the expedition against Fort Duquesne at the time of the French and Indian Wars. He also served as burgess of Chester before he died at the age of 36 years. Bernhard Van Lear, a native of Hesse, Germany, and his sons, Branson, Benjamin and Bernard, practiced medicine in this section of Pennsylvania and in Delaware. Dr. Branson Van Lear was at one time physician for Delaware County. The senior Van Lear came to this country as a youth and returned to Germany to complete his education. He took with him other young men from Delaware County, one of whom was John Worrall of Marple and Upper Providence. These men, Bernhard Van Lear and John Worrall, used vegetable remedies to a greater degree than anything else in their practice. Van Lear lived to be 104 years of age. Dr. Thomas Worrall, son of John Worrall, was born in Upper Providence Township in 1732. He followed the same system of medicine practiced by his father, and lived until 1818.

The period of the Revolutionary War brought many able physicians and surgeons to the public notice. Among them was Dr. William Currie, son of the rector of St. Davids Church, who graduated from the College of Philadelphia before the war. He distinguished himself as a surgeon in military hospitals at Long Island and Amboy. After the war ended he married a daughter of John Morton, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and made Chester his home. Here he practiced his profession and wrote extensively on the results of his investigations until his death in 1829. John Morton, Currie's father-in-law, was also a physician. He served the colonies during the Revolution, was taken prisoner by the British, and died on the prison ship *Falmouth* in the New York harbor. Dr. John Smith practiced medicine in Lower Chichester Township during and after the Revolution. He died prior to 1798. Dr. William Martin, at one time chief Burgess of Chester, addressed President Washington as Chester's representative when the first president passed through this town in 1789.

In the period following the Revolution, and before the 19th Century, Dr. Peter Yarnall conducted a practice in the vicinity of Concord. Dr. Elisha Cullan Dick, born near Marcus Hook Crossroad in 1762, practiced medicine at Alexandria, Virginia, and was consulted at the time of Washington's death, although his recommendations were not followed. In 1799 the following physicians resided in Delaware County: William Pennell, Aston; Nicholas Newlin and Caleb S. Sayres, Lower Chichester; Joseph Shallcross and William Gardiner, Darby; Jonathan Morris and Bernard Van Lear, Marple; John Knight, Middletown; Jonas Preston, Newtown and John Cheyney, Thornbury. The yellow fever epidemic that was prevalent along the Atlantic coast in 1798 was a severe strain upon the physicians of Delaware County. Dr. Caleb Smith Sayres of Marcus Hook in Lower Chichester Township, was so active in the care of his patients that his health was affected and he died in 1799 when only 31 years of age. Dr. Jonas Preston of Chester was a leading obstetrician of the late 18th and early 19th centuries. He studied at the Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia, at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, and at Paris. During the Whiskey Insurrection of 1794 he volunteered his services as a surgeon to the federal army and was subsequently required to withdraw his membership from the Society of Friends. Dr. Preston became an influential figure in the political and financial development of the state. Before his death, which occurred on April 4, 1836, he had served in the legislature and senate of Pennsylvania, and was president of the Bank of Delaware County. Members of the Gardiner family were long identified with the medical profession in the county. Dr. Joseph Gardiner was a member of the Supreme Executive Council from Chester in 1779. Dr. William Gardiner and his son Dr. Richard Gardiner practiced in the vicinity of Darby. The latter was born there in 1793, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania after which he practiced in Darby and Newtown until 1835. Eventually he removed to Philadelphia where he became an exponent of the homeopathic principles of medicine.

In the first years of the 19th Century Drs. Jacob Tobin, Richard Tidmarsh, George W. Bartram, Job H. Terrill and Brown, practiced in Ches-

ter. After 1810 Dr. Isaac Davis who had studied under Dr. Shallcross at Darby began practice in Edgmont. He served as surgeon of the Sixth United States Infantry during the War of 1812, and died while in the service at Fort Jackson, Mississippi. Dr. Nathan Hayes practiced at Edgmont in 1808. Before 1818 Dr. Edward Woodward was a practitioner in Middletown Township.

After the War of 1812 Dr. Samuel Anderson, who was captain and organized of the Mifflin Guards in that conflict, made Chester his home. He had an illustrious career, serving in the state legislature for a decade and in the House of Representatives of the United States for one term. In the state legislature he was elected speaker of the house in 1833. Ten years earlier he had received an appointment to be surgeon in the United States Navy in the West Indies under Commodore Perry, but was forced to resign because of ill health. Part of the time that he resided in Delaware County he made his home in Providence, but in 1841 became inspector of customs at Tinicum. He died in 1850.

The following physicians practiced in the townships and towns as indicated between 1800 and 1884: Drs. Ellis Harlan, Jesse Young and David Rose, in Chester Township; Drs. Benjamin Rush Erwin, Joseph Leedom and James Boyd in Upper Providence Township; Drs. James Wilson and William L. Cowan, Nether Providence Township; Drs. Byington, Gideon Humphreys, George R. Morton, Samuel Barton, Charles D. Meigs, and Richard Gregg, Aston Township; Dr. Joseph Wilson, Springfield Township; Drs. James Jenkins and Joseph Blackfan, Radnor Township; Dr. J. F. Huddleson, Thornbury Township; Drs. M. C. Shallcross, George Smith, George Thomas, Caleb Ash and William Gray Knowles, Darby Township; Dr. Joshua W. Ash, Upper Darby Township; Dr. P. J. Hoopes, Upland; Drs. H. Bent and James Atkins, Edgmont Township; Dr. Phineas Price, Bethel Township; Drs. J. H. Marsh and George Martin, Concord Township; Drs. William Gray, John M. Allen, James Porter, Jesse K. Bonsall, Joshua Owens, Isaac Taylor Coates, Jonathan Larkin Forwood and Anna M. Broomall in Chester; Dr. Tracey E. Waller, Marcus Hook; Drs. R. K. Smith and Manley Emanuel, Chichester Crossroads; Dr. Lewis M. Emanuel, Linwood; Dr. Mordecai Laurence, Haverford Township; Drs. John T. Cardesa and John M. Cardesa, Delaware County.

Among these men were some who achieved international recognition in their particular fields. Dr. Meigs, became an authority on diseases of women, and was head of the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Dr. Joshua Owens served as senior surgeon of Pennsylvania during the Civil War, and was surgeon-general of New Mexico from 1863 to 1865. With his two sons he toured Europe on foot. Dr. George Smith practiced medicine for several years and then became interested in the political affairs of the state. He was versatile, and served as state senator from 1832 to 1836, during which time he drafted the free school law which became the basis of our present system of public education. The Delaware County Institute of Science was organized largely through his influence, and he served as its president for nearly fifty years. In addition to these activities he was associate judge of Delaware

County, superintendent of the public schools, and published an excellent history of the county in 1862. Dr. Smith died in 1882. Dr. Isaac Taylor Coates, a cousin of Bayard Taylor, was educated at the University of Pennsylvania. He traveled extensively throughout the world, and during the Civil War served as surgeon of the *Bienville*, a steamship of the South Atlantic blockading squadron. In 1867 he served under Custer in the southwest as surgeon of the Seventh United States Cavalry. After 1872 he spent much time in South America where his services were required in connection with engineering projects. Many of his experiences were unique. When returning from Peru in 1876 he crossed the Andes to the navigable headwaters of the Amazon, and followed that river to Para where he embarked for the United States. Later he was connected with the Collins Expedition in Brazil. These experiences impaired his health, and he died at Socorro, New Mexico on June 23, 1883. Dr. Jonathan Larkin Forwood became an outstanding surgeon after overcoming many difficulties in his ambition to acquire a medical education. In 1853 he performed an unusual operation in Chester, that of amputating a leg. For four years after 1864 he was director of the Municipal Hospital at Lazaretto on Tinicum Island. After the battle of Gettysburg in the Civil War, he performed many successful operations upon wounded Confederate soldiers. Dr. Forwood's interests were diversified, and after the Civil War he began publication of the *Delaware County Democrat* through which he became a leader of the Democratic Party in the state. He was elected mayor of Chester in 1872, and held that position during successive terms from 1872 to 1881, and from 1884 to 1887. He was identified with the Democratic State Committee, and was a presidential elector at the time of the Hayes-Tilden controversy. In 1880 and in 1884 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, and assisted after the nomination of Cleveland in the latter year, in bringing about the success of his candidacy.

The homeopathic school of medicine found followers in Delaware County early in the 19th Century. Dr. Walter Williamson introduced it here in 1836. He became one of the founders of the Homeopathic College, now Hahnemann Medical School, in Philadelphia, which was the first institution of its kind in the country. Other early homeopaths were Drs. Richard Gardiner, Gideon Humphreys and A. E. Small. After 1839 Dr. M. B. Roche practiced homeopathy near Darby. He was succeeded in 1841 by Dr. Alvan E. Small of Maine, who became a homeopath in 1842. Dr. James E. Gross practiced in Darby for a short time about 1850. Dr. Stacy Jones practiced there for more than 30 years after 1856. The first homeopath to practice in Chester was Dr. Charles V. Dare, who was located there from 1854 to 1858. In the latter year he was succeeded by Dr. Coates Preston, who admitted Dr. H. W. Farrington into practice with him for a time. Other Chester homeopaths were Drs. Robert P. Mercer and Henry Minton Lewis. Dr. Davis R. Pratt was an exponent of homeopathy in Newtown before 1863. In the latter year Dr. E. D. Miles was located at Media. After the Civil War Drs. John F. Rose and Henry Duffield were Media homeopaths. Dr. Trimble Pratt, who began the practice of homeopathy in the county seat in 1870 is one of the senior practitioners of the county.

The Delaware County Medical Society originated in a meeting of physicians on May 2, 1850 in the law offices of Honorable John M. Broomall. Among those who were anxious to bring about an organization were Drs. Joshua Owen, George Martin and Ellwood Harvey. A constitution was drafted and adopted, and officers were elected. In 1852 plans were made with the Chester County Medical Society, to issue a quarterly journal, *The Medical Reporter*. This was accomplished under the joint editorship of Drs. J. F. Huddleson and George Martin of Delaware County, and Drs. W. Worthington, Isaac Thomas and Jacob Price of Chester County. By 1857 interest lagged to such an extent that the organization was dissolved. Enterprising physicians made several attempts to re-establish it. But the Civil War period distracted the attention and services of the local physicians for more than a decade. Meanwhile Dr. Joseph Parrish, superintendent of the Pennsylvania Training School for feeble-minded children exhibited some of the work of his institution before some of the physicians of the county in 1861. This inspired interest temporarily and the organization went so far as to elect officers, but the demands of the country warranted more attention then. Another effort at revival was made in 1865, but it was not until March 16, 1869, at a meeting held at the sanitarium conducted by Dr. Parrish at Media, that a permanent organization was effected. Dr. Manley Emanuel, the first president of the permanent organization was greatly interested in its success. The other officers elected in 1869 were: Dr. J. L. Forwood, vice-president; Dr. Isaac N. Kerlin, secretary, and Dr. Theodore S. Crist, treasurer. The organization received stimulation in its work in 1879 when the State Medical Society met at Holly Tree Hall in Chester, and about 250 persons were present.

Homeopaths of Chester and Delaware Counties organized in 1858. Dr. Duffield of New London was the first president. The organization continued to be active until sometime after 1884.

The emphasis that has been placed upon the importance of health education within recent years is the result of the many discoveries in disease prevention that have been made. Epidemics are checked in embryo, and the dangers from such diseases as small pox and diphtheria, minimized. Legislation has provided for the inspection and preservation of food, and for the filtering and testing of water. These and many other evidences of progress are largely the result of the tireless efforts of broad-minded, sympathetic physicians, who placed the welfare of mankind above all else.

Delaware County's medical director is Dr. Joseph C. Starbuck of Media. The Chester Health Officer is M. G. Murtaugh. Physicians who attend to the welfare of the school children in Chester are: Dr. John P. Nolan, medical inspector, and Dr. John B. Klopp, assistant medical inspector. Dr. Richard Owen of Moores, is president of the Delaware County Medical Society, and Dr. W. E. Egbert of Chester, is the secretary.

PHYSICIANS IN DELAWARE COUNTY

Dr. George F. Bair, a homeopath, is the present resident physician in Boothwyn. Dr. Albion Pressman is the only practicing physician in Broomall.

In Brookline (Upper Darby Post Office) the following physicians have their offices: Drs. Charles Stanley Aitken, Herman Winfield Boehringer, Daniel Hunt Fuller, William Robertson Dunlap, John W. Eckfeldt, William Frederick Henry Koegel, Milton Walter Livingston, James Collier McConaughy, Charles Lytle Shultz, Hilmar Armin Stecker and Frederick George Stubbs. Drs. Eckfeldt, Koegel, McConaughy, Shultz and Stecker are Fellows of the American Medical Association. Dr. McConaughy is an obstetrician and Dr. Shultz is a specialist in obstetrics and gynecology.

In Bywood, another section of Upper Darby, the following physicians maintain offices: Drs. Harlan Fisher Haines, Carroll Richard Mullen, John D. Target, Edward Carre Thomas, William Benson Harer, Gerald Hamilton Jeffrey Pearson, Robert Pierson Regester and Justus Sinexon. Dr. Target specializes in dermatology. Drs. Harer, Pearson and Regester have offices in Philadelphia.

At Chadds Ford Dr. William W. Betts, a Fellow of the American Medical Association, and Dr. Arthur Horton Cleveland, who has offices in Philadelphia, maintain offices for the practice of their profession.

Physicians in Chester at present are as follows: Drs. George Lawrence Armitage Jr., John Edward Barsby, Taylor McKinley Beagle, Francis Vincent Bielski, Edward William Bing, Walter Allen Blair, Jane Raymond Boudart, Anna E. Broomall, Ellen Elizabeth Brown, Frederick Otis Bryant, Ethan Allen Campbell, Charles Carlton Cohen, John Percy Craig, John Orville Crist, George Howard Cross, Samuel Ross Crothers, Wesley Gifford Crothers, Paul Carr Crowther, Allan Bretein Dalton, Joseph Andre Di-Medio, Harry Cramer Donahoo, John Almus Drew, Joseph Francis Dunn, Walter Ernest Egbert, Walter Vanalystyne Emery, William Benedict Evans, John Schofield Eynon, Charles Edward Feddeman, Harry Gallagher, Mollie Amelia Geiss, William Henry Goodman, Joseph Rea Taylor Gray, Jr., Stoddard Percy Gray, Charles Ellsworth Hewitt, Elizabeth Ellen Wray Howell, Charles H. Hubbard, George M. Hughes, John Jampel, John Benneville Klopp, Marika Erato Lambichi, Walter Augustine Landry, Raymond B. Loughhead, Robert S. Maison, Charles Franklin Maloney, Donald John McCormick, John Hume Miller, Daniel Joseph Monihan, Francis Hurren Murray, Thomas E. Murray, Maurice A. Neufeld, John Peter Nolan, Henry Noskow, Frank Richard Nothnagle, Ferdinand William Nyametz, Adrian Van-Bracklin Orr, William James Padgett, Pum Koo Park, Franklin Powel, Emile Edgar Raven, David Rose, Charles Andrew Rowland, Albin Roman Rozploch, Abraham Maxwell Sharpe, George Benson Sickel, William Edward Smith, Ignatius John Stankus, Charles Irvin Stiteler, Katharine W. Ulrich, Albert Louis Usset, and Jesse Philip VanKeuren. Of this number Dr. Anna E. Broomall is retired from practice and is professor emeritus of obstetrics of the Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia. Dr. Charles H. Hubbard is also retired. Dr. Mollie Amelia Geiss is assistant professor of materia medica and pharmacy at the Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia. Chester physicians and surgeons who are Fellows of the American Medical Association are as follows: Drs. Armitage, Bielski, Blair, Brown, Campbell, Cross, W. G. Crothers, Donahoo, Dunn, Egbert, Evans, Eynon,

Gallagher, Geiss, Goodman, J. R. T. Gray Jr., Hughes, Klopp, Lambichi, Landry, Loughead, Maison, F. H. Murray, Neufeld, Nolan, Nothnagle, Orr, Park, Rose, Rowland, Rozploch, Sharpe, Sickel, Stiteler, Ulrich, and Usset. Drs. Cohen and Drew are connected with the work of the Chester Hospital. Drs. J. R. T. Gray Jr., and Sickel are specialists in clinical pathology. Dr. Lambichi is a gynecologist. Dr. Powel is a leading homeopath who has been in practice for half a century. Dr. Hughes is a specialist in industrial surgery. Four physicians make obstetrics their special field. They are Drs. Donahoo, Gallagher, Nothnagle and Nyemetz. Dr. Stiteler is a recognized leader in the field of ophthalmology as are Drs. Cross and Landry. Dr. Usset and Dr. Orr specialize in otology, laryngology and rhinology. In pediatrics Drs. Crowther, Loughead, Rose and Ulrich specialize. Dr. Sharpe is a specialist in rhinology, while Dr. Egbert is a leading roentgenologist. The study of tuberculosis is the special field of Dr. Neufeld. Dr. Armitage is an urologist. Among the surgeons, Drs. Eynon, Campbell, Feddeman, McCormick and F. H. Murray are leaders in Chester. Three physicians, Drs. Miller, Padgett and Smith minister to the colored race particularly.

Five physicians reside in Clifton Heights. They are Drs. Walter Dunn, Wilfred Wetherill Hawke, John M. Hutchings, Richard Kershner Loewen and Herbert C. Stanton. Dr. Hawke and Dr. Stanton, who are both Fellows of the American Medical Association, are specialists in neurology and psychiatry.

Collingdale is the home of five physicians too. They are Drs. Hugh Brown, Alexander Elias Fadil, Chester Ellsworth Hawn, Fred Scott Hunlock and Albert James Storm. Dr. Fadil is connected with the work of the United States Veterans' Bureau in Philadelphia.

Dr. Victor M. Reynolds and Dr. Nathaniel S. Yawger, the latter of whom has offices in Philadelphia too, practice in Colwyn. Dr. Yawger is a Fellow of the American Medical Association and a specialist in neurology and psychiatry.

The following physicians reside and maintain offices in Darby: Drs. James Otis Carrington, Mary E. Davis, Hugh Lenox Hodge Dick, Howard Reiner Faringer, Joseph Greenwald, William Edward Miller, Edward Smithers Ross, Samuel Giles Smith and Carl Aloysius Staub. Dr. Dick, Dr. Miller and Dr. Greenwald are Fellows of the American Medical Association. Dr. Faringer practices Homeopathy. Dr. Smith, who has offices in Sharon Hill too, and Dr. Carrington administer to the needs of the colored race.

Many Drexel Hill physicians maintain offices in Philadelphia too. Among them are a number of specialists who are outstanding members of their particular fields. Local members of the profession are: Drs. August Robert Bauer, Edward Hagop Bedrossian, Aaron Lafayette Bishop, Mary Brown, Allan Burke, Augustus Henry Clagett, Jesse Osborne Coffey Jr., Herbert Cooper, Susan Rogers Corson, David Thomas Ditchburn, Thomson Ford Edwards Jr., Jacob Edgar Ellinger, Jacob Lenhart Engle, Elmer Vail Eymann, Richard Reinoehl Gates, Drury Hinton, Agnes Hockaday, Helen Marie Beery Holsinger, Harold Raudenbush Keeler, John Philip Mayer, Lo-

renzo Fremont Milliken, Ernest Langsdorff Noone, Frederick Chalfonte Peters, Charles E. Ruffell, Henry L. Somers, Marshall Byron Sponsler, Sina Stratton, Harold Alexander Taggart, Jacob Earl Thomas, Edward Glazar Torrance, Arthur David Waltz, Herman Chester White and John Lawrence Widmyer. Drs. Bauer, Bishop, Clagett, Coffey, Ditchburn, Edwards, Engle, Eyman, Hinton, Hockaday, Keeler, Milliken, Noone, Ruffell, Sponsler and Waltz are all Fellows of the American Medical Association. Drs. Bauer, Noone and Ruffell are specialists in the field of pediatrics. Dr. Bedrossian is an ophthalmologist, and Dr. Peters is associate professor of that subject at the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital in Philadelphia. Drs. Bishop and Sponsler are outstanding in their work in otology, laryngology and rhinology. Dr. Clagett is a roentgenologist. Drs. Edwards and Hinton are surgeons. Dr. Eyman is a psychiatrist. Dr. Agnes Hockaday is a specialist in obstetrics and gynecology. Dr. Milliken specializes in urology. Dr. Keeler makes internal medicine his most intensive field of practice. Dr. Waltz is a clinical pathologist. Dr. Thomas is professor of physiology at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. Dr. Susan Rogers Corson maintains offices in Lansdowne in connection with her Drexel Hill practice. Dr. Mary Brown is not practicing medicine although she resides in Drexel Hill.

There are three physicians in East Lansdowne. They are: Drs. J. Antrim Crellin, Harry Blanchard Fuller and Denis Timothy Joseph Sullivan. Drs. Fuller and Sullivan are Fellows of the American Medical Association. The latter is a specialist in pediatrics.

Elwyn has three physicians resident in the community too. They are: Drs. Martin W. Barr, Mary McD. Shick and Ezra Augustus Whitney. Dr. Whitney is a surgeon, and a Fellow of the American Medical Association.

Essington has the services of one resident physician, Dr. William Ewart Cruickshank. Dr. Ann Catherine Arthurs is the practicing physician at Glen Mills. Dr. Hersey Dorsey Orndorff is Glen Riddle's resident physician.

Highland Park physicians include: Drs. Lawrence Sherwood Carey, William Henry Crawford, Joseph Clement Jenkins, Thomas O'Donnell McCutcheon, Hannah V. Mueller, Edwin William Rodenheiser, William Z. Suplee, John Joseph Sweeney and Harry James White. Some of these persons maintain offices in Philadelphia, which is in excellent commuting distance from Highland Park. Fellows of the American Medical Association from this group are: Drs. Carey, Jenkins, McCutcheon and Rodenheiser. Dr. Carey specializes in internal medicine. Dr. Jenkins is active in the field of laryngology and rhinology. Dr. Rodenheiser is an outstanding pediatricist. Dr. Sweeney has developed a fine practice in obstetrics and gynecology. Dr. Suplee adheres to the principles of homeopathy.

Dr. Stirling Erskine resides and maintains offices for the practice of medicine at Holmes. At Ithan, Dr. Oliver Hazard Perry Pepper, who also has offices in Philadelphia resides and has an office. He is a member of the faculty of the School of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania

where he is professor of clinical medicine. Dr. Pepper is a Fellow of the American Medical Association and specializes in internal medicine.

Other physicians reside in Upper Darby and have their main offices in Philadelphia. Among them are Drs. Emil Max Senger and Amos Reginald Shirley both of Kirklyn. Dr. Senger specializes in otology, laryngology and rhinology and is a Fellow of the American Medical Association. Dr. Shirley is associated with the work of the United States Veterans Bureau in Philadelphia.

Lansdowne has the following physicians residing in that borough: Drs. Oran Merton Belfry, David Ralph Bowen, Howard Sherwood Busler, Eugene Allen Case, Robert Bryan Cleveland, Lawrence Curtis, Clara Louisa Davis, James Edward Davis, Damaso de Rivas, Regina Martha Geary, Karl Musser Houser, Robert Henry Ivy, George Victor Janvier, William Dyson Kennedy, Walter Raleigh Livingston, Edwin Pancoast Longaker, Nathaniel Volney Ludwick, William F. Maguire, John Aloysius McKenna, Alla Alefis Nekrassova, James Eugene Roberts, Lewis Cass Scheffey, John Melvin Wallace and Carroll Spaulding Wright. Of this number Dr. Belfry is retired and Dr. Wallace is not in practice. Drs. Bowen, Case, Curtis, J. E. Davis, deRivas, Houser, Ivy, Janvier, Longaker, McKenna, Roberts, Scheffey and Wright are Fellows of the American Medical Association. Four of these men are members of the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania Graduate School of Medicine. They are Drs. Case, deRivas, Ivy and Wright. Dr. Case is professor of morbid anatomy. Dr. Ivy is professor of Maxillo-Facial Surgery and Dr. Wright is associate professor of dermatology. Dr. deRivas is a member of the faculty of the School of Medicine at the University in addition to his work on the graduate faculty. He is a specialist in clinical pathology. Dr. Roberts specializes in gynecology. Homoeopathy is represented in Lansdowne by Dr. Kennedy. Dr. Livingston is particularly interested in neurology and psychiatry. Drs. Janvier and McKenna are specialists in obstetrics. Dr. Scheffey is outstanding in the profession in the field of obstetrics and gynecology. Otology, laryngology and rhinology are the special fields of Drs. Houser and Longaker. Dr. Case is a pathologist. Dr. Bowen is interested in roentgenology. Two surgeons, Drs. Curtis and Ivy, lead in their phase of the profession.

Dr. Charles Beverly Shortlidge has offices in Lima and Dr. George Frankland Crothers has offices in both Linwood and Marcus Hook.

Llanerch, a community in Upper Darby, has the following members of the medical profession residing there: Drs. Frieda Baumann, Leedom Richard Broadbelt, Jean Crump, Walter Hirst Lindsey, Carroll Rea McClure, Robert C. Rasin, Clara Reimel, Gladys Richey, Isaac Burton Roberts, James Evans Scheehle, Walton Creadick Swindells and Fred Deforest Weidman. Drs. Reimel and Richey are not in practice. The following are Fellows of the American Medical Association: Drs. Baumann, Broadbelt, Crump, Lindsey, Richey, Roberts, Scheehle, Swindells and Weidman. Dr. Baumann is a specialist in internal medicine and is assistant professor of medicine at the Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia. Dr. Weidman is not in practice but is professor of dermatology at the Medical School and the Graduate

School of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Crump specializes in pediatrics. Dr. Roberts is interested in the special fields of laryngology and rhinology. Dr. Swindells specializes in ophthalmology.

At Manoa, which is part of Philadelphia, but lies within Upper Darby Township, Drs. Frederick William Bencker, Richard Walton Garlich and Austin Lewis Kimble maintain offices.

Marcus Hook has the following physicians: Drs. George Frankland Crothers, Leon Gottschalk, James Chalmers Lyons, Herbert M. Manning, William Wilson Poulson, Ralph Emerson Powell and Harry Thomas Stockton. Drs. Gottschalk and Manning are Fellows of the American Medical Association. They are both connected with the United States Public Health Service. Dr. Manning is a surgeon and a specialist in public health.

In Media the following physicians reside and maintain offices for the practice of their profession: Drs. Ralph Emerson Bell, Ernest Laban Clark, Alice Rogers Easby, J. Harvey Fronfield, Ella Williams Grim, Ellis Marshall Harvey, Meta Jenss, Florence E. Kraker, Emil Alfred Lintzmeyer, Grayson Prevost McCouch, Isaac Ivison Parsons, Perry Covington Pike, Trimble Pratt, Charles K. Schoff, Joseph Clinton Starbuck, John Keasbey Walker, S. Elizabeth Winter and Edward Kenneth Wolff. Fellows of the American Medical Association in this number are: Drs. Clark, Easby, Fronfield, Grim, Harvey, Kraker, Parsons, Pike, Schoff, Starbuck, Walker and Winter. Dr. Kraker specializes in obstetrics. Dr. Pike is an ophthalmologist. Dr. Pratt is one of the deans of the medical profession in the county and is a homeopath. Dr. Schoff is a surgeon. Dr. Jenss is connected with the Brookwood Sanitarium. Dr. Winter, who specializes in neurology and psychiatry is also connected with that institution.

At Milbourne, Upper Darby, Drs. George E. Dahis and Vaughn Clifton Garver represent the profession. Dr. Garver has offices at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine where he specializes in dermatology.

Drs. Wilfred Eyles Fry, Joseph Burton Haines, Richard Owen, Harvey F. Scholl and George C. Webster, Jr. reside in Moores. Drs. Fry and Owen are Fellows of the American Medical Association. The former is an ophthalmologist. Dr. Webster has offices in Chester.

Dr. Alexander R. Morton resides and maintains offices at the borough of Morton.

The three physicians who reside at Moylan have offices in connection with medical schools in Philadelphia. They are Drs. Robert Louis Gilman, Willis Fasnacht Manges and Thomas Cook Stellwagen. Dr. Gilman is connected with the School of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania. Drs. Manges and Stellwagen are both Fellows of the American Medical Association and are members of the faculty of Jefferson Medical College. Dr. Manges specializes in roentgenology and is clinical professor of that subject at the medical school. Dr. Stellwagen's special field is urology and he is associate professor of that subject at the Philadelphia school.

At Newtown Square three physicians, Drs. Charles Raymond Dwyer, Francis Sims Pounds and John G. Thomas reside. The latter is another member of the profession who has been practicing for half a century.

Drs. Henry Wellington Banks, John Henry Sterner and Harmon West are located at Norwood Station.

Radnor has three physicians in the town, all of whom are specialists in ophthalmology and are Fellows of the American Medical Association. They are: Drs. John Thomas Carpenter, Burton Chance and William Campbell Posey. Drs. Carpenter and Chance maintain offices in Philadelphia.

Ridley Park physicians are as follows: Drs. Meyer Corff, John Schofield Eynon, Hugh Daniel Fraser, Daniel Joseph Monihan, Edwin Louis Rypins, Jeanette Hurd Sherman, Clark Deakyne Stull and Arthur Chester Wolfe. Of this number Drs. Fraser, Rypins, Sherman and Wolfe are Fellows of the American Medical Association. Drs. Fraser and Sherman maintain offices in Philadelphia, and the former is a specialist in otology, laryngology and rhinology. Drs. Eynon and Monihan have offices in Chester. Drs. Corff and Rypins are connected with Taylor Hospital.

Drs. Jesse Hall Allen and Mary Ruth Hadley Lewis reside at Rose Valley and maintain offices in Philadelphia. Dr. Allen specializes in proctology while Dr. Lewis is a specialist in obstetrics. Both are Fellows of the American Medical Association.

At Rutledge Dr. Edward Stell Haines is located, and at St. Davids Dr. Alexander Hay O'Neal, a Fellow of the American Medical Association and an obstetrician, resides.

Six physicians practice their profession as residents of Sharon Hill. They are: Drs. Mark Harpel Cornish, David Dalton, Penn Gaskell Skillern Sr., Samuel Giles Smith, Margaret K. Sullivan and Leroy J. Wenger. Dr. Cornish is a homeopath, and Dr. Smith has offices in Darby.

Springfield has five physicians residing in the community. They are as follows: Drs. John Markbury Coe, Frank O. Hendrickson, Perry Leroy Mehring, George Campbell Speirs and William Charles Wood. Drs. Coe, Hendrickson and Wood are Fellows of the American Medical Association. Dr. Speirs, who is a dentist, and Drs. Hendrickson and Wood have offices in Philadelphia. Dr. Coe's special field is obstetrics. Dr. Hendrickson is a specialist in otology, laryngology and rhinology. Dr. Wood is also a specialist in otology, laryngology and rhinology, and is associate professor of laryngology at the Graduate School of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania.

The following physicians, some of whom have offices in Philadelphia and Chester, reside in Swarthmore: Drs. Dorothy Laing Ashton, George Howard Cross, Robert T. Devereux, Charles S. Hearne, Frank McElroy Huntoon, William Throckmorton Johnson, Clarence P. Kistler, William Earl Kistler, William Herschel Knap, Walter Augustine Landry, Eugene Leroy Mercer, John Andrew Murphy, Adrian Van Bracklin Orr, William Allen Raiman, John Byers Roxby, George Benson Sickel, James C. Stirk, Eugene Underhill Jr. and Russell Garth Witman. Drs. Ashton, Devereux, Hearne, Huntoon, Johnson, Murphy, Raiman, Roxby, Stirk, Underhill and Witman are Fellows of the American Medical Association. Those who have offices in Philadelphia are: Drs. Ashton, Hearn, Johnson, Murphy, Roxby, Stirk and Underhill. Drs. Cross, Landry, Orr and Sickel have

offices in Chester. Dr. Ashton specializes in obstetrics and gynecology. Pediatrics is the special field of Dr. Devereux. Dr. Hearn specializes in otology, laryngology and rhinology. Dr. Huntoon is a bacteriologist and has offices in Glenolden. Drs. Murphy and Stirk are specialists in internal medicine. Drs. Raiman and Witman are surgeons. Dr. Johnson's special field is roentgenology. He is associate professor of Electro-Therapy at the University of Pennsylvania Graduate School of Medicine. Dr. Roxby is not in practice, but holds the chair of anatomy and histology at the Temple University School of Medicine.

At Upland two physicians who also have offices in Philadelphia, reside. They are Drs. Israel Bram, who is a Fellow of the American Medical Association, and John Goodwin Taylor.

Many physicians reside in Upper Darby proper, and have their main offices in the city. Following are the names of those who reside in the township outside of the communities already mentioned: Drs. Eleanor Holden Balph, Frank Caspar Bender, John Archer Cloyd, Lida Stewart Cogill, Richard Joseph Coyne, Anthony Wingrove Daniell, Harry T. Davis, Joseph Dougherty, Alfred Stephen Doyle, Mary Hoskins Easby, John Vernon Ellson Jr., Jacob Furth, Olga Berthauer Furth, Laura W. Cook Hann, John Marvin Hanna, Gary Merle Henderson, William Clark Keller, Jr., Walter E. Kepler, William F. Lee, Clifford Bell Lull, Ruth Naomi Miller, Frederick Hubbell Mills, Edward I. Ozellers, Lynn McGaughey Rankin, De Vere Ritchie, Paul Seibert Seabold, Mary M. Spears, Armand Grant Sprecher, Francis Augustus Stiles, Margaret Ann Hutchinson Sutley, John Claire Thomas, Caroline Vetkoskey and Calvin Norwood Wherry. Drs. Bender, Cogill, Doyle, Easby, Keller, Lull, Miller, Mills, Rankin, Ritchie, Spears, Sprecher, Sutley and Wherry are Fellows of the American Medical Association. Those who have offices in Philadelphia are: Drs. Balph, Doyle, Easby, Ellson, Keller, Lull, Mills, Spears, and Sutley. Dr. Doyle is a specialist in roentgenology. Drs. Ellson and Lull specialize in obstetrics and gynecology. Dr. Cogill is professor of obstetrics at the Woman's Medical College in Philadelphia. Dr. Spears is also a member of the faculty of that institution. Dr. Stiles is another obstetrician and Dr. Sutley is a gynecologist. Dr. Keller specializes in neurology and psychiatry. Dr. Lee is a homeopath. Dr. Mills is a major in the medical corps of the United States Army, and specializes in ophthalmology, otology, laryngology and rhinology. He is also professor of military science and tactics at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Dr. Rankin is a surgeon, and Dr. Sprecher is particularly interested in industrial surgery. Dr. Jacob Furth is engaged in research, and Dr. Olga Furth is not in practice.

At Villanova Drs. Williams B. Cadwalader and Stuart Mudd reside. They are both Fellows of the American Medical Association and have offices in Philadelphia where they are members of the faculty of the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Cadwalader is a neurologist and is assistant professor of that subject at the medical school. Dr. Mudd is assistant professor of experimental pathology.

Drs. Caspar Wistar Miller and Walter Roberts reside at Wallingford. The former is not in practice. Dr. Roberts is a Fellow of the American Medical Association and is a specialist in otology, laryngology and rhinology. He is professor of otology at the Graduate School of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania.

The following physicians reside at Wayne: Drs. Joseph David Aronson, Addison Steward Buck, Chapin Carpenter, Seneca Egbert, Robert E. Elmer, Winfield Scott Hall, Henry Sachtleben Kinloch, John Keyser Knorr, Jr., Clarence Wyman Lincoln, Charles B. Mayberry, Edgar T. Miller, Archibald Morrison, Charles Davis Smedley, Henry Field Smyth, Cyrus Walter Truxal Jr. and Marshall Reid Ward. Those who have offices in Philadelphia are: Drs. Aronson, Carpenter, Egbert, Hall, Kinloch, Knorr and Smyth. Drs. Aronson, Carpenter, Egbert, Elmer, Knorr, Lincoln and Smyth are Fellows of the American Medical Association. Drs. Smedley and Ward are not in practice. Dr. Hall was at one time professor of physiology at the medical school of Northwestern University. Dr. Aronson is a pathologist and has offices at Phipps Institute. Dr. Carpenter is an ophthalmologist. Dr. Egbert is associate professor of hygiene at the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Knorr specializes in otology, laryngology and rhinology. Dr. Smyth is a specialist in public health.

Dr. Lucius Tuttle is a physician at Williamson School. At Yeadon Drs. Eugene Fellows Carpenter Jr., Charles Henry Ewing and Robert E. Lee Gowan reside. Drs. Ewing and Gowan have offices in Philadelphia.

HOSPITALS

The density of the population, and the proximity to Philadelphia has made Delaware County an admirable section for hospitals and rest homes of all types. The atmosphere in the country where communities are not built up to such an extent as in the cities has induced many organizations to take advantage of the opportunities afforded for convalescent homes.

In 1919 the Convalescent Hospital and Holiday House at Broomall was established. Convalescents and patients desiring rest are cared for in this institution which is supported by fraternal orders. In the winter time there are 19 beds in constant use, and in the summer there are 50. Dr. Mary M. Spears of Philadelphia is the visiting physician. Helen O. Fowler, R. N., is the superintendent.

Chester Hospital at Ninth and Barclay Streets, Chester, was established in 1883 as a general hospital. This hospital is maintained by an association, and has a school of nursing and an out patient department. It has 250 beds and 15 bassinets. J. A. Hulme is the superintendent.

The J. Lewis Crozer Home for Incurables and Homeopathic Hospital at Upland Avenue and Fifteenth Street, Chester, was established as a home for incurables in 1900. It is maintained by an association, and has an out patient department, a school of nursing, 85 beds and 16 bassinets. It is a general hospital now, and Mary A. Collett, R. N., is the superintendent.

The Burn Brae Hospital at Clifton Heights was established in 1858 for patients suffering from nervous and mental ailments. It is controlled individually and maintains 50 beds. Dr. Herbert C. Stanton is the physician in charge.

In 1894 the Darlington Sanitarium at Concordville was established for the care of nervous and mental cases. It is also controlled individually and has 8 beds. Dr. H. H. Darlington is the physician in charge.

St. Francis Country House for Convalescents and St. Francis Hall for Incurables was established in 1913 at Darby. It cares for patients desiring to convalesce and rest and also maintains a department for incurables as the name indicates. It is under the direction of the church and has 65 beds. Sister M. Benedicta is the superintendent.

The Delaware County Hospital was established at Drexel Hill as a general hospital in 1927. It is maintained by an association, and has 56 beds and 15 bassinets. Melvin L. Sutley is the superintendent.

The St. Vincent's Home Infirmary was established in 1920 at Lansdowne as a home for children. It is controlled by the church and has 41 beds. Sister Madeleine is the superintendent.

Another institution at Lansdowne is the Sanatorium School established in 1910 for the care of deaf, orthopedic and nervous cases. It is controlled individually and maintains 24 hospital beds. Miss Claudia Minor Redd is the superintendent.

There are three hospitals at Media. They are the Brookwood Sanitarium, Dermady Cottage Sanatorium and the Media Hospital. The Brookwood Sanitarium was established in 1898 for the care of women suffering from nervous and mental diseases. It is under individual control and maintains 25 beds. Dr. S. Elizabeth Winter is the medical superintendent.

The Dermady Cottage Sanatorium is also under private control. This institution was established in 1903 for patients suffering from tuberculosis. The hospital maintains 25 beds. Marcella McKenna is the superintendent.

Media Hospital was established as a general hospital in 1910. It is controlled individually, too, and has an out patient department, 20 beds and 5 bassinets. Dr. Charles H. Schoff is the physician in charge. Miss Mary Ann Beaver, R. N., is the superintendent.

The Dunwoody Home was established at Newtown Square in 1924 for patients desiring a place to convalesce and rest. It is supported by an association and has 42 beds. Anna C. Garrett, R. N., is the superintendent.

Taylor Hospital, Incorporated, was established at Ridley Park in 1910, as a general hospital. It is controlled by an association and has an out patient department, a school of nursing, 77 beds and 15 bassinets. Katherine G. Taylor, R. N., is the superintendent.

At Upland the Bram Goiter Institute was established in 1925 for the care of patients suffering from goiter. It is controlled and owned by Dr. Israel Bram of Philadelphia, who is the medical director. The hospital has 25 beds.

In 1814 the Philadelphia Orphan Society established a hospital and home for children at Wallingford. This institution is supported by the church and

has an out patient department and 24 hospital beds. Mrs. S. S. Brown is the superintendent.

Ivycroft Farm at Wayne is a home for convalescent men, conducted in connection with Jefferson Medical College and Hospital, Philadelphia.

At the Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades at Williamson School an infirmary is conducted in which there are 11 hospital beds. E. K. Wolff of Media is the attending physician and James A. Pratt, president of the association that maintains the institution.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE PRESS.

One of the most valuable sources of information in political, social and economic life of a community is to be found in the columns of local newspapers. During the 19th century the press wielded tremendous power in politics. It does today, for that matter, but in a far different way. Editors of the 19th century journals took personal delight in fighting for or against a cause. Some Delaware County journals had their origins in periods of political unrest. A few were established for the duration of specific political campaigns and when the campaign issues were won or lost they continued to exist or disappeared. With the political cause for the existence of some of our newspapers, the social and economic causes were frequently allied. In the matter of abolition of slavery for example, all three phases of the question were discussed. The earliest newspapers in the county contained little news of local interest. But the advertising matter alone is material from which to gain a picture of the economic conditions of the times.

Since its advent the newspaper has played a vital role in American life. The many inventions that facilitate the collecting and printing of news has increased the importance of the press in all phases of human endeavor. We have come to depend upon the newspaper for every conceivable sort of information. The extent to which this is true is evidenced by the fact that in almost every county seat or city of the country, newspapers maintain departments of inquiry through which authenticated articles on obscure subjects may be exchanged. It is difficult for the American of the 20th century to believe that there was a time when the publication of a daily paper was considered a precarious venture. Such an attitude is understandable when one considers that it is a common thing now to have several editions of the same paper appear on the streets in a single afternoon.

Seven of the fourteen newspapers now published in Delaware County were established before 1900. Only one of this number has been in continuous publication since the period before the Civil War. The six others originated after the reconstruction period when the tremendous industrial development in the county was gaining momentum. Those which have been established since the beginning of this century have resulted from the needs of the new suburban communities.

CHESTER

The first newspaper established in Delaware County was *The Post Boy*, edited by Steuben Butler and Eliphalet B. Worthington. The first issue appeared on Monday, November 8, 1817, from the offices on Third Street, Chester. This publication took for its motto "Intelligence is the life of liberty." The name *Post Boy* was adopted because the paper was distributed throughout the county by post riders. This paper was a characteristic one of the age. It contained a minimum of local happenings, and printed general

articles on foreign and domestic politics, new discoveries in science, descriptions of cures that had proven efficacious, and literary subjects. Dr. Ashmead states that there was little in its make-up to identify it as a distinctive, Chester paper.

The second issue of the *Post Boy* was published on a Friday, and subsequently that day was adopted for its weekly appearance. Butler sold his share in the business to Worthington in 1824. Two years later Joseph M. C. Lescure became the sole owner. He changed the name of the organ to that of *Upland Union* and also increased the size of the paper. Under Lescure the publishing offices were located on Market Street opposite the court house. A book and stationery store was maintained in connection with it. Later he moved the offices to the north side of Fifth Street, below Market. Publication was continued, with varied success, until 1838 when Lescure sold the business to Joseph Williams and Charles F. Coates. Williams was a lawyer, and must have been an outstanding personality in the staid Quaker community where his love of music and gaiety must have been looked upon with doubt by some of his neighbors. He served with distinction as assistant secretary of the convention that amended the state constitution of 1837, and continued as part owner of the *Upland Union* until President Polk appointed him judge in the territory of Iowa. When that territory was admitted to statehood, Williams became its chief justice. After Williams left for Iowa, Alexander Nesbit became owner of the paper and in a short time sold it to Alexander McKeever, an active member of the Democratic Party. Publication was suspended on March 30, 1852. Various attempts were made to revive it. One of these was made at Media on October 17, 1858, by Charles D. Manley and William Cooper Talley of Aston Township, and Brimmer of the *Pennsylvanian*, in Philadelphia. Their efforts seem to have been of little avail for in less than three years, on February 19, 1861, the *Upland Union* was discontinued.

The *Weekly Visitor* was the next paper to be established in Chester. It originated during the presidential contest of 1828 in opposition to the Democratic Party. William Russell was the owner, and S. N. Palmer, the editor. Differences in their political views caused the sale of the paper to thirty men, advocates of the principles of John Quincy Adams. Palmer continued to be editor. Opposition was so great that at the end of the campaign the owners sold the paper to Thomas Eastman. In 1832 publication was suspended.

Y. S. Walter purchased the materials and the press of the *Weekly Visitor* in 1833 and removed them to Darby where he issued the first copy of the *Delaware County Republican* on August 31st of that year. On October 25, 1841, Walter transferred the offices of the paper to the northeast corner of Market Square, Chester. In March, 1845, he moved to a brick building on Third Street and in 1851 to the Penn Buildings. In 1876 the *Republican* occupied specially constructed buildings on Market and Graham Streets. For half a century Walter owned and edited the paper, which increased in that period, to four times its original size. Ward R. Bliss became the owner on September 1, 1882. Before the Civil War this paper adhered to the principles of the Whig Party, and after the Republican Party came

into being the *Delaware County Republican* became one of its political organs. During the slavery controversy Young supported the policies of the abolitionists, and as a result, the circulation and influence of his paper increased to such an extent that it became the leading one of the county. Many men who became leaders in journalism throughout the country served apprenticeships here. Among them were John W. Forney, Jr., who later became prominent politically, and was associated with the *Philadelphia Press*; William Ward, a leader of the Delaware County Bar, and Henry T. Crosby, chief clerk of the War Department in Washington.

Y. S. Walter was born in Philadelphia on February 14, 1812, the son of Captain Peter P. Walter, owner of a line of trading vessels to the West Indies, who died when his son was a youth. The latter was sent to Bedford to live with his grandfather. There he acquired a public school education, and in 1826 became apprenticed as a printer to Thomas R. Gettys of the *True American*, a Democratic-Republican newspaper that has since become the *Bedford Inquirer*. After three years apprenticeship Walter became a journeyman printer in Philadelphia and New York for several years. In 1833 he located at Darby and began publication of the *Delaware County Republican*. From 1842 to 1844 he was inspector of customs at Marcus Hook. During Lincoln's first administration as president Walter served as postmaster in Chester. He was held in high esteem by his neighbors, and served on the borough, and later the city council. At one time he was president of the council. He was one of the originators of the Farmers' Market of Philadelphia and Chester, and was president of the Chester Library Company. Walter was outstanding as a journalist in the county and state, and was affiliated with many worthy movements. He died on May 22, 1882.

Ward R. Bliss continued to edit and publish the *Republican* for more than twenty years after he purchased it from Walter in 1882. Throughout this period it continued to be a leading weekly of the county and was issued each Friday. With the beginning of the 20th century it had become a daily paper and was known as the *Delaware County Morning Republican*, published by the Delaware County Republican Publishing Company. It appeared each morning except Sunday. In 1904 W. E. Tribit was the editor and the paper was published by the Chester News Publishing Company. The name of the paper was shortened to *Morning Republican* and the circulation at that time averaged 5,200 daily. The circulation was maintained through 1908 and the paper was published by the same company. The publishers in 1910 were the Morning Republican, Incorporated, and circulation had increased to 5,489 issues. W. C. Sproul, J. A. Wallace & C. R. Long came into control of the *Republican* before 1912 when the circulation averaged 5,000. The Chester Times, Incorporated, published the *Republican* in 1923. Charles R. Long & F. C. Wallace who edited the *Times* served in the same capacity in connection with the *Republican*. After 1923 several issues of the *Times* were published daily and the name *Republican* was dropped from the morning edition.

The *Delaware County Democrat* was established as a weekly newspaper in Chester by Caleb Pierce in 1835. Its purpose was to support Henry A.

Muhlenberg as a candidate for the governorship of the state. This organ was short lived. In October, 1856, John G. Michelin attempted to revive both the *Union* and the *Democrat* in the publication of a weekly with a joint title *Upland Union and Delaware County Democrat*, but was unsuccessful. D. B. Overholt made a third attempt to develop a paper under the name *Delaware County Democrat* on October 5, 1867. This time the venture met with more success. Dr. J. L. Forwood became the owner shortly after its establishment and built up an extensive circulation and wide influence. Colonel William Cooper Talley, of Aston, became owner in 1871. After 1876 John B. McCay and William Orr were owners at different times before 1877. Orr had been conducting the *Democratic Pilot*, a paper established in 1872, and when he came into control of the *Democrat*, merged the two papers. Dr. Forwood again became owner in 1877 and shortly afterwards transferred the paper to Edward J. Frysinger in August, 1879. H. Frysinger, father of Edward J., published the paper. The first issue under the Frysingers appeared on September 4, 1879, when there were only 175 subscribers and a limited number of advertisers. But because the paper was the only one in the county adhering to the principles of the Democratic party and the Frysingers realized the possibilities of development, it soon became outstanding. On February 11, 1884, the *Daily Herald* was established by the same firm for the election period. It maintained independence in politics but tended toward Democratic principles. The *Delaware County Democrat* was edited and published by H. Frysinger in 1908 and appeared each Thursday. It had a circulation of 1,500 then. Between 1912 and 1914 publication of the *Democrat* was suspended. In 1916 Thomas H. Higgins was its publisher and editor. It was subsequently discontinued before 1920. The *Daily Herald* was not published in 1886. E. J. Frysinger issued the *Business Mirror*, a monthly advertising paper for a decade after 1883. It was published for free distribution, and was discontinued after 1892.

John Spencer and Richard Miller established the *Chester Advocate*, in the former's printing office on the second floor of the old city hall building on June 6, 1868. It is still published and is the oldest newspaper in continual publication in the county. When it was first issued it was distributed free of charge, but its superior editorship and make-up soon made it a popular journal, and circulation increased. Spencer became the sole owner in May, 1869, and subsequently the paper was frequently enlarged. Its popularity throughout the county led to a change in its name which became the *Delaware County Advocate*. In 1884 it was a thriving paper. It is a weekly paper, independent politically, and is issued on Saturday. John Spencer, Incorporated, publishes it and has done so continually since 1868. Spencer is one of the pioneers in journalism in the county and continues to be active. The publishing company has offices at 517-519 Edgmont Avenue, Chester, where 28 persons are employed.

A daily paper, the *Evening News*, was established at Chester on June 1, 1872, by F. Stanhope Hill. On June 17th of the same year the paper became the *Chester Evening News*. On October 1st, William A. Todd acquired Hill's interest in the *News* and continued as its publisher until his

death on August 18, 1879. This paper gradually established itself in the community and at Todd's death became the property of William H. Bowen, Oliver Troth and Charles D. Williamson. Todd had found it necessary to enlarge the presses on two occasions, and when the new owners came into possession they enlarged it a third time. Williamson served as city editor until his death, when the other partners came into control of his share. They found it necessary to further increase their facilities on November 4, 1880, and again in 1883. The *News* was a strong advocate of the political principles of the Republican Party, and became a leading organ in the state. J. A. Thomson was the editor in 1886 and the Chester Evening News Company, the publishers. William H. Bowen edited and published it in 1892. Thomas R. Vernon became the editor and publisher before 1900. In that year it had a circulation of 3,500. The *News* was discontinued by 1904, although the News Publishing Company produced the *Republican* then. Bowen became connected with the Liberty Printing Company, and attempted to develop a weekly at Moores in 1900. It was entitled, the *Borough Advocate*, and maintained Republican principles in politics. In 1904 it was issued from Ridley Park and there were approximately 850 subscribers then. It was discontinued before 1908. By 1904 Bowen had become connected with the *Independent*, as editor and publisher. This paper was established in Chester in 1902. It maintained independence in politics, and was issued on Saturday of each week. In 1910 C. C. Dunlap was the editor, and the circulation averaged 1,750, weekly. It was then published by the Independent Publishing Company. William F. McAvoy was its editor and publisher for nearly ten years after 1912. He published it for free distribution. After 1920 it was discontinued.

The *Chester Times* originated when Major John Hodgson moved from West Chester, where he had been publisher of the *Jeffersonian*, to Chester in September, 1876. He established the *Times* here then, and it was the second evening paper to be published in the city. Because of ill health Major Hodgson found it advisable to give up his journalistic pursuits, and he sold his interests in the *Times* to J. Craig, Jr., who had been a member of the editorial staff since its organization, on March 7, 1877. On October 20, 1877, John Spencer of the *Delaware County Advocate* purchased the *Times* from Craig. The new owner enlarged and improved it. Meanwhile the Times Publishing Company had been established, and had taken over the *Delaware County Gazette*. The latter paper had been established as the *Delaware County Paper* by Colonel William C. Gray in 1876. He transferred his interests in it to John McFeeters and Major D. R. B. Nevin, and they changed its title to that of the *Delaware County Gazette*. A. Donath published it when the Times Company became the owners. Thus the nucleus of a flourishing publishing business was formed. On April 15, 1882, they purchased the *Times* from Spencer. This paper has decided Republican principles in politics and has become one of the strongest dailies outside of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh in the state. The officers of the Times Publishing Company who were elected in 1882 when it was organized were: Colonel David F. Houston, president; John A. Wallace, secretary, treasurer and

editor. Wallace was the editor continually from 1882 to 1892 except for the time from March 5, 1888, to June 24, 1889, when August Donath was part owner and editor. On March 10, 1892, Wallace sold a half interest in the *Times* to the Honorable William Cameron Sproul, who eventually became governor of the commonwealth. The partnership of Wallace and Sproul continued unchanged until January 1, 1910, when Charles R. Long, who had been connected with the paper since August, 1892, was admitted to membership. The firm became Wallace, Sproul and Long. When Wallace died in 1915 his son, Frank C. Wallace, took over the father's interest, and the firm was incorporated. Sproul continued to retain his interest in the business while he was governor of the state, and his long career of public service that preceded his elevation to the highest elective post in Pennsylvania was partly instrumental in establishing the reputation of the *Times* as an influential journal. Long and Wallace purchased Sproul's interest at the time of his retirement. In 1892 the average daily circulation was 4,509 copies. By 1919 it had increased to 11,544. In 1923 it averaged 14,567, and in 1930, 21,572. Of this number 8,582 are delivered in suburban communities. There are two daily editions: the postscript appearing at 11:30 A. M., and the final, at 2:00 P. M. Special feature articles, not spectacular, but of general interest are included in the columns. Excellent news service is maintained through the United Press and International News Service. Three women's pages, an editorial page, comic page, pictorial page, two sport pages, radio page, amusement page, two classified pages are some of the interesting features besides the regular news pages that appear in each issue. The *Times* is conservative in appearance, and has always depended upon local news for the mainstay. All advertising is subject to rigid censorship.

In 1931 a new publishing house on Eighth Street between Sproul and Welsh Streets was occupied. The building, which is of brick and limestone, is constructed on a steel frame and is fireproof. It is three stories in height and has a basement. The first floor is commodious, with a business office, vaults, circulation delivery room, mailing room, newsboys' room and quarters for stationery storage. The editorial department, advertising solicitors, executive offices, news room, record storage vaults, teletype, locker and rest rooms are on the second floor. On the third floor the composing room, job printing department, foundry, shower and locker rooms are located. Excellent lighting facilities are afforded by skylights and large windows. Storage rooms for paper and ink, and the electrical equipment and boiler rooms are situated in the basement. A new octuple super production press, capable of printing a maximum of 64 pages, is situated on a mezzanine gallery in the basement. The plant is modern in every respect. The general staff is as follows: Charles R. Long, editor and publisher; James A. F. Glenney, managing editor; Samuel M. Burke, city editor; Frederick K. Long, advertising manager; Harry J. Turner, auditor; Harry W. Cullis, circulation manager. A staff of 18 reporters cover local news, and 35 suburban correspondents furnish material from 22 towns in southeastern Pennsylvania and Delaware. Approximately 100 persons are regularly employed by the *Times* Company.

Ward R. Bliss, who was editor and publisher of the *Republican* for twenty years after 1882, established the *Reporter* in Chester in 1881. It was published for the purpose of advertising legal notices and reporting in full the opinions handed down in the courts of Delaware County. Bliss continued to be the publisher after 1900 when the paper had a circulation of 300. It is issued each week on Friday, and Alexander B. Geary is the present editor and publisher.

Other papers published in Chester were the *Chariot*, a temperance organ, established by Flavill and Jackson in 1842. It was printed in Philadelphia, but was discontinued after a short time. The *Temperance World* was established by Andrew J. Bowen during a revival of temperance agitation in 1877. After a few issues the name was changed to the *Chester World* but the paper was in existence only a few months. Another temperance paper, *The Delaware County Prohibitionist*, was established in Chester in 1891. It was a monthly paper of four pages, and in 1892 was edited and published by Henry F. Morrow. It was discontinued within a few years after its establishment.

In 1848 the *Owl* was published surreptitiously on several occasions in Chester. It was distributed at night, and its origin remained a secret. Its news was purely personal and local in character. The *Chester Herald*, at first a monthly and then a weekly paper was published for about a year after 1850 by S. E. Cohen. In 1857 Edward A. Price and Miss Kate Taylor published the *Evening Star*, a literary journal, in the interests of the Washington Literary Association. It was discontinued when interest in the project waned. A weekly advertising paper, the *Chester Advertiser*, was distributed free, from October 1866 to October 1867. John Spencer of the *Advocate* and Dr. William Taylor established it. Spencer withdrew from the partnership in April, 1867, and Dr. Taylor continued to publish it until October of that year. H. Y. Arnold and Wilmer W. James established the *Independent*, an advertising weekly, in Chester in 1869. Arnold withdrew in a short time, and J. J. Shields entered the partnership with James. James continued publication of the paper alone from 1871 to 1874 when it was discontinued. The firm of Joseph T. DeSilver & Company began publication of the *Delaware County Mail* on November 27, 1872. It was issued for four years until 1876 when it was merged with the *Delaware County Paper*, which as the *Gazette* was purchased by the Times Publishing Company. Thomas Higgins and Robert Simpson published the *Press* for several months after May 3, 1876. J. M. Stone & Company established the *Commercial Advertiser* in February, 1878, as a Democratic paper, but it was issued only a few times. *The Brotherhood*, a monthly union paper, was first issued in October, 1883. Charles K. Melville was the editor then, and in 1886 Stephen L. Armour was the editor.

Several newspapers were established in that section of Chester which was the borough of South Chester in the '80's. They were the *News* and the *Plain Speaker*, both weeklies. The *News* was published as an advertising sheet by W. Warren Webb for a half year after its establishment on March 23, 1883. Then it became a regular weekly newspaper and advocated the

principles of the Republican Party. It was issued on Saturday of each week, and by 1892 maintained independence in political matters. It was discontinued before the end of the century. Olin T. Pancoast established the *Plain Speaker* on August 1, 1883 at 2105 West Third Street. Later the offices were moved to 1929 West Third Street. This paper was published for several years and was Republican in politics. In 1890 Pancoast established at Thurlow the *Globe*, a semi-monthly paper of eight pages that was published by the Globe Printing Company. It existed for only a few years. F. R. Gilbert published the *Academy Record* in Chester for a few years after 1891. It was a twelve page bi-monthly publication, was devoted to educational subjects, and appeared during the school year. Members of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the Baptist Church, published *Our Endeavor* in South Chester for several years after 1890. It was a monthly paper of four pages, and was printed partly in phonetic. In 1904 Dr. D. Wilbert Postles was the editor of the *Sun*, a weekly Republican paper which was founded in 1902 in Chester. It appeared on Saturday of each week. The Sun Press Publishing Company published it. It was discontinued before 1908. In 1917 when shipbuilding was at its height in Chester during the late war, the *Chester Compass*, a monthly paper was established and published by the Chester Yard of the Merchant Shipbuilding Corporation. Employees received issues free of charge. The *Compass* was published for more than six years, and in 1923 approximately 3,000 copies were distributed monthly. *LaLiberta*, an Italian weekly, was first published in the interests of Italian born population of Chester, in 1921. It appears each Thursday, and is edited by M. Budroni; Nicola Albanese of Third and Franklin Streets, Chester, is the publisher.

In the towns of the county outside of Chester many publications appeared at various times since the middle of the 19th Century. Most of them filled important needs in their communities at the times they existed. Competition from city newspapers, and the breaking down of provincial barriers when the cosmopolitan atmosphere of the neighboring cities penetrated the county, are responsible for the suspension of a number of the publications.

BROOMALL

Of the 14 newspapers now published in the county one is issued from Broomall. It is the *Reporter* established in 1927 by Charles H. Russell, editor, and published by the Russell Publishing Company. Broomall has a population of less than 200 and the circulation of the *Reporter* which is a Republican paper and appears weekly on Thursday, averages 1,110.

CLIFTON HEIGHTS

In 1886 the *Clifton and Lansdowne Times* was published from Clifton Heights. It was a four page, independent weekly that was issued each Saturday. In 1892 Phillip Lennon was the editor and publisher. The paper was discontinued before 1900. The *Delaware County Graphic* was also founded at Clifton Heights in 1886. It was Republican in politics and was

published weekly on Saturday. In 1900 this paper had a circulation of 1,000 and was edited and published by Arthur E. Blood. Publication was suspended before 1904.

DARBY

The *Darby Progress*, established in 1888 as a weekly paper with adherence to Republican political principles, has one of the largest circulations of weekly papers in this section of the state. Albert Magnin was editor and publisher for more than twenty years. In 1892 the paper was one of four pages, and appeared on Thursday. The day of publication was changed, and in 1900 it was issued on Friday. The circulation then averaged 2,200 weekly. B. F. Magnin was the editor in 1908, and Ella J. Magnin, the publisher. The *Progress* was then a semi-weekly paper and had a circulation of 3,700. It continued to be published twice a week through 1914. At that time M. H. Magnin was the editor and continued in that capacity for more than ten years. The paper again became a weekly and now has an average circulation of 12,350. Frank Stewart is the editor and the paper is published by the Long Publishing Company. For several years after 1909, the *Herald* was issued at Darby. It was a Republican weekly appearing each Friday, and was edited by W. G. Seaver. The Darby Printing and Publishing Company published it.

GLEN RIDDLE

William E. Griffith has been editor and publisher of the *Rockdale Herald* at Glen Riddle, since its establishment in 1898. Politically, this paper has been interested in local affairs primarily, but leans toward the principles of the Democratic Party. The *Herald* is issued weekly on Saturday, and maintained an average circulation of 500 until 1920 when it increased to 600. Today it has approximately 700 subscribers.

LANSDOWNE

A local paper entitled *Life* was established at Lansdowne in 1896. It was a weekly and was issued each Thursday. In 1900 E. L. Pratt was the editor and publisher. The *News*, another weekly with a circulation of 500 in 1900 was established at Lansdowne in 1897. It adhered to the political principles of the Republican Party and was issued on Saturday. E. M. Smith was the editor and publisher in 1900. The circulation increased to 1,100 in 1904 and H. D'H. Pratt and S. P. Levis were the editors and publishers in that year. It continued under joint editorship through 1908. S. P. Levis was the sole editor for more than six years after that. The paper was discontinued after 1914. The *Delaware County Times* was first published in Lansdowne in 1910 or 1911. It was a local weekly and was issued on Friday. George C. Johnson was the editor in 1912, and the Lansdowne Times Publishing Company, the publishers. Johnson continued as editor until sometime after 1914. In 1920 Arthur E. Morse edited it and the paid circulation was 2,000. Copies distributed free through the county increased the total circulation to 3,500. The Lansdowne Times Publishing Company, incorporated, published it. Jesse C. Long became the editor before 1923.

At present Frank Stewart of the Darby *Progress* edits the *Delaware County Times*, and it is published by the Long Company. The circulation has increased remarkably, and now averages 8,500 weekly.

MARCUS HOOK

The development of Marcus Hook during the period of the late war, made the establishment of a local newspaper logical. Consequently the *Press* was founded in 1917 as a weekly, with political adherence to the Republican Party. It is issued on Friday, and Curtis E. Blin-Singer was both editor and publisher at first. In 1920 the *Press* had an average circulation of 4,700 subscribers which it still maintains. Blin-Singer is the publisher and employs 10 persons in his establishment. Lewis Surrich is the present editor.

MEDIA

No newspapers are published in Media today, but journalism has had a brilliant past in the county seat. The first newspaper to be established there was the *Union and Delaware County Democrat*, by Charles B. Stowe in 1852. Two years later Stowe moved to West Chester and the first Media newspaper was discontinued. Perhaps the best known of Media papers was the *Advertiser* begun by Thomas V. Cooper and D. A. Vernon on March 1, 1855. Cooper was an influential citizen and became widely known in Republican circles in the state and nation. He served in the senate of Pennsylvania from 1874 to 1889 and had an enviable record of public service. In the sessions of the senate of March 23, 1877 and January 1, 1879, Cooper was the presiding officer. The only other Delaware Countian to serve in that capacity was also a publisher, and later governor, William Cameron Sproul. With Vernon, Cooper developed a popular paper to the surprise of neighboring editors. Circulation increased and printing facilities were continually enlarged. On February 27, 1856 the name of the paper was changed to the *Media Advertiser and Delaware County American*. The first part of the title was dropped on March 2, 1859 and the paper appeared as the *Delaware County American*. On July 4, 1860 Cooper retired from the partnership but re-entered it on July 12, 1865. Vernon & Cooper continued as editors and publishers for nearly thirty years after Cooper re-entered the firm, although Benjamin F. Niles was editor for a time before 1871. In 1886 the *American* was issued each Wednesday and consisted of four pages. The day of publication was changed to Saturday after 1892, and in 1900 Thomas V. Cooper & Sons were the editors and publishers. The paper had an average weekly circulation of 7,200. Publication was continued, and the large circulation maintained until after 1912 when the paper was suspended. The *Delaware County Record*, an Independent-Republican weekly was established at Media in 1878 by J. W. Batting & Company. In addition to Batting, C. D. Williamson and Joseph Chadwick were members of the firm. The latter became sole owner in May, 1882. In 1886 it was a four page sheet and was issued on Saturday. Chadwick was the editor and publisher. He continued to edit it until after 1912. In 1900 the average weekly circulation was 2,840, and in 1904, 3,900. George W. Thorpe was the editor and publisher

in 1923 when the paper was issued on Friday. It has suspended publication since then. An educational monthly, *Teacher and Pupil*, was published between 1885 and 1892 in Media. It was a publication of 8 pages, and James Sweeney was the editor and publisher. In 1891 the *Ledger* first appeared in Media. It was a weekly, was issued on Saturday, and maintained Republican principles politically. The circulation in 1900 averaged 4,080. T. Speer Dickson was the editor then, and John B. Robinson, the publisher. The circulation averaged 4,252 in 1904, and in 1910 John B. Robinson was editor and publisher. A Chester edition under the title *Herald-Ledger* was printed in 1912. William Ward, Jr., was the editor in 1914. The paper was suspended before 1920.

MORTON

The *Delaware County Observer and Morton Chronicle* was established at Morton as the *Morton Chronicle* on June 17, 1880. Edward W. Smith was the owner and editor in 1884 when the paper had a circulation of 800. A job printing department supplemented the work on the paper. This journal is Republican in its political affiliations, and in 1886 was issued on Thursday. It was a publication of four pages then. Smith was connected with the *Chronicle* as editor and publisher until a short time before 1910 when George E. Whitaker, the present editor and publisher, succeeded him. The present title was adopted between 1920 and 1923. In the latter year the circulation averaged 1,800.

NORWOOD

Two papers, the *Sentinel*, and the *Delaware County Ledger*, existed at different times at Norwood. The *Sentinel* was established in 1893, and in 1900 had a circulation of 850. A. G. C. Skelton was then the editor and publisher of this paper which was an independent weekly, appearing each Saturday. In 1904 the circulation had increased to 960. Mrs A. G. C. Skelton was the editor and publisher in 1908. Publication was suspended before 1912. The *Delaware County Ledger* was established by M. H. Magin as a Republican weekly in 1922. It was published on Friday of each week, but was discontinued after a few years.

RIDLEY PARK

E. J. Bertelet published the *Ridley Park News* for several years after 1913. It was an independent weekly that appeared on Thursday.

ROSE VALLEY

Artsman, a publication devoted to arts and crafts, was published by Horace Traubel at Rose Valley in 1908. The printing offices were located at 1624 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. Another publication, *Sine Nomine*, a monthly society journal, was published at Chester in 1914, for the residents of Rose Valley and vicinity.

SWARTHMORE

In 1891 the *Swarthmore* was established in that borough, as a weekly local paper that was issued each Saturday. In 1900 E. L. Pratt was the

editor and publisher, and the average weekly circulation was 600. In 1904 it had increased to 800. Publication was suspended after 1908. The *Swarthmorean* was established in 1893. It was an Independent-Republican weekly, and was issued on Friday by Robert E. Sharples, editor and publisher. The circulation averaged 1,300. The *Delaware County Republican* was established at Swarthmore in 1903. It was issued weekly on Saturday, and in 1912 W. D. Reynolds was the editor, and the Clarion Publishing Company, the publishers. J. Scott Anderson was the editor in 1914. It was discontinued before 1920. Pearson Brothers published the *Speaker* at Swarthmore for more than five years after 1905. This was a quarterly literary journal, and in 1910 had a circulation of 3,500. Paul Martin Pearson was the editor. The *Swarthmore News* was established as a local weekly in 1912 by the Swarthmore Publishing Company. It was issued each Friday, and in 1916 had a circulation of 350. In 1920 the circulation was 400. Julia R. Hazard was the editor in 1923. The *News*, which is Independent-Republican in politics, continues to be published.

UPLAND

In 1885 Joshua Taylor edited and published the *Local*, a four page independent weekly at Upland. It was issued each Saturday and was in existence for only a few years. A. McDaniel edited and published the *Peoples' Weekly* at Upland in 1886. It was a journal of 8 pages and was issued on Thursday. The *Advertiser*, an 8 page monthly was established at Upland in 1891. E. A. Stringer was the editor and publisher. The *Advertiser* was issued free of charge and publication was suspended after a few years.

UPPER DARBY

A number of newspapers have existed at various times in Upper Darby Township. The *Herald-Tribune* is the oldest of these and is a leading weekly of the county. It was established in 1878 as a Republican organ and is issued each Friday. Harold M. Shaffer is the present editor, and the Herald Company, Incorporated, the publishers. The weekly circulation averages 8,650. The *Star and Guide* was established as an independent weekly at Llanerch in 1905. It was issued on Thursday, and in 1908 George Sloyer was the editor and publisher. Sloyer was engaged in publishing several local papers in Delaware and Chester Counties in 1910. They were, in addition to the *Star and Guide*, the *Upper Darby Dispatch*, and the *Frazer Dispatch*. The latter was first published in 1907. The Llanerch publication was discontinued before 1912. Thomas M. Meloy began publication of the *Upper Darby Herald* at Drexel Hill in 1915. It was Republican in politics, and appeared weekly on Saturday. The Drexel Hill Publishing Company published it. In 1920 the circulation averaged 800, and in 1923 it had increased to 1,100. The *Upper Darby Press* was established in 1926 as a non-political weekly, and was published each Thursday. Thomas L. Girard was the editor, and the Press Publishing Corporation, the publishers. The average circulation of this weekly was 7,500. The last paper to be established in the township was the *Haverford Township News* that was founded as an inde-

pendent weekly in 1928. It is issued each Friday from the offices of the Spitz Publishing Company, Incorporated, at 2114 Darby Road. Armand N. Spitz is the editor.

WAYNE

Two papers were established at Wayne in 1885. They were the *Times* and the *Suburban*. In 1892 J. Frank Beale Jr. edited the *Times*, a four page weekly that was issued on Friday. George W. Brown & Son were the publishers. The *Suburban* was also a weekly and was published on Friday. It was identified with the Republican Party. Henry F. Clark was the editor and publisher in 1900, and the circulation averaged 1,350. A. M. Ehart became the editor before 1904, and continues in that capacity. The paper is now known as the *Suburban and Times*. The Suburban Publishing Company, employing 18 persons, publishes the paper. For more than six years after 1898, J. Hampton Moore, now mayor of Philadelphia, edited the *Suburban Life*, a monthly of local interest, at Wayne. It was published by the Suburban Publishing Company.

YEADON

For several years after 1902 the *Delaware County Tribune* was published at Yeadon. It was a local weekly, and was issued each Friday. In 1904 S. Tyson Kinsell of Lansdowne, was the editor and publisher. The circulation in that year averaged 650.

The *Springfield Township Citizen* was published at Springfield as a Republican weekly in 1929. It was issued on Friday. *Moloneys' Weekly Business Letter*, devoted to Delaware County business, is published each Wednesday.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

THE early history of the legal profession in our county is synonymous with the history of the colony. The century and a half of government that was effective in this section of Pennsylvania before Delaware County became a separate unit has been fully treated by earlier historians. Moreover, Legislation was so extensively bound up in the government of the colony under the Swedes, Dutch and English, that numerous references have been made to it in earlier chapters in this volume. In such chapters as the ones on transportation and agriculture, references are made to the laws affecting institutions existing in the colonial period. It will be sufficient here to briefly review the early period, before emphasizing the development of the legal profession since the organization of the county.

The site of the first seat of justice in Pennsylvania is located on Tinicum Island in Delaware County. This was at the official residence of Governor Printz of the colony of New Sweden. In this governor was vested full authority by the government of Sweden to dispense justice as he saw fit in the American colony. Although he was expected to look after the best interests of the company that controlled the colony, his most pressing duties as a magistrate were those of enforcing obedience and order. To do this he was authorized to decide for himself what punishments were to be meted out, and to base his decisions upon the laws effective in Sweden. Although there are numerous instances recorded in which the governor is referred to by his subjects as a harsh man, more interested in personal gain than in the welfare of his people, it must be conceded that he had a difficult position to fill. There were no precedents to follow, for this colony was a new departure in Swedish governmental experience, and Printz was primarily a soldier with a soldier's respect for order.

Under the Dutch, efforts were made to prevent the sale of liquor to the Indians, punish robbers and enforce the observance of the Sabbath. The Swedes and Finns in the vicinity of the present Chester had developed their own courts at Upland after the retirement of Printz. They petitioned Governor Stuyvesant of New Netherland on May 8, 1658, for instructions regarding their particular duties. It is difficult for the 20th century American with the acceptance of legal jurisdiction established by the state government, to understand the situation that existed in this section of Pennsylvania a little less than three hundred years ago. It was a confusing one to say the least. After the departure of Printz and the capture of his successor, Rysinge, by the Dutch, the center of government shifted to New Amstel, now New Castle, Delaware. But there were enough Swedes and Finns living within the boundaries of the present county of Delaware to warrant the maintenance of a separate judicial district, or so they thought. It will be remembered that the two settlements, the present New Castle and the present Wilmington in

Delaware, were separately governed for a time under the Dutch. The former colony was governed by the city of Amsterdam, and the latter by the Dutch West India Company. These settlements were built around forts designed to protect the interests of the property owners. The settlers within the boundaries of our county were expected to present any cases for trial at Wilmington then Fort Altona. But controversy arose concerning the authority of the governors of the city colony and the company colony, so that the affairs of the people in the vicinity of Tinicum and Upland were frequently overlooked. Gradually, in a manner creditable to the Swedes and Finns, they decided their own problems and evolved a court, which came to be known as the Upland Court. This natural evolution of a court of justice through the recognition of the needs of such an institution by the people themselves, is one of the most outstanding instances of pure democracy to be found in any colonial history. These people, realizing the futility of appealing for instruction to the dying Alrichs at New Amstel or to the unhappy Beekman at Fort Altona recognized the authority of Stuyvesant of New Netherlands and asked him for authority to continue their court. Stuyvesant thought it wise for them to continue under their Swedish magistrates, although Beekman at Fort Altona continued to hold court regularly, and decide some cases referring to Swedish or Finnish residents of Upland. Historians are at variance on the point as to whether the Swedes and Finns actually settled their own problems. Their petition to Stuyvesant would serve to effectively prove that at least some of them did.

On October 1, 1644, Sir Robert Carr of England brought the Dutch colonies on the Delaware under the dominion of his country. He stipulated in the articles of capitulation that were signed that the magistrates who were in power under the Dutch should continue. The evolution from Swedish to Dutch and Dutch to English laws was a slow one. Fortunately the leading officials of the various conquerors realized the importance of making changes gradually. When Lovelace governed the colony under the laws of the Duke of York, from 1667-1673, he made those laws effective, as far as it was possible, and vested the representatives of the law with enough pomp and ceremony to impress the residents. Petty problems were settled at courts held at designated points in the Delaware River section. One of these points was undoubtedly Upland. When the Dutch regained control of the colony in 1673 the court at Upland was recognized as the seat of justice, in cases of minor importance only, for the people residing on both banks of Kristina Kill to the head of that river. In civil cases where money to the amount of 60 florins only, was involved the magistrate's decisions were final. When money to the amount of 240 florins was involved the Dutch Council at New Amsterdam could be appealed to. This Council was to comprise representatives from each judicial district. The method of choosing magistrates, sheriffs, etc., adopted at this time continued to be effective through the period of English contest and the Revolutionary period. Sheriffs and magistrates presented a list of suggested persons, twice as many as were necessary to fill the offices, to the governor. He chose the officials from that list, but reserved the right to re-appoint any officials if he chose.

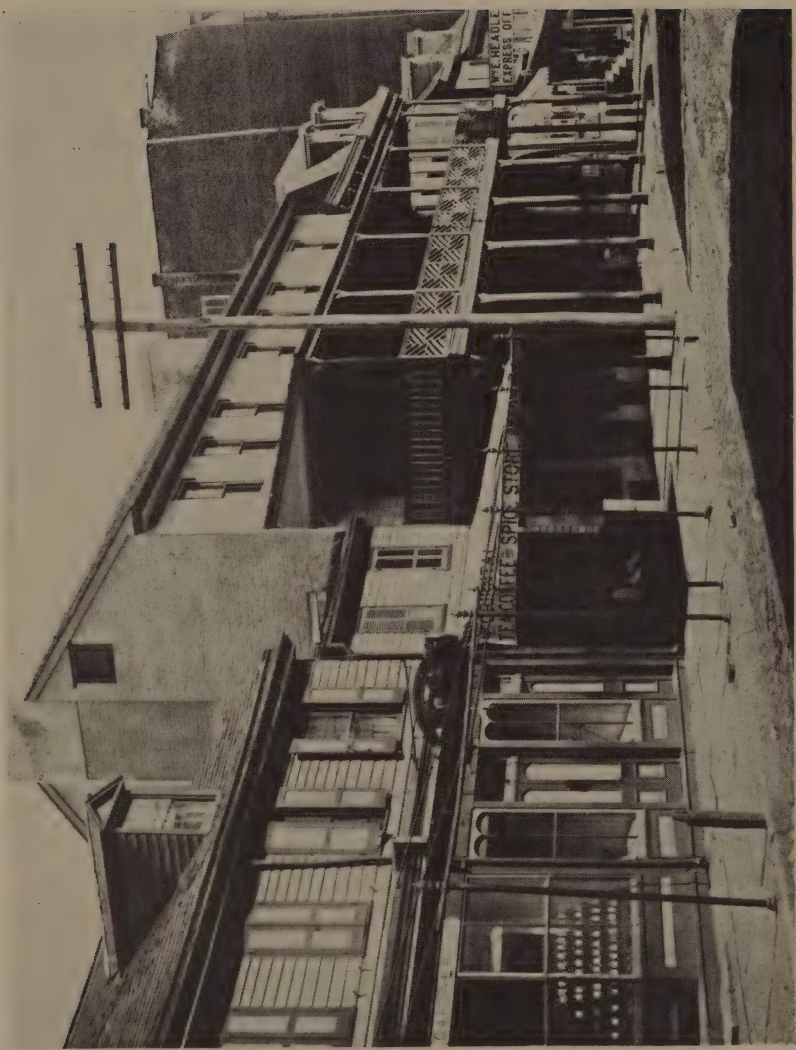
When the English again came into ownership of the Delaware River Colony in 1674, Governor Edmund Andros of New York authorized most of the officials who had served under the previous English rule in 1673, to return to their posts for six months. Thereafter special courts were held at different times as designated by the governor, to try serious criminal cases. The magistrates continued to care for the minor charges. The laws of the Duke of York were again effective after September 22, 1676. A court of justice was regularly established at Upland then, and the magistrates were empowered to try civil cases not exceeding twenty pounds, and criminal cases, except in instances when the punishment to be meted out was banishment or life imprisonment. In such cases the Court of Assizes in New York could be appealed to. The first court at Upland, under these regulations, was held on November 14, 1676. A defendant was permitted to have his case tried before a jury, provided that he paid the expenses of the jury for a day. The expense involved made jury trials infrequent at this period. Grand juries were not impanelled to decide the importance or character of the case. Petit juries were the only ones called.

When William Markham became deputy governor of the colony under Penn, the magistrates and officials generally became predominantly English. Previously many of them were Swedes and Finns. On the whole few changes were made in the courts under Penn, and with the exception of the appearance of more Englishmen at court in various capacities, there was little difference in the established law. Property ownership became the definite basis of the voting privilege, however. The courts were empowered to lay out roads, levy taxes and assume the duties now carried out by the county commissioners. Corporal punishment was occasionally inflicted by whipping at the post in Chester. In two instances trials for witchcraft were held in the colony, although no serious consequences resulted in either instance.

After October 27, 1701, county courts were to be held in February, May, August and November of each year at Chester. The Court of Common Pleas was modeled on that of England. A Court of Admiralty and a Supreme Provincial Court supplemented the duties of the local ones. The first courts of Quarter Sessions were established in 1707. The authority of the various courts was regulated by means of various legislative enactments throughout the colonial period. The last court held in Chester before the formation of Delaware County was that of August 29, 1786.

JUDGES SINCE THE FORMATION OF THE COUNTY

Henry Hale Graham was the first president judge of the court of common pleas of Delaware County. He was a native of London, England, where he was born on July 1, 1731. Before the Revolutionary War he served as prothonotary, register and recorder of deeds for Chester County. He was not entirely in sympathy with the colonial cause in that war so that he relinquished his duties in the county offices and in November, 1783, was admitted to the bar of Chester County. When Delaware County was formed from Chester in 1789, Governor Mifflin appointed Graham president judge of the court of common pleas in the new district. The constitution of 1790 had



FIFTH AND MARKET STREETS, CHESTER.

not been formed then and the county courts were conducted by commissioned justices of the peace. Graham held no commission, so when the court held its first session on November 9, 1789, Justice John Pearson presided. Governor Mifflin overcame the difficulty on the same day by commissioning Graham as a justice. On November 10th he received his appointment. He was delegated to attend the Constitutional Convention for Pennsylvania at Philadelphia in 1790. While engaged in these duties he died on January 23, 1790.

Graham was succeeded as president judge by John Pearson who served for the interim until the new constitution became effective and a new judge appointed under it on September 3, 1791.

Under this new constitution, drawn up in 1790, the counties of Philadelphia, Bucks, Montgomery and Delaware comprised the 1st judicial district of the state. Accordingly James Biddle was commissioned president judge of the district and served from September 3, 1791 to June 19, 1797.

On the latter date John D. Cox received the commission of president judge of the 1st district and remained in that capacity until July 31, 1805.

William Tilghman, who was the first lawyer to be admitted to the Delaware County Bar at the first sessions of court held on November 9, 1789, became president judge of the 1st district on July 31, 1805. He held the post for but half a year, for on February 25, 1806, he was elevated to the position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, to succeed Chief Justice Shippen. Justice Tilghman was a native of Maryland in which state he was first admitted to practice law in 1783. He received his legal education in the law offices of Benjamin Chew in Philadelphia. When Delaware County was established and the first sessions of court convened, there was of course no bar, so that Tilghman found it necessary to make a motion for his own admission. In 1801 when President John Adams made his famous "midnight appointments" just before relinquishing the duties of his office to his successor, Thomas Jefferson, Tilghman was one of those appointed to a judgeship. The post to which Adams elevated him was that of chief judge of the United States Circuit Court. This court was very unpopular among many of the people and accordingly congress discontinued it in 1802. Tilghman returned to his practice and continued until his long career on the bench was inaugurated on July 31, 1805. He died in 1827.

When Tilghman resigned his position as president judge of the Delaware County Courts, Bird Wilson, a son of James Wilson, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was appointed his successor. On February 24, 1806 the judicial districts of the state were changed and Delaware County became part of the 7th district which included the counties of Chester, Montgomery and Bucks also. Wilson served as president judge for eleven years, and in October, 1817, resigned to become a clergyman of the Episcopal Church. Judge Wilson was a scholar, and his qualities were quickly recognized so that he became identified with the theological seminary of the church in New York and was a member of its faculty for nearly thirty years. He was a brilliant man, and his literary works and legal compilations are numerous.

Governor Findlay appointed John Ross, a member of Congress and resident of Easton, president judge, to fill the vacancy in Delaware County, on

January 28, 1818. Judge Ross presided over the courts for the first time on April 13, 1818. By legislative enactment on March 12, 1821, the state was again re-districted. This time Delaware and Chester Counties made up the 15th judicial district, while Bucks and Montgomery Counties remained the 7th district. Ross continued as judge of the latter district and in 1830 was elevated to the supreme court where he succeeded Judge Todd.

On May 22, 1821, Governor Hiester appointed Isaac Darlington of West Chester, to be president judge of the new 15th district. He presided for the first session of court on October 23, 1821. Judge Darlington was a blacksmith by trade and had taught school for a time before entering the law offices of Joseph Hemphill in West Chester. In 1801 he was admitted to the bar. His rise to prominence in the political affairs of the state was rapid. He served in the state legislature, in the War of 1812 and was a member of congress in 1816. At the time of his appointment to the bench he was deputy attorney-general of Chester County. For eighteen years Judge Darlington was the president judge of the courts. Changes in the judiciary of the state that resulted when the constitution of 1838 was adopted made it necessary for him to resign his office before February 27, 1839, so that the new laws, effective then, would not affect his position. Accordingly Governor Ritner re-appointed him, but when Porter became governor, the question of Darlington's re-appointment came up and was to be argued before the state supreme court. On April 27, 1839, two days before his case was taken up in the body, Judge Darlington died. His long service on the bench made him a recognized leader of his profession in the state and brought forth high tribute from Chief Justice John Bannister Gibson.

Thomas S. Bell, a native of Philadelphia, was chosen by Governor Porter to succeed Judge Darlington on May 16, 1839. Judge Bell made West Chester his home after 1821. For six years he was deputy attorney-general of Chester County and was a member of the constitutional convention in 1837-1838. In the latter year his election to the state senate was questioned during the famous "Buckshot War" and his opponent was seated. Judge Bell was considered an able lawyer and was well liked. Like so many other men who presided over the courts of the district with which Delaware County was identified, he was appointed to the supreme court. Governor Shunk elevated him to that body on December 18, 1846, and he continued to serve there until December 1, 1851 after which the position became elective. He died on June 6, 1861.

When Judge Bell was removed from the lower court in 1846, the vacancy that occurred was to be filled by the governor's appointment. The name of John M. Forster of Harrisburg was presented to the legislature by Governor Shunk as his nominee for the judgeship in the 15th district. Representatives from the district were urged by their constituents to oppose the appointment and Forster's name was rejected. James Nill of Chambersburg was the next nominee of the governor, but the senate vote on his appointment resulted in a tie, and consequently he was not appointed. Most of the objections to these appointments were based upon the fact that the candidates were not residents of the counties of Chester and Delaware, indeed resided in

distant parts of the state. The session of court of March, 1848, was conducted by the associate judges, Engle and Leiper, because no president judge had been agreed upon.

The situation was relieved by the suggestion that Henry Chapman of Doylestown, son-in-law of Governor Shunk, be appointed to the vacancy. This suggestion was made by a large number of the lawyers of the district and proved to be acceptable. Accordingly he was appointed in 1848 and was president judge when the county seat of Delaware County was moved to Media. The last court to be held in Chester was that of May 26, 1851. During the same year, the judgeship was changed, by constitutional amendment, from an appointive to an elective office. Thus at the close of 1851, Judge Chapman's term and those of his associates, Judges Engle and Leiper, expired. The president judge presided over his last court in this district on November 24, 1851. Much regret was expressed at his enforced retirement, for constitutionally he was ineligible for election because he did not reside in the district.

Judge Chapman was succeeded by Townsend Haines of West Chester who defeated former Judge Bell, whose term in the supreme court ended in December, 1851. Judge Haines had been a law student in the offices of Judge Isaac Darlington and became an able criminal lawyer and noted cross-examiner. Under Governor William F. Johnson he had served as secretary of the commonwealth after July 1848 and was elected to that position in the autumn of the same year. President Taylor appointed him treasurer of the United States in 1850 but he resigned that position to accept the judgeship of the 15th district. On November 28, 1861, he retired and died at West Chester in 1865.

William Butler was chosen to succeed Judge Haines in 1861, and he presided over the court in Delaware County for the first time in February, 1862. Before his election as president judge he had served as district attorney of Chester County. His contemporaries marveled at his analytical mind which could read the salient points in any cases argued in his presence, before they appeared to most of his colleagues. On February 12, 1879, Judge Butler was appointed to the United States District Court to fill the vacancy created by the death of Judge Cadwalader.

As a result of the adoption of the state constitution of 1874, Delaware County became a separate judicial district, the 32nd. John Martin Broomall, a native of Lower Chichester Township, who had been an outstanding member of the constitutional convention in 1874, was appointed to be first judge of the newly created district. His appointment became effective in April, 1874, but he was not elected for the regular ten year term at the succeeding election in the autumn of the same year. Judge Broomall was a member of a distinguished family, of which several have been outstanding members of the Delaware County Bar. The present judge of the common pleas court, Honorable John M. Broomall, III, is a grandson of the first president judge. The senior Judge Broomall read law in the office of Judge Bouvier in Philadelphia. His popularity, and the esteem and confidence in which he was held, is evidenced by his election to the state legislature and to

Congress, and by his appointment to the State Revenue Board. During the Civil War he was a commissioned officer. He was versatile and a noted orator. His service to the public was supplemented by his devotion to literature and history. Above all things he had implicit faith in the great future of Chester and Delaware County.

On January 4, 1875, Thomas J. Clayton of Thurlow succeeded Judge Broomall. A native of Bethel Township, Judge Clayton had travelled extensively, and was well fitted for the position to which he was elected. He was re-elected in 1885 and again in 1895 for the ten year terms, but died in 1900.

Judge Isaac Johnson was appointed to succeed Clayton in 1900 and in 1901 was elected for the ten year term. He was re-elected in 1911, and in 1922. His death occurred in 1926 when W. Roger Fronefield became his successor.

The duties of the president judge increased materially in Delaware County in the early years of the century. Accordingly William B. Broomall was appointed an additional judge of the common pleas court in 1907. He was elected for the ten year term in 1908 and was re-elected in 1918. However he retired before the end of his term which would have been in 1928, and W. Roger Fronefield, the present president judge was appointed to succeed him.

W. Roger Fronefield, the present president judge of Delaware County was born near Phoenixville, Chester County. He taught school for a time before entering the University of Pennsylvania. At that institution he became prominently identified with athletic circles and stroked the crew successfully against Yale at New London. After completing his law course he established offices in Media where he developed an extensive and diversified practice over a period of thirty-eight years before being elevated to the bench. He was solicitor for many of the municipalities and school districts of the county. When Judge William B. Broomall retired, Fronefield was chosen to succeed him as judge of the court of common pleas, and when President Judge Isaac Johnson died in June, 1926, Fronefield became his successor. With his associates Judge Fronefield has established a record of economy in time and money expended in the prosecution of cases at the Delaware County Bar.

John M. Broomall, III, a grandson of John Martin Broomall, Sr., first judge of the Delaware County Courts, and nephew of Judge William B. Broomall was appointed judge of the common pleas court on June 25, 1926. The following year he was elected for the ten year term, beginning on the first Monday in January, 1928. He was educated at the Friends' School in Media, at Swarthmore Preparatory School and at the University of Pennsylvania. He entered the offices of Judge Fronefield, where he prepared for admission to the bar. Since his election to the bench the regime of economy introduced by him and his colleague Judge Fronefield has won favorable comment throughout the county and state.

Frank G. Perrin was appointed an additional judge of the court of common pleas of Delaware County on May 9, 1927, for the term ending January 1928. He was not re-elected for the succeeding term.

In 1927 Honorable Albert D. McDade was elected judge of the court of common pleas for the ten year term. McDade is a native of Lower Chester Township. He was educated in the public schools of Chester, the old Chester Academy and at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1894 he was admitted to practice at the bars of Philadelphia and Delaware Counties. From 1906 to 1912 he was district attorney of Delaware County. When Honorable William Cameron Sproul resigned from the Senate of Pennsylvania to become governor, Judge McDade was elected to succeed him in the upper house. He served as state senator until his elevation to the bench.

The Orphans Court of the county was established as a separate court on April 11, 1921. Honorable John B. Hannum was appointed president judge on May 5th of the same year and was subsequently elected for the ten year term. He is the only judge to have held this office in the county.

Associate justices and judges of the courts of Delaware County from 1790 until 1874 when the office was abolished:

UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF 1790.

John Sellers	September 17, 1791.
Richard Riley	" " "
Mark Wilcox	" " "
Hugh Lloyd	April 24, 1792.
Benjamin Brannon	June 5, 1794.
John Crosby	April 26, 1799.
John Pierce	January 5, 1823.
William Anderson	" " "
Joseph Engle	" " "
Henry Myer	December 27, 1833.
George Smith	" 28, "

UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF 1838.

Joseph Engle	January 26, 1842.
Joseph Engle	March 11, 1847.
George G. Leiper	February 25, 1843.
George G. Leiper	February 16, 1848.
James Andrews	November 10, 1851.
Sketchley Morton	" " "
Frederick J. Hinkson	November 12, 1856.
James Andrews	" " "
Charles R. Williamson	January 10, 1860.
George Smith	November 23, 1861.
James Andrews	" " "
Thomas Reese	November 8, 1866.
Bartine Smith	" " "
Thomas Reese	November 17, 1871.
Bartine Smith	" " "

Men admitted to the bar, with the dates of their admission, from 1789 to 1884 are as follows:

William Tilghman	November, 9, 1789.
William M. Blair	" " "
Joseph Thomas	" " "
Thomas Ross	" " "
William Graham	" " "
Benjamin Morgan	" " "
Anthony Morris	— — "
John Todd	— — "
Alexander Wilcox	February, 9, 1790.
William Bradford Jr.	" " "
Jacob Bankson	" " "
Elisha Price	" " "
Robert Porter	" " "
Thomas B. Dick	" " "
Moses Levy	" " "
William Rawle	" " "
Benjamin Morgan	" " "
Anthony Morris	" " "
Sampson Levy	May, 11, 1790.
Matthias Baldwin	" " "
Jonathan D. Sergeant	November, 9, 1790.
George Campbell	" " "
John Thompson	" " "
Nicholas Diehl	May, 10, 1791.
Robert H. Dunkin	" " "
John C. Willis	" " "
Isaac Telfall	August 10, 1791.
Seth Chapman	November, 7, 1791.
Thomas Armstrong	December 2, 1791.
Robert Frazer	July, 30, 1792.
John Ross	July, 31, 1792.
Thomas W. Tallman	January, 29, 1793.
John D. Cox	April, 30, 1793.
Joseph Hemphill	October, 1793.
John Horn	January, 29, 1795.
Caleb Pierce	" " "
William Sergeant	April, 27, 1795.
James Hunter	October, 1795.
David Moore	January, 23, 1796.
William Martin	April, 1796.
William Richardson Atlee	July, 26, 1796.
Michael Kepple	" " "
Alexander James Dallas	November, 1, 1796.
Bird Wilson	April, 7, 1797.
William Ewing	October, 30, 1797.

Washington Lee Hannum	April, 1798.
Joseph Reed	May, 2, 1798.
Jonathan T. Haight	January 28, 1799.
Charles Chauncey	" " "
John Sergeant	July 30, 1799.
John Taylor	April, 1800.
William Hemphill	July, 1800.
Nicholas G. Williamson	January, 1801.
Jonathan W. Condey	April, 1801.
Richard Peters Jr.	" "
Richard Rush	" "
John Ewing Jr.	July 29, 1801.
William Robinson Jr.	January 25, 1802.
Isaac Darlington	" " "
Thomas Bradford	July 29, 1803.
James Day Barnard	April 30, 1804.
Peter Arrell Brown	May 3, 1804.
Charles Fisher Frazer	October 30, 1804.
Charles Kisselman	" " "
Richard Bache Jr.	May 3, 1805.
Samuel Edwards	April 30, 1806.
Joseph Barnes	October 23, 1806.
Benjamin Shober	January 21, 1807.
John Edwards Jr.	October 19, 1807.
Bayse Newcomb Jr.	" " "
William H. Todd	April 17, 1809.
Thomas R. Ross	" " "
Ziba Pyle	July " "
Samuel H. Jacobs	January 21, 1811.
Jonathan Dunker	July 24, 1811.
Edward Ingersoll	January 20, 1812.
Randall Hutchinson	" " "
Thomas D. Anderson	January 23, 1812.
Clymer Ross	April 13, 1812.
Charles Harland	" " "
James Madison Porter	July 26, 1813.
Michael W. Ash	" " "
Charles J. Cox	" " "
Charles Catlin	January 17, 1814.
William Bowen	April 12, 1814.
William A. Dillingham	" " "
Thomas F. Peasants	" " "
James Henderson	July 28, 1814.
Jonathan Hampden	" " "
John Kerlin	" " "
Robert H. Smith	January 16, 1815.
Benjamin Chew	April 10, 1815.

Isaac D. Barnard	January 16, 1816.
Archibald T. Dick	" " "
Samuel I. Withy	April 8, 1816.
Matthias Richards Sayres	July 22, 1816.
Henry C. Byrne	August 26, 1816.
Edward D. Cox	October 22, 1816.
Thomas Kittera	January 20, 1817.
Henry G. Freeman	" " "
Matthew Morris	April 14, 1817.
John Kentzing Kane	" " "
James C. Biddle	" " "
Samuel Rush	October 19, 1818.
Charles Sidney Cox	" " "
John J. Richards	January 19, 1819.
Joseph P. Norburry	July 16, 1819.
Nathan R. Potts	" " "
David Paul Brown	" " "
William Milnor Jr.	" " "
John Duer	August 18, 1819.
Arthur Middleton	" " "
Richard C. Wood	" " "
Robert R. Beale	October 17, 1820.
William Williamson	January 17, 1821.
Edward Darlington	April 9, 1821.
William Martin	July 27, 1821.
Townsend Haines	January 21, 1822.
Aquilla A. Brown	" " "
John P. Owens	April 8, 1822.
John M. Reed	June 19, 1822.
William S. Haines	July 22, 1822.
Thomas S. Bell	April 14, 1823.
Thomas F. Gordon	April 14, 1823.
Bond Valentine	" " "
Edward Richards	July 28, 1823.
Thomas A. Budd	" " "
Abraham Marshall Jr.	" " "
Thomas Dunlap	October 23, 1823.
Francis E. Brewster	" 28, "
Nathaniel Vernon	April 13, 1824.
William Kimber	April 11, 1825.
John P. Griffiths	April 13, 1825.
Mordecai Taylor	July 27, 1825.
Daniel Buckwalter	January 26, 1826.
John S. Newbold	" " "
William Darlington	July 24, 1826.
Samuel Chew	" " "
Henry H. Van Amringe	" " "

William T. Smith	July 24, 1826.
Lewis G. Pierce	October 16, 1826.
John Cadwalader	January 16, 1827.
Joseph J. Lewis	April 9, 1827.
Joseph S. Cohen	" " "
John K. Zeilin	August 10, 1827.
Owen Stoeve	October 15, 1816.
Davis H. Hoopes	" 16, "
Frederick A. Reybold	January 22, 1828.
John Wayne Ashmead	April 14, 1828.
John H. Bradley	October 20, 1828.
William C. Brown	" " "
David J. Desmond	January 22, 1829.
James A. Donath	April 15, 1829.
Levi Hollingsworth	" " "
Robert E. Hannum	July 27, 1829.
P. Frazer Smith	November 23, 1829.
John C. Daniel	January 18, 1830.
Peter Hill Engle	April 13, 1830.
Andrew T. Smith	April 14, 1830.
John C. Nippes	March 2, 1831.
George L. Ashmead	April 11, 1831.
Charles C. Rawn	" " "
John Rutter	November 28, 1831.
Thomas W. Morris	November 30, 1831.
Robert B. Dodson	" " "
Thomas R. Newbold	August 27, 1832.
John Swift	April 22, 1833.
David H. Mulvany	February 25, 1834.
Joseph Hemphill Jr.	May 30, 1834.
Horatio Hubbell	August 23, 1835.
Samuel F. Reed	November 24, 1835.
Daniel McLaughlin	August 22, 1836.
Joseph Williams	August 27, 1836.
Horatio J. Worrall	February 27, 1837.
William M. Tilgman	" 28, "
James Hanna	May 22, 1837.
William H. Keating	August 28, 1837.
William M. Meredith	" " "
Henry J. Williams	" " "
John Freedley	" 30, "
Thomas M. Jolly	" " "
John B. Sterigere	June 4, 1838.
William E. Whitman	" 7, "
John D. Pierce	November 27, 1838.
Saunders Lewis	" " "
Frederick E. Hayes	May 25, 1840.

Elihu D. Farr	May 26, 1840.
John M. Broomall	August 24, 1840.
Uriah V. Pennypacker	" 26, "
Christopher Fallon	November 24, 1840.
B. Franklin Pyle	August 23, 1841.
Charles B. Heacock	" 24, "
Isaac S. Serrill	" 25, "
Addison May	" 26, "
Garrick Mallery	November 25, 1841.
Paul Beck Carter	May 23, 1842.
William D. Kelley	" " "
James Mason	August 23, 1842.
Lewis Allain Scott	November 30, 1842.
Mortimer R. Talbot	" " "
William P. Foulke	May 22, 1843.
John M. Simmes	" " "
Benjamin C. Tilgman	" 21, "
Henry Chester	" 27, "
William R. Dickerson	August 28, 1843.
Matthew A. Sanley	November 27, 1843.
John Smith Futhey	" " "
Edward Hopper	" 30, "
Samuel Hood	March 1, 1844.
Thomas H. Speakman	August 26, 1844.
Jesse M. Griffith	November 5, 1845.
Ashbel Green	February 24, 1845.
Constant Guillou	" " "
Robert Frazer	" " "
William Wheeler Hubbell	May 6, 1845.
R. Rundel Smith	August 25, 1845.
James B. Everhart	" " "
Joseph P. Wilson	November 24, 1845.
Samuel B. Thomas	February 26, 1846.
John A. Gilmore	" " "
Nathaniel B. Brown	May 25, 1846.
Richard C. McMurtrie	" " "
William F. Boon	" " "
Robert M. Lea	August 24, 1846.
Nathaniel B. Holland	" " "
Marshall Sprogell	" " "
Samuel A. Black	November 23, 1846.
Robert McCay	February 22, 1847.
George Palmer	" " "
Washington Townsend	August 23, 1847.
James H. Hackleton	" " "
Henry B. Edwards	November 22, 1847.
George W. Ormsby	February 22, 1848.

John Banks	May 22, 1848.
Joseph R. Morris	August 28, 1848.
William Butler	" " "
Gilbert R. Fox	" " "
Henry Freedley	" " "
Enoch Taylor	" " "
Harlan Ingram	November 27, 1848.
Thomas H. Maddock	" " "
Charles D. Manley	February 26, 1849.
Ezra Levis	May 28, 1849.
Paschall Woodward	" " "
William Hollingshead	" " "
John Markland	August 27, 1849.
Robert Alsop	February 25, 1850.
John Fairlamb Roberts	" " "
Thomas Greenback	May 27, 1850.
Jesse Bishop	" " "
John H. Robb	" " "
John Titus	August 26, 1850.
Joseph R. Dickinson	November 25, 1850.
Thomas Leiper	May 26, 1851.
George Norton	" 28, "
Thomas J. Clayton	November 24, 1851.
Francis Darlington	February 23, 1852.
James M. Goodman	" 26, "
William B. Waddell	May 24, 1852.
Benjamin A. Mitchel	August 23, 1852.
Abraham L. Smith	November 28, 1853.
Edward Olmstead	March 6, 1854.
J. Williams Biddle	" " "
William Vogdes	May 22, 1854.
Robert S. Paschall	" " "
Edward A. Price	March 17, 1856.
William Nicholson	June 6, 1856.
Robert D. Chalfant	" " "
John W. Stokes	November 24, 1856.
James Otterson	August 24, 1857.
Andrew Zane	February 22, 1857.
Peter Wychoff	May 24, 1857.
John Hibberd	— — 1857.
Samuel Simpson	May 24, 1857.
M. J. Mitcheson	August 28, 1857.
Francis C. Hooton	November 23, 1857.
Aaron Thomson	May 23, 1859.
John K. Valentine	" " "
Jacob F. Byrnes	" " "
John P. O'Neal	" " "

William Ward	August 22, 1859.
Joseph R. T. Coates	" " "
O. Flagg Bullard	" " "
Frank M. Brooke	October 17, 1859.
H. Ryland Warriner	December 29, 1859.
John S. Newlin	June 4, 1860.
Richard P. White	August 25, 1860.
Nathan S. Sharpless	September 3, 1860.
John Charles Laycock	October 15, 1860.
J. Alexander Simpson	November 26, 1860.
John H. Brinton	" 27, "
John Eyre Shaw	January 25, 1861.
A. V. Parsons	September 23, 1861.
T. Passmore Handbest	" " "
William T. Haines	March 30, 1862.
David M. Johnson	June 23, 1862.
M. J. Micheson	August 27, 1862.
William O'Neil	November 26, 1862.
James Doyle	" " "
Wayne McVeagh	May 26, 1863.
John B. Hinkson	August 24, 1863.
James Barton Jr.	November 23, 1863.
James H. Lytle	December 28, 1863.
William Booth Broomall	" " "
John Dolman	July 11, 1864.
John O'Byrne	November 28, 1864.
William Henry Sutton	February 27, 1865.
George F. Smith	August 20, 1865.
Eldridge McKonkey	November 27, 1865.
Theodore H. Oehleschlager	May 28, 1866.
William F. Johnson	" " "
William M. Bull	May 28, 1866.
Jesse Cox Jr.	August 27, 1866.
William H. Yerkes	" " "
J. Howard Gendell	March 2, 1867.
George Easty	" " "
William F. Judson	May 27, 1867.
Wencel Hartman	February 25, 1868.
George M. Pardoes	March 24, 1868.
Albert S. Letchworth	September 28, 1868.
James Parsons	" " "
A. P. Reid	" " "
John C. Bullitt	" " "
Alexander Reed	" " "
Orlando Harvey	November 25, 1868.
William H. Dickinson	" 28, "
James Ross Snowden	February 22, 1869.

George H. Armstrong	February 22, 1869.
Thomas J. Diehl	" " "
William J. Harvey	September 27, 1869.
Henry C. Howard	November 23, 1869.
Perry M. Washabaugh	" " "
Charles Eyre	" 24, "
Christian Kneass	February 28, 1870.
Samuel Emlen	November 28, 1870.
W. W. Montgomery	March 2, 1870.
W. W. Wister	" " "
William McGeorge Jr.	February 27, 1871.
Edward C. Diehl	May 25, 1871.
J. L. Farrien	February 29, 1872.
Rees Davis	March 4, 1872.
Morton P. Henry	March 26, 1872.
Carroll S. Tyson	" " "
V. Gilpin Robinson	August 29, 1872.
James O. Bowman	" " "
James Vincent McGinn	September 23, 1872.
Wesley Talbot	November 25, 1872.
Abram H. Jones	" " "
John B. Thayer	" " "
John R. Reed	" " "
George M. Rupert	December 23, 1872.
Paul M. Elsasser	" " "
John V. McGeoghegan	June 23, 1873.
I. Newton Brown	August 24, 1873.
Edward H. Hall	November 24, 1873.
David F. Rose	" " "
George M. Booth	February 23, 1874.
H. A. L. Pyle	June — 1874.
Hutchinson Sprugel	August 27, 1874.
Charles W. Beresford	September 28, 1874.
Thomas H. Foreman	October 26, 1874.
William H. Caley	November 24, 1874.
H. G. Ashmead	February 23, 1875.
George B. Lindsay	" " "
Wilber F. Calloway	" " "
Theodore F. Jenkins	March 22, 1875.
S. Davis Page	" " "
William McMichael	May 22, 1875.
R. Jones Monaghan	" " "
Joseph ..F. Purdue	June 29, 1875.
George W. Bliss	September 20, 1875.
John F. Reynolds	September 22, 1875.
Walter S. Pearce	November 1, 1875.
John V. Rice	December 13, 1875.

Alfred Driver	December 13, 1875.
Alfred Tyson	January 3, 1876.
Henry M. Fussell	January 17, 1876.
James McKinley	June 8, 1876.
A. S. Biddle	June 13, 1876.
A. C. Fulton	September 19, 1876.
D. Smith Talbot	" " "
Joseph W. Barnard	October 9, 1876.
John F. Young	" " "
Weldon B. Heyburn	November 6, 1876.
William M. Thompson	" " "
Harry L. Kingston	December 7, 1876.
Henry Pleasant Jr.	January 8, 1877.
Henry C. Townsend	" " "
William B. Huston	February 5, 1877.
John B. Hannum	" " "
William S. Windle	March 5, 1877.
Benjamin F. Fisher	March 12, 1877.
Albert T. Goldbeck	" " "
Frederick C. Cleenann	April 2, 1877.
J. B. Dickinson	June 4, 1877.
John M. Broomall Jr.	September 17, 1877.
Benjamin L. Temple	September 20, 1877.
Edmund Jones	December 3, 1877.
Townsend E. Levis	March 4, 1878.
Patrick Bradley	April 7, 1878.
William S. Sykes	" " "
J. Newton Shanafelt	March 6, 1878.
S. Grafton David	June 3, 1878.
John A. Groff	June 6, 1878.
Truxton Beale	September 16, 1878.
Rowland Evans	September 29, 1878.
Charles A. Logan	October 14, 1878.
David Garrett	December 2, 1878.
Oliver B. Dickinson	" 3, "
Ward R. Bliss	" " "
George T. Bispham	February 3, 1879.
Oliver C. McClure	March 5, 1879.
Curtis H. Hannum	March 14, 1879.
William E. Littleton	June 3, 1879.
Edward C. Quinn	" 9, "
Horace P. Green	" " "
Garrett Pendleton	July 7, 1879.
W. Ross Brown	" " "
Edward H. Weil	September 22, 1879.
Abraham Wanger	November 3, 1879.
N. H. Strong	December 3, 1879.

Joseph M. Pile	December 4, 1879.
H. F. Fairlamb	June 16, 1880.
James S. Cummins	September 20, 1880.
Jesse M. Baker	" 22, "
William A. Porter	" 25, "
Henry J. McCarthy	" 2, "
Ellwood Wilson Jr.	" 27, "
Edward W. Magill	" " "
John B. Booth	December 6, 1880.
Samuel S. Cornog	" " "
Benjamin N. Lehman	" " "
David W. Sellers	" 21, "
John B. Robinson	March 7, 1881.
William Herbert	March 14, 1881.
R. Gordon Bromley	" " "
Garrett E. Smedley	September 22, 1881.
George Caldwell Johnson	December 5, 1881.
Edward S. Campbell	" 20, "
Henry L. Broomall	February 6, 1882.
Harwell A. Cloud	" " "
Isaac Chism	" 16, "
Joseph L. Caven	March 4, 1882.
Alfred Frank Curtis	June 5, 1882.
John W. Shortlidge	November 6, 1882.
Wilmer W. Lamborn	December 19, 1882.
Joseph T. Bunting	April 2, 1883.
William B. Thomas	September 24, 1883.
Isaac Johnson	December 17, 1883.
William A. Manderson	March 17, 1884.
Edmund Randall	April 7, 1884.
Damon Y. Kilgore	" " "
Mrs. Carrie Burnham Kilgore	June 2, 1884.
Samuel Lyons	" 9, "

Lawyers who are residents of Delaware County and practicing at the local bar in 1932 are as follows:

CHESTER

John W. Bird—1913	John V. Diggins—1925
Louis A. Bloom—1925	B. C. Fox—1895
E. W. Chadwick—1910	A. B. Geary—1894
A. A. Cochran—1887	Ralph O. Hall—1910
James A. Cochrane—1927	S. Edward Hannestad—1912
Thomas A. Curran—1925	H. E. Hannum—1914
Fred H. Davis—1928	J. B. Hannum—1877
Guy W. Davis—1927	J. B. Hannum, Jr.,—1903
Guy E. De Furia—1928	George B. Harvey—1899
Oliver B. Dickinson—1879	William B. Harvey—1893
	W. Hathaway—1886

CHESTER—(*Continued*).

J. H. W. Hinkson—1922
 D. M. Hodge—1922
 J. A. Hodge—1917
 E. A. Howell—1897
 F. M. Hunter—1912
 P. L. Ives—1926
 Henry W. Jones—1901
 Charles P. Larkin, Jr.—1925
 J. DeHaven Ledward—1905
 Archie Levy—1917
 Wallace Lippincott—1914
 W. J. MacCarter, Jr.—1915
 Albert Dutton McDade—1894
 William B. McClenachan, Jr.—1908
 J. E. McDonough—1895
 Clement J. McGovern—1926
 Edward D. McLaughlin—1923
 Kingsley Montgomery—1899
 William B. Northam—1902
 Charles Palmer—1890
 John A. Poulson—1902
 Harold B. Ramsey—1929
 James L. Rankin—1913
 Matthew Rankin—1926
 W. I. Schaffer—1888
 Clarence G. Smedley—1925
 J. Smith—1892
 Vernon L. Stover—1923
 Henry Gould Sweney—1920
 W. S. Sykes—1878
 J. C. Taylor—1899
 Mervyn R. Turk—1917
 Ellwood I. Turner—1909
 J. B. Weeks—1913
 Elgin E. Weest—1913
 John DeH. White, Jr.—1902

DARBY

Francis Brearly—1917
 Arthur P. Bretherick—1927
 Charles S. Haselnuss—1927
 Herbert L. Hutchinson—1900
 Joseph A. Rainville, Jr.—1929
 James A. Robertson—1899
 E. Leroy Van Roden—1915

DREXEL HILL

John A. Schappet

EDGEMONT

Francis V. Lloyd

GLENOLDEN

Charles F. Eggleston—1893
 Thomas Wilcox

LANSDOWNE

J. L. Davis
 Walter R. White—1911

LLANERCH

H. Hart Gilfix

MEDIA

William C. Alexander—1897
 Robert W. Beatty—1919
 Hugh Bonner—1929
 C. M. Broomall—1892
 John M. Broomall—1899
 Edward H. Bryant, Jr.—1929
 G. T. Butler—1893
 Stewart P. Clarke—1923
 G. E. Darlington—1856
 H. L. Ervin—1920
 E. H. P. Fronefield—1924
 W. R. Fronefield—1887
 Howard Lewis Fussell—1913
 Charles Boyd Galloway—1898
 Henry Gosley—1926
 Maurice M. Green—1927
 Robert Bratton Greer—1923
 Solomon L. Hagy—1928
 Charles S. Haselnuss—1927
 E. F. Hitchcock—1908
 Albert E. Holl—1909
 Howard Kirk—1913
 C. William Kraft, Jr.—1927
 Bruce W. Long—1924
 H. M. Lutz—1913
 H. J. Makiver—1897
 E. J. McGrath—1926
 John J. McCann—1913
 Samuel A. Montgomery—1923
 Allen S. Olmsted—1916

MEDIA—(*Continued*).

Frank G. Perrin—1898
 A. Stanley Peterson—1905
 Joseph A. Rainville, Jr.—1929
 A. L. Reeser—1905
 F. B. Rhodes—1889
 William K. Rhodes—1925
 C. R. Rosenberg, Jr.—1926
 William Taylor—1902
 William R. Toal—1926
 E. Leroy Van Roden—1915
 W. E. Warner—1924
 G. Harmon Webb—1927
 A. J. Williams—1896
 R. E. Zickel—1924

RUTLEDGE

Frank E. Campbell—1903

SPRINGFIELD

William A. Allison—1900
 Louis Wagner

SWARTHMORE

Frederic B. Calvert—1877
 Frank E. Campbell—1903
 Albert N. Garrett—1900
 James W. Laws—1886
 J. Kirk McCurdy

UPPER DARBY

Marcus Berman—1925
 William V. Collier
 A. D. Dewees—1924
 Albert H. Pearce—1928
 Thomas J. Reilly—1929
 Henry W. Savidge—1898
 David H. Stone—1872
 William H. Whitaker—1917

WALLINGFORD

James W. Mercur

WAYNE

Winfield W. Crawford—1909
 P. W. Miller—1880
 E. H. Molthan—1923
 H. B. Powell

The industrial development of the county has done much to stimulate members of the legal profession to maintain high standards, and has attracted brilliant young men to the bar. The increased complexity of modern life has made the protection of industrial interests an important phase of the lawyer's activities. Municipalities and school districts in many of our thickly populated communities have found it necessary to retain legal advisers permanently. These are only a few of the opportunities that the legal profession offers today.

Among the younger generation of lawyers in the county, Robert W. Beatty of Media is rising to the front rank. He is a native of Collingdale and was educated in the Chester schools and at Temple University. In 1919 he was admitted to the bar. Since then he has developed a wide, general practice. Among other things he has become solicitor for the Board of Poor Directors of Delaware County. Associated with him in his offices are William Kraft, Jr., and Hugh Bonner. Mr. Beatty is a director of the First National Bank of Media, and is very active fraternally and as a sportsman. Hugh Bonner was born at Swarthmore and was graduated from the Media High School and Temple University. He is actively identified with the affairs of the Media Methodist Church. William Kraft, Jr., the other associate of Mr. Beatty, was appointed assistant district attorney by W. J. MacCarter, Jr. He was born in Philadelphia and educated at the Lansdowne High School and the law school of the University of Pennsylvania.

Another Media law firm that is widely known throughout this section of the state is that of Lutz, Ervin, Reeser & Fronefield. Howard M. Lutz, the senior member of the firm, is the son of J. Milton Lutz, one of the most prominent bankers and business men of southeastern Pennsylvania. Howard Lutz was born in Upper Darby and acquired his education at Haverford College and the University of Pennsylvania. He is prominently connected with several banking institutions, and is solicitor for many institutions and municipalities. He is a veteran of the World War. Harold L. Ervin was admitted to practice at the bar of Delaware County in 1920. He is a native of Catawissa, and attended Temple University and the University of Pennsylvania. He is a member of the county board of law examiners. Arthur L. Reeser, the third member of the firm, was born at Jersey Shore, Centre County. He received his formal education in the public schools of York, at York Academy and Dickinson College. He is solicitor for various municipalities. Edward H. P. Fronefield was admitted to the bar in 1924. He was born at Wayne and was educated in the Radnor Township schools and at the University of Pennsylvania. During the World War he served in the Motor Transport Service. Edward H. Bryant and Raymond E. Zickel are both associated with the firm of Lutz, Ervin, Reeser & Fronefield. Mr. Bryant was admitted to the bar in 1929 after having completed his education at the Wharton School and the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Zickel graduated from Chester High School and Dickinson Law School. He served the United States in the World War and after completing his law course was admitted to the bar in Arizona in 1924, where he practiced for a year before coming to Media. William Reilly Toal, assistant district attorney, is also associated with this firm. He is a native of Ireland and was educated at Temple University.

The members of the law firm of Ledward & Hinkson in Chester represent two of the most prominent families of the county. J. DeHaven Ledward was admitted to the bar in 1905. He was educated in the Chester schools and at the University of Pennsylvania. His father was a prominent manufacturer of cotton and woolen goods for many years and was a leader in the community. J. DeHaven Ledward is identified with important civic and financial movements in Chester, where he is president of the Kiwanis Club, the Y. M. C. A., and director of the Delaware County Bank and the Pennsylvania Title & Trust Company. He is a member of the board of law examiners of Delaware County and was at one time its secretary. J. H. Ward Hinkson, the other member of the firm, is the grandson of former-Mayor John B. Hinkson, a leading lawyer of the county, and a son of Joseph H. Hinkson. J. H. W. Hinkson was educated at Penn Charter School in Philadelphia, at the University of Pennsylvania and at the Harvard Law School. He served in the 311th Machine Gun Battalion during the World War where he rose to the rank of captain and served overseas for more than a year. In 1922 he was admitted to the bar and formed a partnership with his father and J. DeHaven Ledward in the firm of Hinkson, Ledward & Hinkson. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, honorary fraternity, and of the Union League in Philadelphia. The firm of

Ledward & Hinkson engages in a general civil practice but specializes particularly in corporation, banking, insurance and trial work.

The firm of Hannum, Hunter, Hannum & Hodge has an extensive clientele throughout southeastern Pennsylvania. The members are John B. Hannum, Jr., Frank M. Hunter, Howard E. Hannum, J. Allen Hodge, D. Malcolm Hodge, S. Edward Hannestad, Fred H. Davis and A. Sidney Johnson, Jr. They represent the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Reading Railroad, the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, the Philadelphia & West Chester Traction Company, the Southern Pennsylvania Traction Company, the Philadelphia Electric Company, the Sun Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company, the Sun Oil Company, the Philadelphia Suburban Water Company, the Bell Telephone Company, the Baldwin Locomotive Works and the Lancaster Suburban Water Company, among other interests.

Another law firm that is well established in Chester is that of Taylor, Chadwick & Weeks. This firm maintains a general civil practice and has been retained as counsel for the Delaware County Trust Company, the Pennsylvania National Bank, the Pennsylvania Title Company, the Delaware County National Bank, the Westinghouse Electric Company, the Baldwin Locomotive Works, the Ford Motor Company, the American Locomotive Company and the Keystone Automobile Club. E. Wallace Chadwick and J. Borton Weeks are two members of the firm. Associated with them are Thomas A. Curran, Paul Lane Ives and James A. Cochrane. E. Wallace Chadwick is a native of Vincennes, Indiana. He was admitted to the bar of Delaware County and the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in 1910 after completing his preliminary education in the Chester schools and at the University of Pennsylvania. J. Borton Weeks was born at Norristown and was educated at the Swarthmore High School and the University of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the Delaware County Bar in 1913 and at the same time to those of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Pennsylvania and the United States District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. From 1916 to 1918 he was assistant district attorney and served in the World War. He is a widely known authority on motor vehicle regulations and is the author of a text book entitled *The Pennsylvania Motor Vehicle Laws*. Thomas A. Curran, one of the associates, was born at Morton. He attended the Swarthmore schools and Temple University. In 1925 he was admitted to practice at the local bar and at those of the Supreme and Superior Courts of the state. He is solicitor for the Delaware County Controller's office. Paul Lane Ives is a native of Chester and is the youngest associate of the firm. He was educated at Johns Hopkins University and at the University of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the Bar in 1926 and is solicitor for the school district of the city of Chester. James A. Cochrane is also a native of Chester. He graduated from Swarthmore College and George Washington University before being admitted to the bar in 1927.

Edward Leroy Van Roden, a native of Philadelphia, has developed a large practice in Media. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania and was admitted to practice in the Philadelphia courts and at the bar of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania on February 15, 1915. The fol-

lowing year he was admitted to the Delaware County Bar. From November 1920 to November 1925 he was an assistant district attorney of the county. During the World War he rose to the rank of major in a regiment of artillery. He is a member of the Miller Law Club and assistant trust officer of the First National Bank of Darby. Joseph A. Rainville, Jr., is associated with Major Van Roden in his offices at Media.

Albert H. Pearce and Thomas J. Reilly form the law firm of Reilly & Pearce in Upper Darby.

Before the World War admission to the bar was usually prefaced by some college training but the legal education was generally obtained through apprenticeship in the law offices of some prominent attorney. Since the World War, however, most prospective lawyers attended an accredited school of law. William A. Burns of Media was educated in the Chester schools and the law school of Temple University before being admitted to the bar. Stewart P. Clarke, a native of Chester County, attended Haverford College and then served in the United States forces during the World War. Upon his return he taught school for a time and then attended the law school of the University of Pennsylvania. Guy W. Davis was born in Philadelphia and was educated at Chester High School, Swarthmore College and the University of Pennsylvania. He is noted for his high scholastic attainments. Guy De Furia is another young lawyer in Chester who had a brilliant scholastic record in the Chester schools and at the University of Pennsylvania. At the latter institution he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. He is a native of Philadelphia and his father who was born in Italy has been a private banker in Chester for many years.

Harold R. Gill, who was admitted to the bar in 1928, is associated with Edward D. McLaughlin in the latter's law offices in Chester. Gill was born in Philadelphia and educated in the public schools of Media. The World War interrupted his education and he was in the service of the United States for more than two years. Upon returning to civilian life he identified himself with various banking houses in Philadelphia and gained an excellent background for his legal training. Charles S. Haselnuss of Darby was educated in the Philadelphia schools and at the University of Pennsylvania before gaining admission to the bar. Albert E. Holl of Media, Referee of Bankruptcy for Delaware County, attended the Media schools and studied law under Frank B. Rhodes before entering the profession.

Edwin A. Howell is a native of New Jersey. He attended Pennsylvania Military College at Chester before going to Alfred University where he graduated. His legal training he obtained in the law offices of the late Judge William B. Broomall.

Howard Kirk, a captain in the 79th Division during the World War, was educated in Germantown and studied law in the offices of Harold Beitler and with the firm of Biddle & Ward. He came to Media in 1928 where he has developed a fine practice.

Wallace Lippincott practiced law in Philadelphia from 1915 to 1916, after graduation from the law school of Temple University. He has had an excellent business training which supplements his legal education and came

to Chester as trust officer for the Cambridge Trust Company. Here his law practice developed to such an extent that in 1920 he devoted his entire time to it and to the insurance business in which he is also engaged.

Harold B. Ramsey, who has offices in the Crozer Building, Chester, was educated for his profession at the University of Pennsylvania. He is a son of former Mayor William T. Ramsey and is a leader in many fraternal organizations of the city.

William Taylor is another leader in fraternal organizations in the county. He is particularly outstanding in Masonry and was district attorney of the county from 1919 to 1927. G. Harmon Webb was born and educated in Philadelphia. Wendell E. Warner is a native of Minneapolis where he attended the University of Minnesota before coming to Philadelphia, to study law at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1924 he was admitted to the bar.

George Darlington of Media has the distinction of being the dean of the Delaware County Bar, and probably the oldest member of the profession in Pennsylvania. He was born nearly one hundred years ago, on August 20, 1832 at Chester. His father was Edward Darlington, prominent lawyer, district attorney and from 1831 to 1832 served in the Congress of the United States. George Darlington, his son, attended the Chester schools and the Moravian Academy at Lititz. Then he studied law with his father and was admitted to the bar in 1856. A staunch Republican, he was delegate to two national conventions, one of which was held at Lancaster. At one time he was district attorney of the county and became the first referee in bankruptcy in the county. He held the latter office until 1920. This venerable gentleman has a record of more than seventy five years of membership in the local bar, one that it would be difficult to equal anywhere.

John DeHaven White III is a representative of pioneer stock in the state. Among his ancestors he numbers Daniel Boone, that intrepid frontiersman, and Dr. John DeHaven, a charter member of the Union League of Philadelphia. John DeHaven White III studied law under the Honorable William I. Schaffer of Media, who is now a justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Politically Mr. White is devoted to the interests of the Republican Party. A man of broad culture, he is widely known for his scholarly attainments.

Henry Gould Sweney has developed a wide general practice in law since his admission to the bar. He was born in Chester where his father was cashier of the Chester National Bank. Attorney Sweney was educated at the University of Pennsylvania where he won recognition in athletic circles. When the United States entered the World War he was studying law in the offices of Judge Isaac Johnson in Media. He volunteered his services and became captain of Battery E, 109th Field Artillery. After the war he returned to his studies and graduated from the law school of Temple University after which he was admitted to the bar.

Justice William I. Schaffer of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court has had a brilliant career. He was prominent as a lawyer before he was appointed attorney-general of Pennsylvania by Governor William Cameron Sproul on

January 21, 1919. His services in that capacity were curtailed on December 14, 1920 when Governor Sproul appointed him to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court, caused by the death of Justice John Stewart.

V. Gilpin Robinson is another local attorney who has had a long and distinguished career. He was born in Philadelphia in 1851 and was educated in the public schools there and in Chester. In addition he pursued special courses in law at the University of Pennsylvania before being admitted to the bar. After admission he associated himself in practice with Horace P. Green of Media, and also formed a partnership in Philadelphia in the law firm of Robinson, Marsh & Kaufman.

Judge Oliver B. Dickinson was admitted to the bar in 1879. On March 31, 1914, he was appointed judge of the United States District Court at Chester, a position which he still holds.

One of the leaders of the bar who is also outstanding in financial and social circles of the county is Kingsley Montgomery who came here from Pittsburgh, his native city. He was educated at the Pittsburgh Academy and at the law school of the University of Pennsylvania. After completing his formal education for the profession he was admitted to the local bar and became associated with the late Judge William B. Broomall in the latter's law offices. He is president of the board of managers of the Chester Hospital; solicitor and member of the board of directors of the Chester-Cambridge Trust Company; director of the First National Bank of Chester, of the J. Lewis Crozer Library and of the Chester Free Library.

The present district attorney of Delaware County is W. J. MacCarter. He was educated at the West Chester Normal School and taught school for a time before entering the law school of the University of Pennsylvania. Before entering the legal profession he supplemented his formal education by study in the offices of Justice William I. Schaffer in Media. His activities ceased temporarily during the period of the World War when he entered the service. In February 1919 he was appointed assistant district attorney and on January 1, 1920 became the first assistant. Eight years later he was elected to the office of district attorney. His career has been marked by the high character of his service and by co-operation with the judges of the courts in establishing a regime of economy. He is president of the Prospect Park State Bank.

William B. Harvey is a member of an old and distinguished Delaware County family. He studied law under George M. Booth and George B. Lindsay. At the latter's death he took over the practice which has become so extensive that the services of two lawyers are required to assist him. He is solicitor for the Delaware County Trust Company, the Chester Enameling Company, the Iron Workers, the Building & Loan Association, the Aberfoyle Manufacturing Association, the Chester Merchants and Mechanics Building Association and the Chester Water Service Corporation, among others.

Honorable Joshua C. Taylor, president of the Delaware County Bar Association and vice-president of the Pennsylvania Bar Association, is a native of Rockdale, England, where he was born on October 21, 1873. He

was educated at the University of Pennsylvania and at the University of Michigan. In 1899 he was admitted to the bar and has since become a leader in the profession. He is solicitor for the Delaware County Trust Company, the Delaware County National Bank and the Pennsylvania Title and Trust Company.

Louis A. Bloom, William Kraft Jr., William Reilly Toal and Clement J. McGovern are assistant district attorneys of the county. A. A. Cochran is city solicitor in Chester.

The late Ernest Leroy Green of Media was a member of the local bar. He was educated in Media, at Swarthmore College and at the University of Pennsylvania. His father, Horace P. Green, was a leading member of the bar and a number of local lawyers, including his son, were associated with him in the practice of his profession.

The history of the Delaware County Bar has been a brilliant one. Many men who entered the profession here since the organization of the county have won national recognition. The many young men who have entered the ranks of lawyers, particularly since the late war, have unusual opportunities for success in the great industrial and civic developments of the future.

CHAPTER XVIII.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLMEN.

PUBLIC EDUCATION

PUBLIC education in Delaware County had its origin in the attempts of the earliest settlers to provide tutors for their children. Under the Swedes and Finns it is reasonably certain that ministers of the Lutheran Church devoted part of their time to the school room. Members of the Society of Friends worked untiringly in their efforts for a type of public education before the Revolution. Their efforts were directed primarily toward teaching orphan children, or children of the poor, trades, so that they might have means to earn a living. Children of more successful families were usually taught by tutors at home, so that public education, as sponsored by the Friends, differed from modern conceptions of public education. In Upper Chichester Township, Friends established a school about 1793. It was conducted under their auspices until the Public School Law of 1834 became effective. Episcopalians conducted a school in a house adjoining St. Martin's Church in Lower Chichester Township, for nearly 60 years after 1745. It was founded in that year by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. It was supported by the parish, and in 1801 was supplanted by another building which was razed in 1860 by William Trainer. A greater number of the schools in the county in 1834 were those popularly known as "subscription schools." Enterprising citizens would organize for the purpose of providing a school building and teachers for their children or those of their community. Frequently one of the members conveyed a tract of land, for an insignificant consideration, to the group, and the others contributed money or labor to build the school. Sometimes abandoned buildings were renovated for school use. A number of the old octagonal buildings, designed especially for school purposes, early in the last century, were built in the county. Every township had some school provisions, and the idea of a public school system was not a difficult one to promote. Some historians of the county have expressed the opinion that the opposition to the school law was quite extensive here because meetings were held to oppose it between the time of its enactment and 1840. But other meetings were held by those who fostered the principles of the law. In comparison with the conditions that existed in other counties in the state, Delaware County led in carrying out its requirements. The development of the subscription school did much to make the public school idea acceptable. Although not perfected even today, the system of general taxation for school purposes, shifted the burden of financing education from the shoulders of a few to those of the general public. In other counties in the state, notably those in which a major portion of the population was of German stock, the idea of public education was repugnant for a long time. Education itself was encouraged, but not as a function of the state. The many academies and seminaries that dotted some of the

German settled counties, existing in towns now almost extant, until late in the last century, took the place of the public school for many years after the system was adopted and growing in Delaware County.

There is little doubt that the presence in the county of one of the ablest exponents of the principles of public education, and of the law of 1834 in particular, was to a great degree responsible for its early general acceptance. Dr. George Smith, a man of remarkable character and attainments, who was respected and honored throughout the state for his many contributions to public welfare, was a resident of Darby, and represented this district of the state in the senate from 1833 to 1836. He worked untiringly for the passage of the law of 1834 against great opposition, and in 1835 voted against its repeal. As chairman of the Committee of Education in the senate in 1835 and 1836, he was largely responsible for the revisions made in the law during that session. When the Honorable James Pyle Wickersham was Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1877 he asked each county superintendent of the state to collect whatever historical data on schools, academies and colleges that was available in his respective county, and embody it in his report for that year. Consequently a vast amount of valuable information was amassed, and Wickersham compiled his volume on the history of education in the state. Dr. Smith was still living and the superintendent appealed to him for his reminiscences concerning the memorable occasions when the public school law was debated from 1834 to 1836 in the legislature. Dr. Smith's recollections, dated February 15, 1881, are as follows: "At the commencement of the session of 1883-4, on motion of Samuel Breck, of Philadelphia, a Joint Committee was appointed 'for the purpose of digesting a system of general education for this Commonwealth'. The House of Representatives very cordially united with this project, and a committee was accordingly appointed. The members of this committee on the part of the Senate were Samuel Breck, Charles B. Penrose, William Jackson, Almon H. Read, and William Boyd; and on that of the House, Samuel Anderson, William Patterson, James Thompson, James Clarke John Wiegand, Thomas H. Crawford and Wilmer Worthington.

"The first movement of this committee was to obtain all the information possible from persons engaged in the business of education, as well as from official sources in other States where a common school system had been in operation.

"The bill reported by this Joint Committee was generally regarded as correct in principle, and as the members in either House were alike inexperienced, it was not much discussed, but was passed by a nearly unanimous vote in the Senate and with but one dissenting vote in the House.

"Samuel Breck, of the Senate, chairman of the Joint Committee, was undoubtedly the author of the bill. He was a highly educated gentleman, past the meridian of life, who had never mixed much with people living in country districts. Hence we cannot wonder at the main fault of this law. . . . perhaps its only material fault, the great amount of machinery required to carry it into effect. This defect, if not seen at the time, became fully developed when the effort was made to establish schools under its provisions. The

real friends of the law viewed these defects as a temporary evil which could be easily remedied, while its enemies greatly magnified them, and soon united in a determined demand for the repeal of the law."

Dr. Smith referred to Thaddeus Stevens' famous speech in defense of the law on April 11, 1835, as "one of the most powerful I ever heard. The House was electrified. The wavering voted for the House sections and the school system was saved from ingnomitious defeat."

Dr. Smith was an intelligent and earnest educator. He was among one of the first men to serve on the school board of his community. Every practical suggestion for the improvement of school conditions gained his attention and support. He was liberal for his time, and was notably versed in science and literature. Although he had a large estate to manage, and was educated in the medical profession, he lent his services to the county in 1854 when the act providing for the election of county superintendents of schools became effective. The school directors of the county chose him for the office here. His reputation as a leader in educational circles throughout the state was acknowledged when at the meeting of county superintendents from 36 counties at Harrisburg on July 12, 1854, he was chosen president of that body. His salary as county superintendent was \$500 a year.

The first annual report of the county superintendent was made by Dr. Smith in 1855. Among other things he reported that the colored children were segregated in two of the sections where 64 children attended separate schools. Elsewhere in the county 81 colored children attended schools with the white children. A remarkable part of the report was that referring to the number of months in which school was taught in the various townships. Upper and Lower Chichester Townships averaged 6 months of the year; Aston, Bethel, Birmingham and Upper Providence Townships averaged 7 months; Chester Borough, Middletown, Ridley and Thornbury Townships averaged 8; Darby Borough, Chester, Concord, Darby, Edgmont and Springfield Townships, 9; Upper Darby, Haverford, Marple, Newtown, Nether Providence and Radnor, 10. This is interesting when it is noted that within the memory of many citizens of other parts of the state today, terms of five or six months were commonly held. The salaries for the same year present interesting records. Women were with few exceptions paid less than men. The salaries paid both men and women in the various districts of the county in 1855 were as follows:

District	Males	Females
Aston	\$28.00	.....
Bethel	25.00	\$17.00
Birmingham	21.50	21.50
Chester	31.40	21.87
Chester Borough	34.00	24.00
Lower Chichester	30.00	22.00
Upper Chichester	25.00	20.00
Concord	28.00	24.50
Darby	35.00	25.00

District	Males	Females
Darby Borough	50.00	25.00
Upper Darby	35.00	28.75
Edgmont	28.00	....
Haverford	30.00	....
Marple	28.00	28.00
Middletown	28.00	25.00
Newtown	30.00	....
Nether Providence	28.00	26.66
Upper Providence	30.00	....
Radnor	30.00	25.00
Ridley	30.00	16.66
Springfield	30.00	22.50
Thornbury	24.00	....

Dr. Smith also reported concerning equipment as follows: "Directors generally give more attention to their duties than heretofore. Many of the schools are better supplied with books, and these of kinds infinitely better adapted to modern plans of instruction than those formerly in use. In nearly one-half of the districts of the county the schools are either partly or wholly supplied with the books in common use, by the directors. Many are liberally furnished with large outline and other maps, and several with globes. Large dictionaries and gazetteers are more frequently found in the school room than formerly: and I recollect but one or two instances of a school being deficient of a black-board".

Charles W. Deans of Chester succeeded Dr. Smith as county superintendent, and made his first report to the state superintendent in 1857. In that year he reported that there was a "want of well qualified teachers for all the schools." He emphasized the necessity of developing permanency in the profession. The theory taught today that teachers should not use the school room as a "stepping stone" to other things is obviously not a new one. In his report for 1859 Deans stated that "We have the longest school term of any, and we pay the highest average salary to teachers, with one exception." This exception was Allegheny County where male teachers in the district of South Pittsburgh averaged a monthly salary of \$85, while in Pittsburgh their salaries averaged \$73.06. Deans made his last report as county superintendent in 1863. The Civil War period through part of which he served in that office, brought new problems. On June 2, 1862 Deans reported in part: "The War and the Schools. The statistical table will probably exhibit a slight decrease in the average length of the school term, and in the salaries of teachers. In a few districts the salaries have been reduced on account of changes. When old and tried teachers resign, directors are not always found willing to pay the same salaries to new and inexperienced hands. In other instances, the war, with the prospect of increased taxation, has been the excuse if not the motive which has prompted these retrograde movements. But these instances are few. Never in the history of our country has there

been an argument so strong and conclusive in favor of general education by common schools, as that presented in this most barbarous crusade against liberty and the rights of man.

"Ignorance among the masses will always and everywhere expose a nation to like dangers. General education is the great desideratum for those who being free would preserve their freedom."

J. W. McCracken succeeded Deans in 1864 and remained as county superintendent until December of 1868 when James W. Baker succeeded him. Baker held the office for ten years. Before his election as county superintendent he taught for fifteen years, eight of them in Delaware County. In his report for 1869 he mentioned the districts of Media, Radnor, Chester, Upper Darby, Middletown and Thornbury as having made much educational progress.

From 1879 through 1887, Albert Stewart of Ridley Park, served as county superintendent. His report for the year ending in June, 1879 includes references to the financial and business depression of the period and its effect upon the county schools. Part of his report for 1886 follows: "All our districts except two, now furnish the greater part if not all of the text books. One of these, Chester township, has arranged to furnish them for the coming year. It is hoped that the remaining district will soon fall into line. The schools are generally well supplied with apparatus, and have but little increase to report, except in Media, where quite a number of little things have been added to assist the primary teachers in the newer methods of teaching."

For more than thirty years after 1888 A. G. C. Smith was the county superintendent. His report for 1906 included the following: "The directors of Clifton Heights have maintained a night school for the last two years for the benefit of those who were obliged to leave school at an early age to enter the mills. The attendance was quite encouraging, two teachers being required one year, and the work done by the scholars was very gratifying to the directors who have taken an unusual interest in the educational welfare of the children of the borough."

The following statistical table shows the comparatively low rate of increase in teachers' salaries from 1855 to 1906.

District	Average No. Months Taught	Average Salary		Average No. Attending School
		Men	Women	
Aldan Borough	9	.....	\$47.50	92
Aston Township	9	.....	40.00	301
Bethel Township	8.75	\$40.00	40.00	74
Birmingham Township	9	45.00	45.00	81
Chester City	9.5	94.33	48.28	4,355
Chester Township	9	.....	42.50	28
Upper Chichester	9	.....	47.00	89
Lower Chichester	9	.....	46.42	145
Clifton Heights	10	75.00	45.62	267
Collingdale	9.5	.....	47.50	120
Colwyn	10	.....	43.33	164
Concord Township	9	.....	40.90	137
Darby Borough	10	120.00	43.77	684
Darby Township	9	.....	47.00	129

District	Average No. Months Taught	Average Salary		Average No. Attending School
		Men	Women	
Upper Darby Township	10	—	49.00	693
Eddystone Borough	10	—	42.50	96
Edgmont Township	9	—	46.00	52
Glenolden Borough	9	—	45.62	143
Haverford Township	10	—	50.00	285
Lansdowne Borough	10	—	50.56	604
Marcus Hook Township	9	60.00	45.00	202
Marple Township	9	—	45.00	100
Media Borough	9.5	163.16	57.08	403
Middletown	9	42.50	42.50	283
Morton Borough	9	65.00	46.66	123
Newtown Township	9	—	50.00	95
Norwood Borough	9	80.00	46.00	225
Prospect Park Borough	9	75.00	45.83	205
Upper Providence Township	9	—	50.00	134
Nether Providence Township	9	70.00	46.43	197
Radnor Township	9.5	98.33	59.73	807
Ridley Township	9	—	47.36	197
Ridley Falls, Ind.	9	—	37.50	20
Ridley Park Borough	9.5	90.00	58.85	230
Rutledge Borough	9	55.00	44.86	83
Sharon Hill Borough	9.5	—	49.84	140
Springfield Township	9	—	45.96	106
Swarthmore Borough	9	97.22	68.33	222
Thornbury Township	9	—	43.75	114
Tinicum Township	9	—	52.00	84
Upland Borough	9.5	70.00	48.43	329
Yeadon Borough	9.5	—	50.00	68

In 1913 Smith reported that, "there are now" forty-one school districts under the supervision of the county superintendent, twenty boroughs, twenty townships and one independent."

The average number of pupils attending schools in the county in 1918 was 18,910. The population of the industrial centers of the county increased during the period of the World War. As a result, schools were crowded, half day sessions had to be adopted, teachers who entered the service of the United States were replaced in many instances by inexperienced ones, and the whole system of public education had to be adapted to new conditions. In 1918 there were 10 county teachers and 3 school directors in the United States Service, and the superintendent in his report stated that "all of the schools have taken a very active interest in everything pertaining to the government's needs during these war times." The war work accomplished in several typical school districts of the county was recorded for the report of the superintendent in 1918. In Lansdowne the school building became the center for the activities of the community. During the term of 1917-1918 the buildings were used 145 times for various types of meetings. Walter L. Philips, of West Chester, was principal at Lansdowne then. He served as chairman of the Third Liberty Loan Drive and of the War Chest Drive, and as secretary of the committee that conducted the Y. M. C. A. campaign. Other principals and superintendents of the county served in similar capacities. The pupils of the Lansdowne Schools purchased \$44,100 in Liberty Bonds, \$6,139.50 in War Savings and Thrift Stamps, and contributed \$175

to Red Cross membership. The school owned three Liberty Bonds and the Class of 1918 of the high school gave a \$100 Liberty Bond to the institution as a nucleus for a scholarship fund. In other respects the students were equally active. They knitted 18 afghans, made 225 property bags for convalescent soldiers, and knitted 6 pairs of socks and 4 sweaters, weekly. One room made an infant's layette of 31 pieces. The art department prepared posters for the various financial and membership drives held throughout the year. Several boys went to farms to engage in war work.

At Sharon Hill, a smaller district, the pupils contributed \$12 to the Red Cross for Christmas boxes. Each school room organized as one unit of the Junior Red Cross, and by July 1, 1918, the district as a whole raised \$106.20 with which to purchase materials that were to be made into wearing apparel, supplies for hospitals, etc. The children made 135 articles, including sweaters, helmets, wristlets, pillows and pillow cases. Three War Saving Stamp Societies were organized, and competed with one another to promote thrift. They were the "Wilson," the "Stars and Stripes" and the "Pershing" Clubs, and purchased \$1,550 in Stamps. A war garden, divided into four sections, was maintained and each section was named for a local soldier who was in France. The proceeds from the sale of the garden products went to the treasury of the Junior Red Cross. Pupils paraded, made posters, ran errands, participated in public programs, in short did everything possible to bring the war to a successful end. Lansdowne and Sharon Hill boys and girls did much the same sort of work that was done by the boys and girls throughout the country. When a soldier from Detroit was reported to be ill in a Philadelphia Hospital, the Sharon Hill boys and girls sent fruit and flowers to him. These instances reveal the true humanity of the American people.

Edgmont, a rural district with three schools in 1918, did war work that characterized that of other rural communities in the county. Each school became a Junior Red Cross unit, and the larger pupils did much work for that organization. The oldest boys devoted most of their activities to the work on the farms. The pupils as a whole decided to raise enough money to support an orphan French girl. This decision stimulated them in their work.

As a whole the county was active in Belgian Relief, Thrift Campaigns, Red Cross, War Chest, Liberty Loan Campaigns, etc. The United States Boys' Working Reserve organized four camps for agricultural work in the county. William J. Serrill, president of the Haverford Township School Board, was the county director. Howard Cloud, Farm Labor Manager of the county, assigned the boys to the four farm camps in the county. Each camp was directed by a student from the Pennsylvania State College. All the boys were from Philadelphia or Delaware County. The four camps were: James Camp, above Newtown Square on a farm; Blue Hill Camp in the school building above Media; Concordville Camp on the school ground there, and Chelsea Camp on the school grounds at Chelsea.

Many changes have been made in the educational work of the county since the World War. The new requirements for teachers, the special at-

tention paid to needs of pupils in various districts where unusual industrial or social conditions exist, the development of vocational education and the joint construction of central school plants by adjoining districts, have brought amazing opportunities to the boys and girls of this era. No longer is the rural pupil at a disadvantage. In Delaware County this is particularly true. The great wealth in the suburban districts, and the increased advantages in transportation, have brought forth such widely known township schools as Upper Darby, Haverford and Radnor; borough schools such as those at Lansdowne, Darby, Ridley Park and Swarthmore; and joint high schools such as the one supported by the boroughs of Glenolden and Norwood.

Carl G. Leech of Media is the present county superintendent. The duties of this office have become so arduous that three assistant superintendents give all of their time to it. They are Paris B. Andes, Willis B. Seiders and George E. Croyle. Under the superintendent and his assistants the school program, advocated by the state department of public instruction, is developing rapidly. In 1928 and 1929 the townships of Marple and Newtown combined their efforts in the establishment of a joint high school. The boroughs of Glenolden and Norwood did the same thing. By 1928 and 1929, 22 schools in the county were closed, 11 received reimbursement from the state, and 26 schools were consolidated, and 955 pupils sent to 14 centrally located consolidated schools. The transportation cost was estimated at \$26,480.09. Plans for new consolidated schools were approved for the townships of Middletown and Springfield, and for Upland Borough, by the Department of Public Instruction of Pennsylvania in 1928 and 1929. In 1929 and 1930 two consolidated schools were approved for Upper Chichester Township. Special classes for handicapped children were conducted in Glenolden and Lansdowne Boroughs, and in the townships of Haverford and Radnor after 1928.

Special directors of music, physical education, vocational guidance, art and libraries are no longer the novelties they were twenty years ago. Early in the 20th Century the superintendents of our county and city schools reported with eagerness each new addition to the school staff and program. Gradually medical examiners and dental hygienists ceased to be rarities, and now many functions of the school that were cautiously introduced into one or two districts twenty years ago are taken for granted generally. School plants and programs are adapted to the needs of the districts throughout the county, until models of modern educational progress in the entire country have developed here. Professional educators have done their part, but much of the success of our splendid educational institutions is due to the willingness and foresight of directors and their constituents, who were anxious to offer the best advantages for good citizenship through the schools of their communities.

Officers of the district school boards, supervising principals and high school principals of Delaware County at present, are as follows:

Aldan Borough: president of the school board, W. Robert Stevenson; school directors, Ralph A. Patterson, Edward T. Deal, E. P. Chance, Hugh E. Bellas; Principal of schools, John E. Klingman.

Clifton Heights Borough: president of school board, Albert J. Crowfard; secretary, Enoch Eastburn; treasurer, James E. Gallagher; directors, John S. Martin, Joseph MacDonald; supervising principal of schools, William H. Brown.

Collingdale Borough: president of school board, Andrew W. Patton; secretary, George H. Baumert; treasurer, Charles C. Phifer; directors, Samuel H. Palmer, Thomas K. McMullen; supervising principal of schools, Joseph C. Carey.

Colwyn Borough: president of school board, Roland Stanert; secretary, Walter W. Horne; treasurer, Harry W. Palmer; director, Thomas L. Lukens; principal of schools, Horace T. Shuler, Jr.

Darby Borough: president of school board, Alfred Holroyd; superintendent of schools, Walter R. Douthett; principal of high school, J. Wallace Saner.

East Lansdowne Borough: president of school board, Leah Briggs; treasurer, Mamie Moore; secretary, J. I. Hallowell; directors, J. W. Cannon, F. R. Walters; principal of schools, Martha Anderson of Lansdowne.

Eddystone Borough: principal of schools, John B. Thomas; president of school board, N. Moyer Whittaker; vice-president, Harry J. Turner; secretary, W. W. Johnson, Jr.; treasurers, William Taylor, Anton Saltner.

Folcroft Borough: school directors, Dr. Kimber E. Vought, Mrs. Emma E. Dawson, Mrs. Bella B. Shull, Albert Loeble; principal of school, Carl M. Wafel.

Glenolden Borough: president of school board, Harold E. Allmang; secretary, Mrs. Sylvia Fleckinger; treasurer, Wilson L. Gamble; directors, Howard McCarter and J. M. Chestnutt; principal of schools, E. Emily Wunderlich; principal of Glen-Nor joint high school (owned jointly by Glenolden and Norwood Boroughs), J. Milton Rossing of Norwood.

Lansdowne Borough: president of school board, F. S. Underhill; directors, Mrs. Anna Cooper, Mrs. C. Paul Snyder, James Kennedy, D. M. Melchoir; principal of schools, Charles S. Miller; high school principal, S. N. Ewan.

Marcus Hook Borough: president of school board, Walter Dalton; supervising principal, Gordon E. Groff; high school principal, George Kirkpatrick.

Media Borough: president of school board, Joseph E. Quinby; treasurer, Robert Fussell; directors, Albert J. Williams, Fred Fairlamb, John L. Pennington, Mrs. Ada Pomeroy; principal of schools, William H. Michaels.

Milbourne Borough: president of school board, John W. Reeder; secretary, Mrs. E. M. Kirby; treasurer, Mrs. R. M. Lloyd; directors, E. M. Bate-man, G. L. Fryberg. (No schools in the borough.)

Morton Borough: president of school board, Charles Brinton; secretary, James L. Simcox; treasurer, Gustav Shaffer; directors, Florence Haigh, Eugene J. Curran, David Tweed, John Mack Freeman; principals of schools, J. Carl Rooks, and Mrs. Bertha Golder.

Norwood Borough: members of school board, Charles Yeager, Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton, Somers B. Wright, Harry Ambler, George Tindall; principal of Glen-Nor High School, Milton Rossing; principal of borough schools, Joseph S. Roddy, Jr.

Parkside Borough: members of school board, Ober Baker, J. A. Armstrong, Lulu M. Clegg, Joel Phipps, George Post; principal of schools, Mrs. Jane Wood.

Prospect Park Borough: president of school board, A. T. Rickards; secretary, J. Leslie Galloway; directors, Marshall P. Snyder, L. D. Morgan, T. E. McCutcheon, Frank Pennypacker; supervising principal of schools, Owen E. Batt of Moores.

Ridley Park Borough: president of school board, Dr. F. B. Bonnet; supervising principal of schools, J. Layton Moore; high school principal, Jasper L. Swinehart.

Rutledge Borough: president of school board, Frank E. Campbell; principal of schools, Margaret Tomlinson.

Sharon Hill Borough: president of school board, David Dalton, M. D.; secretary, W. H. S. McNair; treasurer, Elmer J. White; directors, Jesse W. Roberts, W. A. Kreider, Mrs. Julia Hetherington; supervising principal of schools, Charles E. Hershey.

Swarthmore Borough: president of school board, Frank N. Smith; principal of schools, Frank R. Morey.

Trainer Borough: president of school board, David K. Burns; principal of schools, Elsie E. Eisenhart.

Upland Borough: president of school board, Rufus Dalton; principal of schools, Nellie B. Pretty.

Yeadon Borough: president of school board, Charles E. Crothers; treasurer, George E. Geyer; directors, Walter E. Lewis, Irvin E. Gotchels, Thomas H. Dann; principal of schools, Miss Mildred Skillen.

Aston Township: president of school board, S. C. Spencer, Rockdale; truant officer, H. T. Weir, Village Green; principal of schools, Mrs. Iva H. Mayne.

Bethel Township: president of school board, J. C. Provan; secretary, G. E. Morley.

Birmingham Township: president of school board, James A. Kirkpatrick; directors, Mary B. Schwalm, Alice T. Pyle, Isaac Sherwood, Howard Seal.

Chester Township: president of school board, Enos Curl; treasurer, William McGuire; secretary, Elmer R. Herbster; director, Norman E. Hall.

Lower Chichester Township: president of school board, Harry C. Valentine; secretary, Raymond C. Martin; treasurer, Robert A. Lorenz; directors, Harry N. Speer, Charles H. Wolfe; supervising principal of schools, Anna E. Roxby of Swarthmore.

Upper Chichester Township: president of school board, George M. Snyder; principal of schools, Thomas W. Johnson, Jr., of Brandywine Summit.

Concord Township: president of school board, Frank P. Willits; secretary, Harry P. Guild; treasurer, Harry H. Heyburn; directors, Alfred Talley, Lidle Newlin.

Darby Township: president of school board, O. O. Elliott; secretary, Howard Fisher; principal of school, C. Millbourne Smith of Sharon Hill.

Upper Darby Township: president of school board, A. S. Garrett; superintendent of schools, William C. Sampson; senior high school principal, John H. Tyson; junior high school principal, Wallace C. Savage.

Edgmont Township: president of school board, Mrs. Bessie Morrow; directors, Arthur E. Mitchell, Charles E. Fink, John Mullen, Charles H. Gorman.

Haverford Township: president of school board, S. Herbert Lyons; directors, Harold Hallowell, Harold B. Bornemann, Mrs. Mary L. Martin, Dr. Roy Kerr Eldridge, Samuel K. Brecht, George G. Young; superintendent of schools, Frank Carter; principal of senior high school, Oscar Granger; principal of junior high school, Raymond Schlosser.

Marple Township: school directors, Elizabeth Laurence, John F. T. Lewis, Maurice Dickinson, Charles H. Russell, all of Broomall, Lean Thomas of Larchmont; principal of Marple-Newtown joint high school of Newtown Square, J. W. Worrell.

Middletown Township: president of school board, H. Walker Yarnall; secretary, Harry L. Warnick; treasurer, Amos H. Miller; directors, Richard S. Taylor, Jesse R. Baker; principals of schools, Mary M. Smyth, Roosevelt School; Mary Walker, Parkmount School; Mrs. Cora A. Turner, Lima School.

Newtown Township: president of school board, Charlton Yarnall; secretary, Thomas J. Campbell; treasurer, William Culbertson; directors, Arthur C. Harvey, Mrs. Norris L. Brown; principal of school, Alice W. Grim.

Nether Providence Township: president of school board, William McKee Walton; secretary, Charles R. Lewis; treasurer, John C. Hershey; directors, Harry Van Winkle, Sr., J. Vernon Williams; supervising principal of schools, Franklin J. Butz of Wallingford.

Upper Providence Township: principal of schools, John Cushman of Media.

Radnor Township: president of school board, Charles Howson; secretary, E. E. Trout; superintendent of schools, Sydney V. Rowland; principal of schools, T. Bayard Beatty.

Ridley Township: president of school board, Antone Soltner; treasurer, William J. Taylor; secretary, W. W. Johnson, Jr.; directors, Harry J. Turner, N. Moyer Whittaker; supervising principal of schools, John B. Thomas.

Springfield Township: president of school board, E. S. Hann; supervising principal of schools, Harvey C. Sabold.

Thornbury Township: president of school board, Edith Hilles, Glen Mills; secretary, M. Clifford Brinton, Cheyney; treasurer, Lawrence Lusher, Glen Mills; principal of schools, James MacFarlan, of Glen Mills.

Tinicum Township: president of school board, Fred H. Vincent; secretary, Edwin Chamberlain; treasurer, Lewis T. Powers; directors, Frederick Bothner, Walter A. Blakeslee; supervising principal of schools, Ethel N. Simpson of Lester.

Directors and teachers of art in the county schools are as follows: Helen Lewis, Aldan; Agnes C. Call, Chester; Dorothea S. Bowen, Clifton Heights; Verona Zeigler, Collingdale; Mrs. Martha Clauss, Darby; Alice N. Wilde, Eddystone; Frances H. Biester, Glen-Nor High School; Virginia F. Kagey, Glenolden; Alice Steward, Haverford; Kathryn Davis, Lansdowne; Marjorie Love, Marcus Hook; Georgidare Pierce, Marple-Newtown; Margaret K. Cheyney, Media; George W. Good, Nether Providence; Catharine Bassett, Norwood; Helen L. Larch, Prospect Park; Florence E. Brinton, Radnor; Anna R. Chuse, Ridley Park; William S. Parkes, Sharon Hill; Elizabeth Z. Toomer, Springfield; Claudia A. Hancock, Swarthmore; Miriam J. Kendig, Upper Darby; Anna Retta Pike, Upper Providence; Thelma R. Early, Yeadon.

Dental hygienists in the county are: Charles L. R. Myers, Chester; Mrs. Helene Cleary, Clifton Heights; Edgar I. Diller, Haverford; Eleanor Davis, Lansdowne; Anne Ardrey, Media; Mina Shuster, Ridley Park; Mrs. Helene Cleary, Springfield; Mrs. Helen D. Mac Sweeney, Upper Darby.

Directors and teachers of home economics are: Helen Lewis, Aldan; Mrs. Edith S. Rose, Chester; Mrs. Helen E. Stephens, Clifton Heights; Marian E. Agnew, Collingdale; Lillian M. Wynne, Darby; Mildred Burris, Darby Township; Mary I. Waugh, Eddystone; N. Virginia Coleman, Glen-Nor High School; Irene Cornog, Haverford; Margaret McColley, Lansdowne; Priscilla Surface, Marcus Hook; Louise A. Beck, Media; Myrtle Wandless, Nether Providence; Grace D. Johnston, Prospect Park; Grace Burdick, Radnor; Alice R. Strudwick, Ridley Park; Mrs. V. W. Blakesley, Sharon Hill; Esther M. Cherry, Swarthmore; Lydia J. Foster, Upper Darby.

Industrial education is directed by the following persons in the designated schools: George F. Stauffer, Aldan; Frank Coulter, Chester; Warren Guss, Collingdale; Stephen J. Marks, Darby; James T. Norwood, Darby Township; Alfred M. Blakesley, Eddystone; Henry L. Russell, Glen-Nor High School; Ezra Parsels, Haverford; John Tammeryn, Lansdowne; Joseph L. Peckworth, Media; William Youlton, Nether Providence; Gordon E. Granger, Prospect Park; William Huber, Radnor; Richard P. Bell, Ridley Park; William S. Parkes, Sharon Hill; Benjamin J. Cook, Swarthmore; Harold Mancill, Upper Darby.

Kindergartens are conducted in seven districts of the county. The supervisors in the respective districts are: Lilleon Innis, Aldan; Lillian M. Danaker, Chester; Dorothy B. Miller, Eddystone; Roberta Brewster, Lansdowne; Beatrice R. Smith, Ridley Park; Margaret L. Price, Swarthmore; Minnie L. Spickler, Upper Darby.

Supervisors and teachers of music are as follows: Evelyn Oyler, Aldan; Emily Rice, Chester; Mrs. Alice Litzenberg, Clifton Heights; Grace L. Porter, Collingdale; Marion Huston, Darby; Eleanor Loew, East Lansdowne; H. Mary Burn, Eddystone; Mrs. Frances M. Lumsden, Glen-Nor High School; Constance W. Hanby, Glenolden; D. Ray Yeager, Haverford; Henrietta Smedley, Lansdowne; Katherine Harley, Marcus Hook; Mrs. Reba S. Rodgers, Marple-Newtown; Mary G. Smith, Media; Mathilda Baskin, Nether Providence; Marian E. Perry, Norwood; Mrs. Helen F. Heaton, Prospect Park; E. L. Hunt, Radnor; Mary E. Oyler, Ridley Park; Margaret N. Dalton, Sharon Hill; Elizabeth D. Hunter, Springfield; Carrie B. Phinney, Swarthmore; Mrs. Mabel P. Frantz, Upland; David D. M. Haupt, Upper Darby; Mrs. Nellie B. Baker, Upper Providence; Muriel Carpenter, Yeadon.

Physical education directors are: Thomas Cockill, Jr., Chester; William B. Hickman, Collingdale; Ralph H. Stover, Darby; Eleanor S. Loew, East Lansdowne; Wilmer R. Fryer, Eddystone; Irvin L. Keener, Glen-Nor High School; Ethel David, Haverford; Thomas Brown, Jr., Lansdowne; Roy H. Hoffman, Media; Vanetta Rickards, Nether Providence; Gordon E. Granger, Prospect Park; Jules F. Prevost, Radnor; Samuel Godfrey, Jr., Ridley Park; Harry Rarick, Sharon Hill; William C. F. Zigenfus, Swarthmore; Herbert Herzog, Upper Darby; Anne Caldwell, Yeadon.

School nurses are maintained in the following districts: Chester, Clio Hollopeter; Collingdale, E. Jane Freeman; Colwyn, Frances Haldeman; Glen-Nor High School, Frances Rutter; Haverford, Mrs. Eva Hunnewell; Marcus Hook, Martha Devlin; Marple-Newtown, Edith A. Cain; Media, Laura D. Morton; Moores and Norwood, Bertha Ellis; Nether Providence, Elizabeth Taylor; Radnor, Caroline F. Babb; Ridley Park, Mrs. Anna M. Brice; Springfield, Alice Marker; Upper Darby, Mrs. Alma Wolstenholme; Yeadon, Helen M. Roberts.

In nine of the districts excellent school libraries with well trained librarians are maintained. They are: Darby, Leslie M. Marsh; Glen-Nor High School, A. Mae Jacobs; Haverford, Genevieve Geiger; Lansdowne,

Charlotte Schaeffer; Prospect Park, Mabel Haller; Radnor, Isabelle Smith; Ridley Park, Alma Depposch; Swarthmore, Anna S. Larkin; Upper Darby, Ruth Leaman.

Experts in visual education are employed at Haverford and Radnor. They are Thomas Entwistle, Haverford and Evalina H. Darlington, Radnor.

CHESTER

A. A. Meader came to Chester as superintendent of the district schools in February, 1868, two years after the borough became a city. He continued to hold that position until 1876. His report for June 7, 1869, follows in part: ". . . Our schools now consist of one grammar, two intermediate, four secondary, and seven primary departments, and an unclassified school for colored children, under the care of an experienced colored teacher, with a colored assistant. These departments are sub-divided into four or more divisions, each with a special programme of study, to be completed before promotion to the next higher division."

Meader was succeeded by A. Robinette in 1876, and the latter continued in the capacity of superintendent until 1879 when Charles F. Foster was chosen to serve in that office. Foster's annual salary in 1879 was \$1,450, a large sum for that time. Some information concerning the course of study and text books in use in 1880 is embodied in Foster's report to the state superintendent in that year. Among other things he wrote: "Among the branches brought forward more prominently the last term are reading, drawing and natural science. The first of these is receiving the special attention of the lower grade teachers. The word-method is generally adopted. Good readers are sometimes selected from several schools, and brought together for a competitive exercise, and such occasions prove highly stimulating to all parties. Drawing has received a new impulse by the preparations of specimens for the county fair. In natural science, we make use of Hooker's *Book of Nature* in classes of the younger pupils, finding it profitable as a reading exercise, as well as a branch of study."

In 1882 he reported that colored children were no longer segregated, and that no trouble was experienced in sending them to schools in which the major portion of the students were white. There were then about 150 colored children in the Chester schools. His report for 1887 included reference to changes in the school program as follows: "With a change in location we have also made a change in the organization of the high school. A preparatory department has been added, including a year's course in the common branches together with algebra, book-keeping and physiology. The course of the high school proper, or the academic department, occupies three years, and beyond this is a year of strictly professional work for those who intend to teach. We have been forced to adopt this latter course in consequence of the practice which exists here, as in many other school districts, of selecting new teachers almost exclusively from the graduates of the high school."

Dr. A. Duncan Yocum followed Foster as superintendent in 1900. On October 15, 1906, he resigned to take the position of professor of pedagogy

at the University of Pennsylvania, made vacant by the election of Dr. Martin Grove Brumbaugh, afterwards governor of Pennsylvania, to the superintendency of the Philadelphia schools. Dr. Duncan's successor was Thomas S. Cole. The latter summed up Dr. Yocum's work in Chester in his report to the state superintendent on June 3, 1907, as follows: "His term of service here covered six years. In that time he completely reorganized the primary work, and introduced valuable features into the work of the higher grades."

In 1914 Dr. J. Linwood Eisenberg followed Cole as superintendent. The problems of increased population due to the industrial inflation resulting from the war activities were felt during his term of office. In his report for 1916 under the head "School Survey," he made the following comments: "Prof. Stanley Zweibel of the State Department made a survey of the industrial activities of Chester during the year. His report indicates, as we previously understood, that Chester presents a splendid field for the development of vocational education. Mr. Zweibel outlined a splendid program for future development. We hope within the next two or three years to put into force most of Mr. Zweibel's suggestions. Two-year vocational courses for boys and two-year vocational courses for girls have been added to the present high school courses. We hope that a large number of pupils will avail themselves of this advanced opportunity."

Dr. Eisenberg resigned his position in Chester on July 2, 1917, to become principal of the Slippery Rock State Normal School, and was inaugurated there on the 22nd of the following September. Dr. Charles A. Wagner was elected to fill the vacancy here. In his report for the term 1917-1918 he emphasized the overcrowded conditions of the schools due to the influx of the families of working men. The average attendance in that year was 6,786. The difficulties were many. In 83% of the school rooms the enrollment of pupils was from more than 25 to 29. The teachers experienced an increase of 20% to 30% in their responsibilities. Industrial conditions were reported to be the chief cause. The schools could not compete in salaries with the high wages offered workers in industries then, and many of the teachers left their positions to take advantage of the situation. Others were called to various branches of the country's service. Salary changes were inevitable. In addition to their increased duties in the class room, the teachers assisted local draft boards in tabulating and checking up questionnaires and other data. The schools of the city as a whole engaged in much the same activities as did other schools of the state.

At present there are 26 public school buildings in the city, including 1 senior and 2 junior high schools. More than 400 persons are employed in the public education work of the city. This includes administrators, teachers, janitors, clerks, nurses and attendance officers. Summer schools are conducted in the High School and in the Smedley, Larkin and Booker T. Washington Schools. A continuation school is conducted in the Hoskins Building, and a special class school at the Eyre Building. Night school classes are held from October to March on Monday and Tuesday evenings, at the High School and the Booker T. Washington School. These classes are conducted from 7:30 to 9:15 o'clock by regular teachers of the district. In the

High School, courses in bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting, dressmaking, English, arithmetic, English for foreigners, pattern making, machine-shop practice and mechanical drawing are offered. More than 400 persons attend these classes annually. Negro students attend the night classes at the Booker T. Washington School. Here courses in English, reading, writing, spelling and mathematics are directed by two teachers. A special course in auto-mechanics is also offered. Between 75 and 80 persons are enrolled each year. Extension classes in foundry and plumbing work for apprentices on a trade basis are held every Saturday morning from 8:00 to 12:00 o'clock.

David A. Ward is the present superintendent of schools and Samuel C. Miller is assistant superintendent. Following is a list of the school buildings in Chester with their locations and principals: Chester High School, Ninth and Fulton Streets, George W. Pedlow, principal; Eyre School, 322 West Seventh Street, Reginald V. Anskis, principal; Clayton School, Seventh and Thurlow Streets, Sarah M. Benton, principal; Dewey-Horace Mann School, Third and Yarnall Streets, A. H. Showalter, principal; Starr School, Fifth and Welsh Streets, Margaret R. MacDowell, principal; Franklin School, Third and Franklin Streets, William H. Krell, principal; Gartside School, Second and Franklin Streets, Henrietta W. Barrett, principal; Jones School, Seventeenth and Walnut Streets, Ella F. Bailey, principal; Graham School, Eleventh and Madison Streets, Mary L. Massey, principal; Howell School, Third and Lamokin Streets, Mary W. Hollinghead, principal; Harvey School, Fifth and Welsh Streets, Constance G. Bailey, principal; Hoskins School, Fifth and Welsh Streets, Elizabeth C. Humma, principal; Wetherill School, Twenty-fourth Street, Laura U. Daugherty, principal; Larkin-Huber School, Broad and Crosby Streets, Annie R. Brooks, principal; Lincoln School, Eighth and Lincoln Streets, Ella P. Smith, principal; McCay School, Eleventh and Edwards Streets, Bertha C. Green, principal; Martin School, Fifteenth and Walnut Streets, Mabel Beacham, principal; Morton School, Seventh Street and Morton Avenue, Sarah J. Parker, principal; Patterson School, Penn and Patterson Streets, Elizabeth P. Morrison, principal; Powell School, Eighteenth and Upland Streets, Caroline S. Lord, principal; Smedley Junior High School, Margaret C. Stetser, principal; Sun Village School, Twelfth Street and Melrose Avenue, Sarah J. Parker, principal; Thurlow School, Second and Thurlow Streets, Katharine V. Casey, principal; Booker T. Washington Junior High School, Seventh Street and Central Avenue, William K. Valentine, principal; Watts School, Fourth and Edwards Streets, Carrie M. S. Pipes, principal; Kindergarten, Twenty-fourth Street and Edgmont Avenue.

Supervisors and special teachers in the city of Chester, some of whom have been mentioned above, are as follows; Lillian M. Dannaker, primary grades supervisor; Annie S. Greenwood, writing; Agnes C. Hall, drawing; Emily Rice, music; Gertrude M. Lewis, supervisor physical training and health education; Thomas C. Cockill Jr., director physical training and health education; Edith S. Rose, supervisor of home economics; Frank Coulter, director of vocational education; Alfred Buono, athletic director of Chester High School.

Reports for the school year 1929-1930 which are the latest published ones available, show that the county of Delaware has a school population of 46,525, and 1,733 teachers. The current expenses aggregate \$4,900,092. These expenses include those of instruction, auxiliary agencies, operation of school plants, maintenance of school plants etc.

OTHER PREPARATORY SCHOOLS.

When the county superintendent of schools made his report of historical educational data to Dr. Wickersham in 1877, he included information concerning academies and seminaries then in existence. One of the oldest of these was the Sharon Female Seminary at Darby, established before 1855, and which was in existence for a number of years. John P. Crozer of Upland built the Upland Normal Institute about 1855 at a cost of \$45,000. The normal school was eventually abandoned and the Crozer Theological Seminary took over the buildings. The Brooke Hall Female Seminary at Media was founded by H. Jones Brooke, a prominent citizen of the county, in 1856. It was maintained under the religious influence of the Episcopal Church, and by 1865 about 200 young women had been graduated from the institution. Mrs. M. L. Eastman was then the principal. A boarding school was conducted at Village Green from 1856 to 1868. A coeducational preparatory school, known as Maplewood Institute, was established at Concordville by Joseph Shortlidge in 1862. The institution was incorporated in 1870, and Shortlidge was the principal in 1885. Charles W. Deans, county superintendent of schools from 1857 to 1864, established Chester Academy at Chester in 1862. George Gilbert succeeded him as principal, and some of the leaders of the city and county in the latter part of the last century and the early part of the present one, were educated here. Another excellent preparatory school was the Media Academy for boys, established by Swithin C. Shortlidge in 1874. The enrollment varied from 120 to 250 students during the several terms of 1885. None of these institutions are in existence today.

The Friend's Select School of Media was established there in 1885. It is conducted under the auspices of a specially designated committee of the Chester Monthly Meeting of Friends. A country day school in character, it has kindergarten, primary, intermediate and seventh grade departments. Miss Eleanor S. Ecroyd is the principal, and the faculty of nine teachers direct the education of 100 children. Members of the committee who direct the affairs of the school are: T. Barclay Whitson, chairman; Hannah S. Outland, secretary; Emma M. Allen, treasurer.

Swarthmore Preparatory School was established as a private educational institution in 1892 by Arthur H. Tomlinson. It has since become an incorporated body. The buildings of the institution which are located on ten acres of ground, include the administration hall, dormitories, gymnasium and lecture hall. There are two departments in the school; the lower school, which includes grades three to eight; and the upper school, which is college preparatory. More than 94% of its graduates in the past four years have been admitted to leading colleges. Edward R. Robbins is the president, and H. Roger Coleman, the headmaster.

The Mary Lyon School, a private school for girls, was established at Swarthmore in 1913. Six modern stone buildings, designed in the English type of architecture, make up the school plant. The administration building contains a large auditorium with a seating capacity of 800, a gymnasium, swimming pool, study halls, library and class rooms. The institution is divided into three distinct departments or schools: Seven Gables, the Junior School; Mary Lyon, the college preparatory department; Wildcliff, the graduate school. The annual enrollment in the three schools, averages 200 girls. In 1930 they represented 38 states and the countries of Russia, China and Cuba, besides some in South America. All of the faculty members are college graduates except the special teachers. H. M. Crist and Frances L. Crist, the principals, have developed an unusual institution where nobility of character and purpose as well as high standards in scholarship are emphasized.

CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS.

In 1871 Mother Mary Agnes of the Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis purchased the property of the "Little Seminary" at Aston Ridge near Glen Riddle. In 1850 Reverend Benjamin Huntington, an Episcopal clergyman, established a seminary for young ladies there. The majority of the students who attended came from the southern states, and at the outbreak of the Civil War the school was discontinued. The Philadelphia Theological Seminary of St. Charles Barromeo became the owners, and the seminary buildings were used while others at Overbrook were under construction. Reverend Jeremiah F. Shanahan, later Bishop of Harrisburg, was president at the time. The Overbrook buildings were completed by 1871 and the Sisters of St. Francis bought the property. For a time it was used as a novitiate of the Community but was too small to be used for that purpose permanently. Accordingly a new convent was erected and the cornerstone laid by Archbishop James P. Wood on May 29, 1873. It took the name of the Convent of Our Lady of the Angels. In 1884 there were 250 Sisters in the institution. The Mother House of the institute, which had been founded in Philadelphia in 1855, was transferred to Glen Riddle in 1896. The general administration of the institute is located there. In 1900 the original buildings of the "Little Seminary" were razed and a five-story stone building erected on the site. This Community has developed remarkably since it was founded. More than 1200 Sisters have gone from it to parochial schools, hospitals, homes, orphanages, schools and colleges throughout the country. Mother Agnes was Supervisor General for forty-two years. In 1906 she was succeeded by Mother Mary Aloysia. The Lady of Angels High School is accredited by the state department of public instruction, and the normal school is affiliated with the Villanova Normal School. At present there are 112 novices and 45 postulants in the institution.

The Mother House of the Sisters of the Holy Child Jesus was established at Sharon Hill in 1864. Rev. J. C. Carter purchased the buildings of the Sharon Hill Academy then for the use of the Order. An academy, attended from the Church of the Holy Spirit, is connected with the institution.

At Villanova the Mother House, Study House and Novitiate of the Order of St. Augustine in the United States, is located. In 1842 the Mother House, which had been established in Philadelphia in 1796, was moved to Villanova where a monastery, novitiate, study house, and college for the laity were also established.

St Cyril's School at Stonehurst Hills, Upper Darby, was built in 1929. It is under the jurisdiction of St. Cyril's Parish which was organized in June, 1928. This parish has experienced rapid growth, and the school which has been established fills an important need in the community. Reverend Edmund O'Shea is the rector, and Reverend Lewis Meyer, the assistant.

COLLEGES.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE.

Haverford College was founded in 1833. It owes its origin to the insight and energy of a few members of the Society of Friends from Philadelphia and New York who, in the spring of 1830, conceived the idea of founding an institution for education in the higher branches of learning. Its object, in the words of the founders, was "to combine sound and liberal instruction in literature and science with a religious care over the morals and manners, thus affording to the youth of our Society an opportunity of acquiring an education equal in all respects to that which can be obtained at colleges."

The founders were incorporated in 1833 under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania into the Haverford School Association, a body now known as the Corporation of Haverford College. This corporation elects a board of managers for the control of its affairs and for the administration of its funds. For the founding of the school sixty thousand dollars was raised; but the sum proved insufficient for its maintenance, and for many years the financial deficit was met by liberal subscriptions of friends.

From 1845 to 1848 the school was closed in order to allow the funds to accumulate and to give time for the collection of an endowment. Since that time, by a number of generous bequests and donations, the amounts of invested funds yielding interest has been increased to approximately four million dollars.

The first building of the College was Founders Hall, erected in 1833. The Observatory was built in 1852, and enlarged in 1883. Alumni Hall was built in 1863, and enlarged in 1898 and 1912 to meet the growing needs of the Library. In 1877 Barclay Hall, a dormitory, was erected by friends of the College. The Mechanical Laboratory was established in 1884, and was provided with a new building in 1890; this was burned down in 1896, and Whitall Hall, a new three-story structure, was built. The old Biological Laboratory was established in 1886; Chase Hall for lectures and recitations, and the old Physical Laboratory were built in 1888. The Cricket Shed was erected in 1893. In 1899 the Logan and Norris section of Lloyd Hall, a dormitory, was erected; in 1900, a large and well equipped Gym-

nasium; in 1903, Roberts Hall, the gift of Lucy Branson Roberts, with college offices and a large auditorium; in 1903, Merion Hall, a dormitory, remodeled from the old Haverford Grammar School building; in 1905, an additional wing in Founders Hall for dining halls and kitchen; in 1906, a permanent building for the heating and lighting plant; in 1907, the enlargement of Merion Hall; in 1909, the Haverford Union, a building presented by Alfred Percival Smith, '84; in 1910, the Lyman Beecher Hall Chemistry Laboratory; in 1912, the Morris Infirmary, given by John Morris, '67; in 1913, a new section of Lloyd Hall, given by the estate of the late Justus C. Strawbridge, and a concrete grandstand, the gift of Horace E. Smith, '86; in 1916, the Smith section of Lloyd, from the same donor, and the Kinsey section; in 1917, Isaac Sharpless Hall, for biology and physics; in 1927, completing the dormitory, four additional sections of Lloyd Hall; in 1928, the Hilles Memorial Laboratory of applied science. In addition to these college buildings there are a number of residences on the grounds which are occupied for the most part by professors and their families.

The selection of the site of the college is thus described by the first managers: "We wished to procure a farm in a neighborhood of unquestionable salubrity . . . within a short distance of a Friends' meeting, of easy access from this city at all seasons of the year, recommended by the beauty of the scenery and a retired situation." And they reported that they had purchased for the sum of \$17,865 "an oblong tract of 198½ acres . . . nearly south of the *eight mile* stone on the Lancaster Turnpike." The property has since been increased to two hundred and sixteen acres with an estimated present value of about one million, seven hundred thousand dollars. While a portion is retained as farm and woodland, a lawn of sixty acres was long ago graded and planted with trees and shrubs by a landscape gardener, so that the natural beauty of the location has increased with passing years. The grounds include five fields, for cricket, baseball, American Rugby and association football, a running-track, seven tennis courts, and a pond for skating. In 1925 a board track for winter practice was provided.

Parallel with its material growth there have been changes in the inner life of the College which have affected the methods of administration rather than the essential principles on which the institution was founded. It has gradually increased in number of students, but still enjoys the advantages of a small college. From the first it gave instruction of collegiate scope and grades. Accordingly, in 1856, the name was changed from school to college and the right to confer degrees was granted by the legislature. In 1861 the preparatory department was abolished. General courses are now given in arts and science. The endowment for salaries and pensions enables the college to maintain a faculty of unusual size in proportion to the number of students, and to expend for the instruction, board, and lodging of each student about twice the sum which he pays.

In accordance with the modern ideals of religious and moral education, the students enjoy ample liberty, safeguarded by their wholesome physical life, by the traditions of the College, and by the intimate association with their professors and fellow students. The deep religious spirit bequeathed by the

Quaker founders has been carefully cherished, and high ideals of life and conduct are maintained; three times a month the College attends Friends' meeting in a body. The aims of Haverford have been gradually developing and its function is becoming more and more clear—"to encourage the growth, among a limited number of young men, of vigorous bodies, scholarly minds, strong characters, and a real religious experience."

Morris E. Leeds is president of the board of managers, and Dr. William Wistar Comfort is president of the faculty. The student body is limited to 300.

VILLANOVA

The history of Villanova College goes back to 1842, when the Augustinian Fathers who had been established at St. Augustine's Church in Philadelphia since 1796 purchased Belle Air, a tract of some two hundred acres of land in Radnor Township, Delaware County, Pennsylvania. In the old Rudolph Mansion House of Belle Air, classes were opened during the fall of 1843. This was in fact the second endeavor of the Augustinians to provide for the educational needs of those early times. A classical school known as St. Augustine's Academy had previously been opened near St. Augustine's Church on North Fourth Street, Philadelphia, in 1811. This school was continued until 1815; a list of its students is kept in the archives.

At Villanova, new buildings were erected in 1844, and 1849. On March 10, 1848, the Governor of Pennsylvania, Francis R. Shunk signed the Act of Legislature incorporating "The Augustinian College of Villanova in the State of Pennsylvania for the education of persons in the various branches of science, literature, and ancient and modern languages," and conferring on Villanova College "the power to grant and confirm such degrees in the Arts and Sciences, to such students of the College and others, when by their proficiency in learning, professional eminence, or other meritorious distinction, they shall be entitled thereto, as they (the President and Professors) may see fit; or, as are granted in other Colleges and Universities in the United States."

Owing to financial depression, and to conditions later resultant upon the Civil War, the doors of the College were closed from June, 1857, until September, 1865. After the re-opening in 1865, the curriculum and the Faculty were enlarged, and other new buildings erected. In 1905, the School of Engineering was founded, with courses in Civil, Electrical, and Mechanical Engineering. In 1915, the School of Science was established. Chemical engineering was added in 1918, followed in 1922, by the School of Commerce and Finance.

The aim of the Augustinian Fathers in founding Villanova College was to offer young men an opportunity of receiving a thorough liberal education; an education which would develop all the faculties of soul as well as of body, and would find its expression in a clear-thinking, right-acting Christian Gentleman. They felt that a trained mind and a critical judgment, although essential to happiness and success, are of little avail unless controlled by strong will and directed by a keen moral sense. Hence they aimed to

supply an atmosphere favorable to the development of a sense of responsibility and the upbuilding of character. Consequently, in the form of discipline and the method of teaching, they laid due emphasis on moral and religious agencies. While Villanova makes no distinction of creed in her requirements for admission, she exists primarily for the training of Catholic youth and follows Catholic principles in her educational policy.

The fact that Villanova is of the type commonly known as the "Small College" brings about a more personal and intimate relationship between students and instructors. This intimacy is carried beyond the class-room and is a most effective instrument in the development of character. The great majority of the professors live at the college, and the students are encouraged to confer frequently with them, to seek them out for advice and counsel. Villanova insists that the instructors have a personal interest in the individual members of their classes, and the size of the class is always so regulated as to permit the carrying out of this policy.

The college buildings, seven in number, are large, stone structures, imposing in appearance, and fitted with every modern appliance conducive to health and comfort. An atmosphere of home-life pervades the whole institution, and serves to arouse in even the most laggard, a spirit of study and a desire to attain high scholastic rating.

A large and comfortably furnished library, well stocked with books carefully selected for the use of students, affords ample opportunity for private reading and research work. The reading rooms are supplied with the best magazines and technical publications.

The large campus offers every facility for athletic games and inter-class contests. Baseball and football fields, tennis courts and running track are open to the use of all students. Experienced coaches carefully supervise all forms of athletic activity.

Very Reverend Daniel Herron is president of the board of trustees, and Reverend James H. Griffin is president of the College. The enrollment approximates 1,000 students annually.

SWARTHMORE.

This college was founded in 1864 through the efforts of members of the Religious Society of Friends, for the purpose of securing to the youth of the Society an opportunity for higher educational training under the guarded supervision and care of those of their own religious faith. Other applicants are admitted on the same terms as Friends, and nothing of a sectarian character exists in the instruction or in the management of the college. According to its first charter, membership on the Board of Managers of the college was limited to persons belonging to the Society of Friends. The purpose of this restriction was not to establish sectarian control, but to prevent forever the possibility of such control by any sectarian element which might otherwise have come to be represented on the Board. This restriction is now believed to be no longer needed and is omitted from the revised charter. The intention of its founders was to make the promotion

of Christian character the first consideration, and to provide opportunities for liberal culture while maintaining a high standard of scholarship. These aims have been followed in the administration of the institution.

Swarthmore College is situated in the Borough of Swarthmore, eleven miles southwest of Philadelphia on the Octoraro branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Swarthmore is connected with Broad Street Station by twenty-two inbound and twenty-two outbound trains daily, the running time of which varies from twenty-one minutes on express schedule to thirty-six minutes on the local schedule. Three trolley lines, running cars at fifteen to thirty-minute intervals, also connect with Philadelphia elevated and surface lines.

There are more than twenty college buildings on the campus which occupies a commanding position upon a wooded hill not far from the center of the town of Swarthmore. The Delaware River is about four miles distant. Two hundred and thirty-seven acres are contained in the college property, including a large tract of woodland and the beautiful rocky valley of Crum Creek.

The enrollment of the college is limited to five hundred students, and the total college endowment is five and one-half million dollars. There are eighty-five members on the college faculty of which Dr. Frank Aydelotte is the president. Wilson M. Powell of New York is president of the Corporation.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY COLLEGE

This institution originated in Wilmington, Delaware, in 1821, when John Bullock, an influential Quaker, opened a boarding school for boys there. Samuel Alsop, also a Quaker, succeeded the founder at the latter's death, and continued to conduct the school until 1853. Then Colonel Theodore Hyatt, who was in charge of the Parochial School of the First Presbyterian Church in Wilmington purchased the institution. Eventually the property on Fourteenth Street in Chester was purchased, and suitable buildings constructed. The cornerstone was laid on June 26, 1867, and on September 3, 1868, the institution was formally opened in Chester. Colonel Theodore Hyatt was succeeded in the presidency by General Charles E. Hyatt, his son, in 1888. General Hyatt served as president and commandant until his death which occurred on April 9, 1929. His son, Colonel Frank K. Hyatt is the present president and commandant. This succession of members of three generations of the same family to the presidency of an institution such as the Pennsylvania Military College, has few, if any precedents in the state.

Courses In civil engineering, commerce and finance, and chemistry are offered. The average enrollment is 100. Officers of the Board of Trustees are as follows: L. Webster Fox, president; Bishop-Coadjutor Francis M. Taitt, vice-president; Colonel Frank K. Hyatt, president of the College; Edwin A. Howell, secretary. Dr Fox who was a leading surgeon of Philadelphia, died during the summer of 1931.

CROZER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

On April 4, 1867 the charter of this institution was granted by the State Legislature, and the act providing it was signed by Governor John W. Geary. The seminary opened for its first session in October, 1868. There were twenty students enrolled then. The old buildings of the Upland Normal Institute were used for a time, but additions to them, including an extensive library have been made since. Many leaders in the religious life of this country, and in Canada, Australia, the Philippine Islands, and in countries of Asia, Africa and South America, have received their preparation for the ministry here. The charter designated the following persons to be the trustees: Samuel A. Crozer, John Lewis Crozer, George K. Crozer, Robert H. Crozer, William Bucknell, Benjamin Griffith and Dr. William M. Keen. All of those named except Dr. Keen, were sons or sons-in-law of the founder, John P. Crozer. The present officers are: Dr. John P. Crozer Griffith, president; George K. Crozer Jr., secretary; S. A. Crozer, treasurer, and Dr. Milton G. Evans, president of the faculty. This seminary is affiliated with the Baptist Church, with which denomination most of its students and graduates are connected.

CHEYNEY STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

The Cheyney State Teachers College is the recognized institution of the state for preparing persons of the colored race for professional work. *The Cheyney Record* which is issued quarterly during the school year carried the following article concerning the history of the institution, in the issue for April, 1930. "The editors of the *Record* feel that we know too little of the early history of our school, and are therefore including this sketch from Riching's 'Evidences of Progress Among Colored People.' The 'Institute for Colored Youth' in Philadelphia was the name of the school from which the Cheyney Training School for Teachers developed. In 1837 the 'Institute' was founded. Five years prior to this time in 1832, Richard Humphreys, a native of the West Indies, died leaving \$10,000 to found an institution 'having for its object the benevolent design of instructing the descendants of the African race in school learning, in the various branches of the mechanic arts and trades, and in agriculture, in order to prepare, fit and qualify them to act as teachers.' The money was left with the Society of Friends with the understanding that the society should have the care of the institution. Hence in 1837 the institution was founded. The money in the meantime had increased to about \$13,000. The charter from the state, however, was not obtained until 1842. Not long after this the sum of \$18,000 was left by another friend. And as Riching says: 'from time to time, different sums were bequeathed or bestowed for this enterprise by philanthropic people until 1851 buildings were erected on Lombard Street for the permanent establishment of this institution of learning, in which location it remained until 1866. The year previous, 1865, Mrs. Fannie L. Jackson Coppin, a graduate of Oberlin College came to Philadelphia as a teacher in the Institute for Colored Youth. Later she became principal, a position which she filled for 28

years.' In 1866 too, work was begun to raise money for the then needed new building. The movement was successful and \$40,000 was raised, and a 'large and commodious building now situated on Bainbridge Street, above Ninth' was erected. Riching said in describing the school; 'One splendid feature of the school is its practicability, an instance of which is shown in the fact that boys are taught to sew as well as girls. A boy who goes out from the institute need never have his clothes in a dilapidated condition because he has no women folks to take care of them. Little girls are taught housework in a limited way. They learn to sweep and scrub and make beds and all the rest of that kind of work. They are not merely taught that part of sweeping a room is wiping the finger-marks off of the doors, but they learn that when they bring the pail in for that purpose they must also bring with them a piece of carpet, or some such thing upon which to set the pail and thus prevent an ugly ring or splashes upon the carpet.' Mrs. Coppin originated the Industrial Department. This department was opened to adults three evenings of the week. Here men learned bricklaying, carpentry, painting, etc. In this same department women three afternoons a week had lessons in dress-making, millinery, and cooking. The institute was reorganized and moved to Cheyney under the Principalship of Mr. Hugh M. Brown in 1902."

Another article relating to the change in status of Cheyney from a training school for teachers to a state teachers college appeared in the *Record* for December, 1930. It follows: "The Pennsylvania State Council of Education at its regular meeting Friday, September 26, 1930, granted unanimously the application of the Cheyney Training School for Teachers for the full four year college status offering the degree of B. S. in Education, Home Economics and Industrial Arts. This status has been granted only after proof, by elaborate questionnaire and a thorough examination of the institution by an official committee, appointed by the State Council that Cheyney meets the standards set by the Council for the State Teachers Colleges. Announcement of this significant recognition of the work of the school was made officially by a representative of the State Council at the annual Cheyney Day exercises held on Saturday October, 18, 1930. Under the new college status this pioneering institution is enabled to offer, on the college level, those advanced professional courses which a modern teacher-training institution must offer, and to broaden its practice teaching departments. This means a widely improved educational service to the Negro youth of Pennsylvania and of the nation. The graduates, students and friends of the school are pointing out with well-grounded pride an unbroken progress in the development of the institution. From private Quaker auspices the institution, in 1920, was brought into the circle of State Normal Schools, the fourteenth, and last. Through ten years of test work in this field, during which Cheyney graduates, after two years of professional study, have received State Certificates qualifying them to teach in public schools of Pennsylvania or elsewhere, Cheyney comes now to the present announcement of the four year college grade leading to the B. S. degree."

Dr Leslie Pinckney Hill, now president of Cheyney Teachers College is a leading negro educator in this country. He is frequently called upon to

direct courses of instruction in the larger institutions of learning throughout the east, and is widely known as a lecturer. It is largely due to his efforts that the standards of the institution have been raised to those of a recognized teachers college. Many of the graduates of Cheyney find positions in the public schools nearby. However, a large proportion of them continue their education elsewhere, and become affiliated with the many organizations for social uplift and education that have grown up in the southern states since the Civil War. Members of the faculty are cultured, liberally educated colored people, many of whom travel widely. Members of the board of Trustees are as follows: James G. Biddle, Philadelphia, president; John S. Sinclair, Philadelphia, secretary; Norris S. Ingram, West Chester, treasurer; Frederick V. Hetzel of West Chester, Samuel L. Smedley of Newtown Square, Mrs. W. W. Comfort of Haverford, Dr. Monroe H. Tunnell of Bryn Mawr, David G. Yarnall of Wallingford and William H. Ridley of Chester, trustees.

OTHER SCHOOLS

There are two business colleges in Chester. They are the Chester Commercial College, founded in 1895, and Sleeper's Business College. The first named institution was established for the purpose of affording business training for young people of Chester. R. E. Moyer is the president and proprietor. The school is located in the Odd Fellows' Hall at Eighth and Sproul Streets. Courses in modern business training for young men and women are offered in both day and evening classes. Sleeper's Business College, in addition to offering the regular business courses has an elementary and high school department.

Ellis College at Newtown Square is a charitable school for the maintenance and education of fatherless, white girls. Charles E. Ellis founded the institution. Girls are admitted between the ages of six and thirteen, and released when they reach the age of seventeen. Carl W. Aretz is president of the college, and Parker S. Williams is chairman of the Executive Committee.

Isaiah V. Williamson, a Philadelphia merchant, founded and endowed the Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades which was established on December 1, 1888. This widely known institution is located at Williamson School Station near Media. The school property includes 40 buildings and 226 acres of ground. Boarding, instruction and clothing are free. Officers of the school are: A. Leonard Logan, superintendent; Nathan J. Tobias, J. Meredith Heibeck, Clement C. VanLott, John T. VanStan, assistant superintendents; Miss Marie E. Sheerin, secretary and assistant treasurer. The trustees are: Robert M. Coyle, Moorhead C. Kennedy, J. Harvey Byers, Thomas D. Smith, Isaac H. Clothier, Jr., Albert W. Morris and J. Willison Smith.

The above information concerning public education in the county was gleaned from the reports of the county superintendents to the state superintendent of public instruction which were published annually from 1855 to

1920, and which are available in the library of the State Department of Public Instruction at Harrisburg. These documents form a very vital record of the development of our public education, and it is to be regretted that not more of them can be included here. The historical information concerning some of the colleges was obtained from recent catalogues.

CHAPTER XIX.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

LUTHERAN

THE Swedish Lutheran Church was the first Christian Church to be established in Pennsylvania. More than forty years before the arrival of William Penn, Reverend John Campanius conducted services in a log church on Tinicum Island, near the site of Printzhof, to which settlers came in canoes. Campanius remained there until May, 1648. While in the colony he made it his purpose to master the language of the Lenni Lenape Indians. So well did he accomplish his purpose that he was able to translate the Lutheran Catechism into the practically unknown tongue. This first published translation of a European language into an Indian one was not printed until 1696. It is one of the many primary incidents in Pennsylvania History that belong unquestionably to Delaware County. Campanius was succeeded in 1648 by the Reverend Lars Carolus Locenius, or Lears Carlsson Lock, as he is frequently called, who continued to serve the Swedish Lutherans until about 1678. Detailed information concerning Lock's activities as minister on the Delaware, appears in various histories devoted to the colony under the Swedes and Dutch. The material is of more interest to the antiquarian than to the historian, however, because the advent of the members of the Society of Friends before 1680, and Episcopalians later, seems to have completely overwhelmed Lutheranism in the county for two centuries. The log church on Tinicum was used until the first years of the 18th Century but it has disappeared long since. So has the burial ground that was connected with it. This ground was located near the river and frequent inundations destroyed it.

The next Lutheran Church to be organized in the county was one established by German Lutherans at Chester in August, 1878. There were only twelve members in the original group, who under the leadership of Reverend J. T. Boyer, were instrumental in chartering the organization on February 3, 1879. In May of the same year a building located on Fifth Street, that had been used by the Methodists, was purchased from George H. Crozer. After May 18, 1879 the building was used for the services of the Lutherans, which were all conducted in the German language. This church has been discontinued.

There are at present 15 Lutheran Congregations in the county. One of them at Marcus Hook is a mission church, conducted under the auspices of the Holy Trinity Church in Chester, which is the central organization from which many other churches in the county have developed. Holy Trinity is situated on Kerlin Street near Third, and was organized in 1889. It has a membership of 572, and Reverend H. A. Weaver is the present pastor. In 1891 Trinity Lutheran Church was founded at Manoa. There are 153

members at this church and Reverend J. W. Early is pastor. The third church of those now in existence is the one at Norwood, known as Emanuel Lutheran Church, which has 750 members and was established in 1898. Reverend S. H. Rudisill is the pastor. In 1900 Trinity Church was founded at Darby and has 300 members who are under the leadership of Reverend C. L. Jones. Immanuel Lutheran Church at East Lansdowne was organized in 1906. Reverend T. E. Sherer is the pastor, and the congregation numbers 210. The ten other churches in the county have been established since 1918, when the greatest increased population occurred. Temple Church in Brookline was founded in that year. Reverend W. C. Ney is the present pastor, and there are 480 members in the church. The second of the Lutheran Churches now existing in Chester, is the Nativity, at Twenty-second Street and Edgmont Avenue, established in 1919. Reverend R. D. Roeder is the pastor and the congregation consists of 125 members. Christ Church in Upper Darby, of which Reverend P. S. Wagner is the minister, was founded in 1920, and has 214 members. The property of this church is one of the most valuable of the Lutheran Church properties of the county. In the same year that Christ Church was established, Lutherans at Essington on Tinicum Island, organized the Tinicum Memorial Church. There are now 155 members in this church, and Reverend C. E. Smith is the pastor. First Church in Collingdale was established in 1921. Reverend M. G. Richard is pastor of the congregation whose present membership numbers 200. Reverend L. M. Wallick is pastor of Grace Lutheran Church at Drexel Hill which was organized in 1923. This church has a membership of 238. St. Paul's Lutheran Church at Lansdowne was established in 1927, and Reverend C. R. Nagele is the minister. Reverend O. C. F. Janke conducts the services in two churches, both established in 1928. They are St. John's at Lester, and St. Matthew's at Crum Lynne. The mission at Marcus Hook, supervised by Holy Trinity Church, Chester, is ministered to by the pastor of the mother church. There are more than 3,700 Lutherans in the county.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Members of the branches of this society are more commonly known as Quakers. William Penn, founder of this Commonwealth, was an outstanding leader of the Society in England and America. This organization was one of many in England and the continent of Europe that grew out of the social upheaval following the Tudor regime in the former, and the Renaissance and Protestant Reformation, in the latter. George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends, emphasized the spiritual in Christianity, and discountenanced all form in worship. Consequently even the ordinance of baptism and the observance of the Lord's Supper were not adopted. The days of the week and months of the year with their names derived from mythological characters were shunned as relics of paganism. The Friends substituted numbers such as First Day and First Month for the names that appear on the ordinary calendar. Members addressed one another by using the forms thee and thy in preference to you and yours. These practices are adhered to

among members of the Society today. The basic doctrine of the Friends is that known as the "inner light," which is a belief that divine power within the individual will lead him to live according to the will of God. Friends differ from other denominations in other respects too. They have no ordained ministers, although some members of the various meetings lead services more frequently than others. Although they have few adherents now, in proportion to the members of other denominations, many of their principles which they have maintained steadfastly for more than two centuries, have gradually, and unconsciously in most cases, been adopted by larger Protestant organizations. Their opposition to war and slavery has been steadily upheld. Their acts of mercy in times of war have been innumerable, and their assistance to negroes through the Underground Railroad during the period prior to the Civil War, made Delaware and neighboring counties, centers of anti-slavery agitation. The penal code of the state was established by the Friends, and they have also advocated education and have been instrumental in establishing educational institutions, that are outstanding in the country. The chief executive of the United States at present, Herbert Hoover, is a member of the Society.

Before the arrival of William Penn there were a few members of the Society in Pennsylvania. Within three years after Penn acquired the colony it is estimated that there were 7,000 Friends here. They were tactful in dealing with the Indians, and were influential in the government of the colony until the Revolutionary period. Early in the 19th Century members of the Society became divided on matters relating to doctrine. In 1827 at the Philadelphia yearly meeting, influential members from that city opposed some of the principles advocated by Elias Hicks. Thus a group, known as the Hicksite Friends, developed. This group continues to exist and is made up of the more liberal element of the Society. The older, more conservative group became known as the Orthodox Friends, a distinction still applied to them. The Orthodox group is the largest in point of membership.

The first recorded meeting of the Society of Friends in Pennsylvania was the one held at the house of Robert Wade at Upland in 1675. William Edmundson, a leading English minister was among those present. Meetings were held at houses of members for a time. The organization of the Society is composed of groups of persons known as meetings instead of the usual congregation or church. In addition to regular weekly meetings, monthly, quarterly and yearly meetings are held. The quarterly meetings are composed of the original meetings, such as the ones at Chester and Concord, and the branch meetings that have emanated from them. The yearly meetings are made up of representatives from all the meetings of the Society. The Hicksite Friends have maintained this organization continually. Questions of discipline and principles to be followed are discussed at these meetings. More than one person has been asked to withdraw his membership from the Society because of failure to adhere to its forms and doctrines.

A monthly meeting of the Society was held in July, 1681, when it was agreed that the court house at Upland should be used for First Day meetings. The name of Upland had not then been changed to Chester. On January

6, 1687, Joran Kyn sold land on the west side of the present Edgmont Avenue above Second Street to local members of the Society. About six years later a meeting house was erected there. Meanwhile members met at homes or in public buildings such as the court house. Friends in the present townships of Middletown, Edgmont, Springfield, Marple and Upper and Nether Providence contributed money for the construction of the Chester Meeting House. That building must have been completed by February 2, 1694, because the deed to the property and the account of the money used in building the meeting house, were presented at the meeting held then. William Penn was a regular attendant at this meeting house while he was residing in the colony. He was well known among the colonists, and frequently spoke in this meeting, and in others throughout the country. The first meeting house in Chester was used for services for 43 years. In 1736 the old site was sold and a new one on Market Street south of Third Street, secured. A new meeting house was erected there, and the property enlarged and improved at intervals. When the Society was divided into the Hicksite and Orthodox Friends in 1827, the former division was in the majority in Chester and retained the meeting house. In 1883 the building was thoroughly renovated. The Orthodox Friends of Chester established a meeting house on land donated by Enos Sharpless in what was the borough of North Chester in 1828. In 1884 that branch of the Society had about 50 members in Chester and the original building, which was of stone, was in use. Both Hicksite and Orthodox Friends of Chester hold meetings in the Orthodox Meeting House at Twenty-fourth and Chestnut Streets now. Monthly meetings of the Hicksite Friends are held regularly at Chester. Charles Palmer of this city is the clerk.

Darby seems to have been the second community in the county in which the Friends established a regular meeting. It is thought that they met there at the home of John Blunston as early as 1682. Minutes of the Darby Meeting were kept after July 2, 1684. The increase in the number of members of the Society was such that private homes could not accommodate them long. In 1687 an acre of land was granted for a meeting house by John Blunston, then justice of the peace. A building, probably of logs, was used for a time, but the members, who were generally well established in financial circles, desired a more commodious meeting house. Accordingly, one was built in 1699 and a third in 1703. This latter building was of stone and was not completed until 1705 or 1706. It was used continually after that for more than a century and a half before being thoroughly repaired in 1870. The Hicksite Friends dominated here at the time of the division and the members of the Society in Darby now are affiliated with that group. Meetings are held here each First Day, and monthly. Concord Quarterly Meetings are also held at Darby and Lansdowne alternately in October.

Friends living in the present townships of Upper Chichester, Aston, Bethel, Birmingham, Concord and Thornbury of this county, and adjoining ones west and north in the present Chester County, held meetings in homes of members as early as 1682. The first regular business meeting in any of

these townships in the county was the one held on January 17, 1681, and known as Chichester Meeting. The first meeting house was probably built in 1688 on two acres of land east of Chichester Creek in an angle of the road that leads from Aston to Marcus Hook. This building was destroyed by fire on December 4, 1768 and a new one took its place in 1769. At the time of the battle of Brandywine outriders from Cornwallis' Army thronged this neighborhood, and are said to have fired at the closed doors of the meeting house. Members of the Hicksite group remained in control of the meeting house in 1829. With the removal of Friends to towns and cities in the county the attendance at Chichester became so limited that the meetings were discontinued. The Orthodox Friends of Chichester Meeting united with a group from Concord and erected a stone meeting house on the Marcus Hook and Concord Road in 1831. This was known as the Upper Chichester Meeting. They organized a school which was conducted in the meeting house until 1834 when the monthly meeting provided a stone school house. In 1883 members of Upper Chichester Meeting joined the Concord Meeting and the meeting house of the Former group was no longer used.

In 1686 meetings were first held by Friends of Middletown Township under the auspices of the Chester Meeting. The records of the latter meeting refer to Middletown Township as "westerly" and "in the woods." Meetings were first held there in homes of members who found it difficult to travel to Chester. By 1696 regular meetings were held twice weekly, on the First and Fifth Days. The Friends' Quarterly Meeting in 1699 made plans to erect a meeting house in Middletown adjoining property that had been secured earlier for burial purposes. The building was erected in 1701 and in 1702 became officially known as the Middletown Meeting House. A stone building replaced the original one, and about 1828 when the Society divided, the Hicksite Friends remained in the old house. The Orthodox Friends held their meetings in the school building owned by James Emlen then. A separate meeting house was not constructed until 1835. Joseph Pennell donated an acre of land for it, a school house and burial ground. Meetings are held here by the Orthodox Friends on First and Fifth Days weekly at 10:30 o'clock.

Enough Friends had settled in Radnor Township by 1686 to warrant the establishment of a separate meeting. Most of the members were of Welsh extraction and held meetings in their homes before a meeting house was built. The first of these was constructed about 1693 and the second one was completed about 1721. Meetings were temporarily suspended during the Revolution, and while the Americans were located at Valley Forge the meeting house was used for an officers' house and as a hospital. It was put to that use about 1778. Many repairs were necessary after the occupation by the army, and two years elapsed before it was again put into general use by the Society. In 1884 occasional meetings were held there. Since then they have been suspended.

Welsh Friends built a meeting house in Haverford in 1688 or 1689. A burial ground had been laid out in 1684 adjoining the meeting house site. The location is said to have been one of the most beautiful spots in the

county. In 1700 an addition was made to the original structure. William Penn spoke here on several occasions after that year. Unfortunately for the Welsh their language differed materially from that used by Penn, and they experienced difficulty in understanding him. The meeting house was remodeled in 1800 and in 1884 between twenty and thirty Friends attended the meetings weekly. Orthodox Friends have been influential in this meeting and continue to hold regular services each First and Fifth Days at 10:30 o'clock. Another meeting house was built near Haverford College before 1884. Three times each month the College attends Friends' Meeting in a body.

The Newtown Friends' Meeting is an outgrowth of the Haverford Meeting. On November 14, 1696 Friends living in Newtown Township notified the Haverford Meeting of their intention of establishing a separate meeting. Some objections were raised because the Haverford Meeting failed to notify the Chester Meeting of the intentions of the Newtown Friends. Accordingly members of the Haverford Meeting were reprimanded, and the Chester Monthly Meeting asked that no new meetings be organized without its knowledge. Most of the Friends in the northern section of the county were Welsh, and the Newtown Friends continued to meet at homes of members despite the controversy over their status. The discussion continued for several years before it was decided with which monthly and quarterly meetings the Newtown Friends should be allied. By 1706 the matter was decided and the meeting was represented in the Chester Monthly Meeting and in the Providence Quarterly Meeting. A meeting house was not built in Newtown until 1711 although a burial ground had been acquired in 1710. In 1876 the old meeting house was removed to Philadelphia where it was on display during the Centennial Exhibition. It had been used until 1791 when another building was erected which is still in use, although it has been remodeled several times. The Hicksite Friends meet here each First Day.

Meetings were held in Nether Providence Township regularly every First and Fourth Day after December 6, 1696, when permission had been granted by the Chester Quarterly Meeting. As in other sections of the county the Friends met in homes of members for a time. After several years a decision was reached as to the site upon which a meeting house should be erected. Land owned by Thomas Minshall of Nether Providence was chosen for a burial ground and meeting house site. A log building was erected in 1700. A stone addition was built in 1727 and in 1753 the original log building was replaced by stone. The building is in use, although it too has been remodeled at various times. The Hicksite Friends meet here each First Day and Concord Quarterly Meetings are held here in April of each even year.

Land for a meeting house at Concord was contributed by John Mendenhall in 1697 with the understanding that one peppercorn be paid yearly forever. Land for burial purposes adjoined the meeting house site. The building, which was of frame or logs, was not completed until 1710. In 1728 it was replaced by one brick. Sixty years later while members were holding a meeting in the building to decide upon enlarging it, fire destroyed

it. The walls were left standing however, and they formed the basis for a new structure. Concord Monthly and Quarterly Meetings bore the expense of rebuilding. Members of this meeting have been very influential in sponsoring important movements for social welfare. They were particularly active in their opposition to negro slavery, and by 1800 none of the members were engaged in buying, selling or holding slaves. During the Revolutionary War, at the time of the Battle of Brandywine, the meeting house was used as a hospital for either English or American soldiers. Most local historians are of the opinion now that they were Americans. Dr. Benjamin Rush of Philadelphia, with three servants, attended the disabled men here. Both Hicksite and Orthodox Friends meet in the township. The former meet in the original meeting house each First Day. Concord Quarterly Meeting is held here in July of each even year. Monthly meetings are also held in the township at Concordville. Orthodox Friends have a meeting house at Concordville where meetings are held each First Day at 11:00 o'clock.

The Friends Meeting House in Birmingham Township, Chester County, was attended by members of the Society from both sides of the Brandywine Creek, which separated the counties of Chester and Delaware after 1789. The first meeting house was built in 1722 upon ground contributed for the purpose by Elizabeth Webb. After 1763 a stone building had been constructed for meeting purposes and the original building, which was one of logs, was converted into a stable. During the battle of Brandywine the building was used as a hospital.

In the 18th century Friends residing in the vicinity of the present Media, met at the home of John Minshall. Eventually he gave an acre of ground for a meeting house, and another for a burial ground. The building which was of stone was torn down about 1812 and another one was erected. When the Hicksite branch of the Society was formed in 1827 they took over the Media Meeting. In 1884 there were about 100 members there. So many members of the Society had moved to Media by 1875 that it was deemed advisable to withdraw membership from other meetings and form a separate one. This meeting became the Orthodox Friends Meeting. A plot of ground was procured from John M. Broomall, and a stone building for a meeting house was erected. The building is located on the north site of Third Street opposite North Avenue. For a time the records of the Chester Monthly Meeting beginning with those of 1682 were kept in the Media Meeting House. Orthodox Friends continue to meet here every First and Fourth Days at 10:00 o'clock.

Other meetings of the Hicksite Friends are held each First Day at Swarthmore and Lansdowne, which have become important centers of the Society within recent years. Concord Quarterly Meeting is held in January of even years at Swarthmore, and in October of odd years at Lansdowne. William Fogg of Lansdowne is the clerk. Monthly meetings are also held at Lansdowne and Swarthmore.

Orthodox Friends have a meeting house in Springfield Township where they meet each First Day at 10:30 o'clock.

EPISCOPALIANS

Among the English who came to Pennsylvania following the grant of this colony to William Penn, were persons who adhered to the principles of the established church of England. They settled in Chester, Lower Chichester and Concord Townships principally and within twenty years after Penn's first visit in 1682 missionaries held services in those three sections of the county. The Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts sent Reverend Evan Evans to Philadelphia from whence he was sent to serve the communicants in the vicinity of Chester in the year 1700. He made a detailed report of his activities to the society several years after the first parish was established in Chester in 1702. In the latter year the first church building, known as St. Paul's was erected in Chester on a plot of ground said to have been used by Swedish colonists for burial purposes. The foundation was laid in July, 1702 and the first services were held in the church on January 24, 1703 when Rev. John Talbot delivered the first sermon. Queen Anne presented a pulpit and communion table to the parish. This was her method of sponsoring the missionary work of the Episcopalian Church. Sir Jeffrey Jeffries made other gifts to the parish. A bell for the church was cast in England in 1743. No rectory was provided until 1762 and before that time the ministers suffered many inconveniences. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was responsible for sending rectors to the parish for many years and finally required the members to provide suitable quarters for their leader. As was the custom then when money was to be raised for almost any purpose, a lottery was held with the permission of the colonial government. Two other churches of the parish, St. Martin's and St. John's shared in the proceeds. St Paul's Church was renovated in 1835 and in 1850 the old building was torn down. Its destruction caused much unfavorable comment in the neighborhood, although it was a typical American act of the period. A new church, Gothic in architectural style, was built on the North side of Third Street. It was repaired at frequent intervals, and was seriously damaged by fire on March 9, 1884. On October 9, 1845 a monument to John Morton, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was erected in the church yard. Reverend Evans served the parish as the first rector from 1702 to 1704. St. Paul's is now located at Ninth and Madison Streets and as is befitting the mother church of the county, has more than 800 members. Reverend Stanley V. Wilcox is the rector.

St. Martin's Protestant Episcopal Church at Marcus Hook was for a long time under the jurisdiction of St. Paul's Parish. The church had its inception when Walter Martin, an Upper Chichester Quaker, became discouraged in his association with the Society of Friends from which he was asked to withdraw his membership. On December 18, 1699 he granted a little more than an acre of ground at Marcus Hook for the purpose of erecting a church, and using part of it for a burial ground. He stipulated that in the latter place any one except Quakers might be interred. The Episcopalians of the neighborhood saw the advantages of the grant and were permit-

ted to use it. In 1702 they bought a frame building, located at some distance from the proposed site, and themselves moved it to Martin's land. Reverend Evan Evans had preached at various times at Chichester in the year 1700 so the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel took a deep interest in the establishment of the church. In 1704 Reverend Henry Nichols who was rector of St. Paul's parish served St. Martin's and St. John's. There seems to have been some difficulty in holding regular services in both Marcus Hook and Concord during the middle of the 18th century for Swedish Lutheran ministers from Christina (Wilmington) frequently supplied in the pulpits at both places. Indeed they were called to do so on so many occasions that their own Lutheran parishioners complained about their absences. Reverend Israel Acrelius was one of their ministers who served at St. Martin's in 1749. In 1745 a small brick building replaced the old one which was used as a school house for a time. Reverend George Craig was rector from 1759 to 1783 and at his death was buried in an aisle of the church. While he was rector the church took the name St. Martin's in memory of Walter Martin. In the lottery that was held in 1765 St. Martin's received more than 66 pounds from the proceeds. A rectory was built in 1871. In 1879 John Larkin, Jr., contributed about 2 acres of adjoining land to increase the size of the burial ground. Extensive repairs were made in 1929. Reverend Carl L. Appelberg is the present rector and the communicants number 200.

Reverend Evan Evans also conducted services at Concord in 1700. The church when built two years later, was part of St. Paul's parish as has been mentioned. John Hannum gave the land in Concord for the church and a building of logs was erected upon it. Concord, like Marcus Hook, was at a distance from Chester and much of the time was difficult of access because of poor roads. During the middle part of the century there were frequent intervals when no rector served in Concord and the communicants there sent requests to the Swedish pastors of the Lutheran Church in Christina to conduct services in Concord. Eventually various bequests made it possible to support a resident rector. The records of the church from 1727 are in existence. St. John's portion of the proceeds of the parish lottery in 1765 was used to build an addition of brick to the west end of the log building in 1773. In 1790 the original section of logs was replaced by stone. Another addition was made in 1837 and a new edifice built and dedicated on October 27, 1844. St. John's now has 44 members and Reverend John Bagley is the rector.

According to the letters of Reverend Evan Evans a congregation of Episcopalians existed among the Welsh settlers in the northern part of the county in 1700. For four years the Reverend Evans conducted services in the Welsh tongue twice monthly. Although there are no existing records to prove the location of a church in Newtown Township before 1714 it is generally assumed that a log building was designed for religious services and also used as a fort before that date. St. David's Church, commonly called "Old Radnor," was built in the extreme northeastern part of Newtown Township and dedicated on May 9, 1715. In the previous year the Episcopalians in Philadelphia secured the services of a Welsh school master, John

Clubb, as a missionary to the church at Radnor and Oxford. He delivered his first sermon at the former place on September 7, 1714. Various attempts had been made between 1704 and 1714 to secure a regular rector for Radnor but few of the men available for the work were learned in the Welsh language. The building dedicated in 1715 was not floored until 1765 and the vestry house was built in 1767. In the latter year Pontiac's War caused some consternation among the church members and they were armed at all times so as not to be surprised by a sudden Indian raid. The church was incorporated in 1792. The body of General Anthony Wayne that had been interred at Presque Isle, Erie, was removed to the burial ground at St. David's and the Pennsylvania branch of the Society of the Cincinnati dedicated a monument in his honor there on July 4, 1809. Queen Anne presented the congregation with a communion service. At various times the burial ground was enlarged and in 1871 the church building was thoroughly renovated. Reverend C. McAbee is the present rector of the church which has 274 communicants.

Richard S. Smith, a Philadelphia Episcopalian, established a Sunday School at Rockdale, Aston Township, in 1833. At that time there were enough adherents to that faith in the vicinity to require the services of a student of divinity as lay reader. Kingston Goddard was the first person to act in that capacity under the direction of the bishop. Later the Advancement Society of the church sent Reverend Marmaduke Hurst as a missionary to the congregation. Smith, who was a manufacturer of nails, offered a room in his factory for divine worship. The number of communicants grew until the bishop deemed it wise to establish a separate parish. He designated it Calvary Church, and on August 18, 1836 the cornerstone of the church building was laid. The first services were held in the building on Christmas Eve of that year. In 1868 the church was enlarged and beautified. Reverend R. Kemp is now the rector and there are 259 members in the church.

Before 1853 Episcopalians of Media met in the court house for worship. Reverend L. P. W. Balch of Holy Trinity Church, West Chester, officiated at these first services. With the growth of the county seat the need of a house of worship became evident, and Christ Church was incorporated on August 28, 1854, although the church building was not consecrated until June 21, 1860. Reverend H. W. Fulweiler is the present rector and the church has 384 communicants.

St. Luke's Church in Chester originated as a chapel of St. Paul's parish. It was organized on November 28, 1868, and a building of Gothic design was erected on the southeast corner of Third and Broomall Streets. The cornerstone was laid on February 1, 1869 and the first services were conducted in the finished structure on May 8, 1870. Thomas R. List became a lay reader then, and the first rector on June 19, 1873. St. Luke's was admitted into the diocesan convention on May 19, 1874. Reverend H. J. Beagan is the rector now, and the parish has 133 members.

The first services under Episcopalian leadership at Clifton Heights, Upper Darby, were held in the school house there on May 5, 1872. Eventually a mission was established there, and the congregation functioned as such until

1877. Regular services were held weekly in 1876, and Reverend James S. Brooke was the first rector. The church had many obstacles to overcome because a majority of the communicants were mill hands. When they considered the possibility of erecting a church building Oborn Levis donated several lots along the Baltimore Turnpike for the site. A structure of pressed brick in make up was erected and dedicated March 16, 1879. Thomas A. Scott, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company erected a parish building in 1880 in memory of his son, Thomas A. Scott Jr. Reverend G. J. Burton was the first pastor. In 1884 there were 70 communicants. Reverend O. T. Newton is the present rector in the church which has 258 members. The church is known as St. Stephen's Episcopal Church.

St. Luke's Church at Chadd's Ford in Birmingham Township was built there in 1883 and 1884. Prior to the erection of the building the services were held in the local school house and in the homes of the members under the leadership of rectors from St. John's Church at Concord. The cornerstone of St. Luke's Church at Chadd's Ford was laid on June 11, 1883 and on May 1, 1884 the first services were held in the completed structure. Reverend J. J. Sleeper was actively engaged in the development of the congregation; organized it on May 12, 1884, and was the first rector. Reverend D. L. Sanford serves as rector now and the church has 44 communicants.

The Ridley Park Association gave two lots of land for the erection of a Protestant Episcopal Church in 1873. The cornerstone of the chapel was laid on May 7, 1873 but the building was not completed until 1879. Reverend William Marilla was rector in 1884 and the church was organized as Christ Church in 1885. The parish has grown rapidly and now has 329 members. Reverend F. A. Warden is the present rector.

Episcopalians at Morton met at the homes of members for services until 1876. J. H. Irwin contributed land upon which a chapel was built in 1880. Until 1886, when it was organized as the Church of the Atonement, it was under the jurisdiction of Christ Church Parish, Media. Reverend T. A. Merryweather is the rector now, and the church has 89 members.

Other Episcopal Churches in the county are: St. Mary's, a colored parish, 314 Central Avenue. This church was organized in 1916, has 42 members, and Reverend A. C. Moore is now the rector. At Aronimink the Church of the Holy Comforter was organized in 1875. There are now 192 members and Reverend C. W. Schiffer is pastor. Trinity Church at Collingdale was organized in 1888. Reverend H. Davies is rector of the parish which has 224 communicants. In 1911 All Saints Church was organized at Darby. This parish has grown rapidly and under the rectorship of Reverend George B. Krantz has 387 members. The Church of the Incarnation at Drexel Hill was organized in 1926 and now has 370 members. The present rector is Reverend E. G. Knight. St. Luke's Church, Eddystone, was founded as a mission church of St. Martin's Parish, Marcus Hook, in 1915. Reverend Carl L. Appelberg, rector of the latter parish, serves in Eddystone where there are 42 members. St. John's Church, Essington, was established in 1900 as a mission of Christ Parish, Ridley Park, and is served by Reverend F. A. Warden, rector of the last named parish. At present there are 91

communicants at Essington. The Church of the Holy Sacrament at Highland Park was organized in 1908. It now has 307 members with Reverend G. W. Barnes as rector. St. Martin's Church at Radnor was established in 1888. There are 249 members, and the church has sponsored a mission, St. Martin's Chapel, at Ithan. Reverend R. H. Gurley is the rector in charge of the parish and the mission. St. John's Church, Lansdowne, is one of the largest parishes in the county. It was organized in 1897 and now has 842 members. Reverend C. E. Tuke is the present rector. St. Martin's Church at Marcus Hook established St. Martin's Chapel at Linwood in 1930. The work of the chapel is supervised by the rector of St. Martin's Parish, Reverend Carl L. Appelberg. St. Alban's at Newtown Square is a mission supervised by St. David's Church, Radnor, of which the Reverend C. McAbee is rector. In 1895 St. Stephen's Church was founded at Norwood. Reverend R. B. Green is rector and the parish has 225 communicants. St. James Church at Prospect Park was established in 1888. There are 202 members there now and Reverend Paul Reinhardt is rector. The Church of the Redeemer at Springfield is one of the most recent to be established in the county. It was organized in 1924, and now has 54 members. Reverend G. R. Bishop is the rector. There are approximately 6,900 members of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the county.

PRESBYTERIANS.

The Presbyterian Church in Middletown Township is the mother church of that denomination in the county. It was probably established in 1728 or 1729. Another church in Birmingham Township, known as Lower Brandywine Presbyterian Church, was established earlier, about 1720. But it had a struggle for existence, and services were not regularly held in it for long periods of time, and it has not been used for many years. The Middletown congregation was permitted to erect a church under the authority of the New Castle Presbytery on April 1, 1729, with the understanding that the congregation would include those Presbyterians from the neighborhood of the Brandywine. The congregation was scattered, and although a log church was built in 1729 it was not officially conveyed to the trustees until 1751. In 1762 a new building of stone was erected. The first regular pastor was the Reverend James Anderson, who was called to the charge in 1770. The building underwent alterations in 1846, and was destroyed by fire in 1879. It was rebuilt, and dedicated in July, 1879. In 1884 there were about 60 members. Reverend H. Bennett is the pastor now and the church has 236 members.

The next Presbyterian Church organized in the county that continues to function today, was the one at Marple where a church building was erected at the cross roads near Broomall before a congregation was organized. The building was dedicated on June 1, 1835, and Reverend Seth Broomall preached there during the succeeding summer months. The congregation organized with 10 members on September 27, 1835. Reverend J. M. Bear was called to preach there on December 6, 1835. The membership in 1884

was 132. Reverend R. F. Sterling was the pastor in 1930, and the church membership has increased to 221.

On March 9, 1840, a church organization was effected in Darby Township, which for a time adhered to the principles of the Congregationalists. Ministers of both the Congregational and Presbyterian denominations assisted in the organization. Reverend Charles Brown of the Wilmington Presbytery was the first pastor of the congregation which numbered 16. On September 19, 1842, they decided to adopt the Presbyterian Church government, and then became known as the Darby Presbyterian Church. On October 11th of the same year the church was admitted to the Third Presbytery of Philadelphia, and on May 23, 1843, was chartered. Until 1841 services were held in the local school house and at homes of members. In that year George G. Knowles gave the members a plot of ground and stone with which to erect a building. Thus the church became known generally as Knowles Church. In 1873 the building was extensively repaired and in 1884 the church had 65 members. The Presbyterian Church of Darby Borough is a direct outgrowth of the Knowles Church. A nucleus for the church in the latter place was formed by 20 members for whom Reverend J. Addison Whitaker held services in the borough in 1851. He used the school building for the purpose until 1854, when steps were taken to erect a church within the town. A lot at the corner of Maine and Moore Streets was secured in February, 1854, and the church organized on October 1st of that year with 14 members. Reverend Whitaker directed the activities of the new congregation. The church was completed in 1858 and in 1862 land adjoining it was purchased for a manse. On January 13, 1855, the church was incorporated. The building has been repaired at intervals. Charles O. Baird erected a stone chapel for the congregation as a memorial to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Baird, in 1881. The church is known as First Church, Darby, and has a membership of 718. Reverend E. Safford is the pastor.

Most Presbyterians who resided in Chester attended Leiper's Church, no longer in existence, in Ridley Township, before 1850. In the autumn of that year Reverend James W. Dale held services each Sunday at the court house in Chester according to Presbyterian doctrine. I. E. Cochran, Sr., gave land on the southeast corner of Fourth and Welsh Streets in 1851 for a church site. With Joseph H. Hinkson he also contributed liberally to the building fund and on July 18, 1851, the structure was dedicated. There were 17 members when the congregation organized, and Reverend James O. Stedman was the first pastor. This congregation is rightfully called the First Presbyterian Church of Chester, and the building is now located at Twenty-third Street and Edgmont Avenue. Reverend W. B. Pugh is the present minister, and the church has 351 members.

On December 14, 1862, John L. Entwisle, Joseph Hinkson and Abram R. Perkins organized a Presbyterian Sunday School in the neighborhood west of the Third Street Bridge. The population in that section of the city had rapidly increased with the boom in shipbuilding during the Civil War. This Sunday School resulted in the organization of the Chester City Presbyterian Church in the South Ward. A lot was obtained at Third and

Ulrich Streets from Thomas Reaney, ship builder, who erected a building on it at his own expense. The congregation organized and elected elders on February 15, 1866. Reverend Martin P. Jones was chosen pastor on February 25th of the same year. The failure of the firm of Reaney, Son & Archbold effected the growth of the church for a time. It has since become known as the Second Presbyterian Church of Chester, and now has 333 members. Reverend Charles E. Graf is the pastor.

Reverend James W. Dale held services in Media soon after the county seat was located there. Before that time, however, Presbyterian ministers preached nearby. Dale was pastor of the Middletown Presbyterian Church, and was instrumental in the establishing of many of the churches in the county. John C. Beatty donated ground for a church building at Media and an edifice in Doric style was dedicated on October 11, 1855. Until October 1, 1866, this congregation was maintained as a mission under the jurisdiction of the Middletown Church. Then it was organized separately, and had 46 members. In 1884 there were 200 on the church roll and now there are 333. Reverend C. V. Hassler is the pastor.

The Wayne Presbyterian Church was organized in June, 1870. Reverend S. P. Linn was the first pastor. The ground, church and parsonage were gifts of J. Henry Askin, and the church building was dedicated on December 8, 1870. This has become one of the leading Presbyterian Churches of the county with 876 members today. Reverend C. Schall is the present pastor.

The Third Presbyterian Church in Chester originated as a mission of the First Church, and was organized in October, 1872. A building was erected at Twelfth and Upland Streets, and dedicated in October, 1873. Reverend Charles F. Thomas was the first pastor. This church has become the largest Protestant congregation in the county, having a membership of 1,685, and a Sunday School of 1,200. The tremendous increase in number of members made frequent changes in the church building necessary. The present building is located at Ninth and Potter Streets. Reverend A. L. Lathem is the pastor.

Leiper's Church was erected in 1818, and a new one took its place on June 17, 1850. Reverend Charles Ewing was the last pastor. The shifting population to the towns of the county made changes in church location inevitable. When Ridley Park was first developed by the Association Reverend Ewing and succeeding pastors tried to establish a church there. By January, 1875, enough Presbyterians were located in the town to need the services of a pastor. Reverend Doctor M. B. Greer was prevailed upon to serve as pastor for the year following the above date. The Ridley Park Association readily assisted the Presbyterians, and for a time services were held in the dining room of the hotel. The Association however made a grant of land for the purpose of erecting a church on the northwest corner of Ridley and Swarthmore Avenues. A stone church was built and dedicated September 10, 1876. Dr. Greer continued as pastor of the church, although he was then editor of the *Presbyterian*, a church publication, with headquarters in Philadelphia. In 1884 there were 35 members at Ridley Park. Now there are 425, and Reverend F. Schweitzer is the pastor.



CLOTHIER MEMORIAL AUDITORIUM, SWARTHMORE COLLEGE.

The First, Second and Third Presbyterian Churches united their efforts in organizing Bethany Mission at Sixth Street and Highland Avenue, Chester, in 1884. John Wanamaker, Philadelphia merchant, laid the cornerstone on June 25th of that year. The mission was organized as a church in 1890, and now has 182 members. Reverend J. M. Norris is the pastor.

Fifth Church, Chester, at Third and Norris Streets, was established in 1899. There are 90 members, and Reverend T. M. Thomas is the pastor. In 1912 the First Italian Presbyterian Church was organized, and a building erected at Third and Fulton Streets. Reverend D. Tedesco is the pastor. The church has 68 members. The First Church at Clifton Heights, of which Reverend H. M. Thurlow is now pastor, was established in 1887. There are 144 members. The Drexel Hill Presbyterian Church was organized in 1916 and has a membership of 430. Reverend A. R. Porter is the pastor. In 1927 the Presbyterian Church at Folsom was established. There are now 88 members, and Reverend J. L. Foreman is the pastor. First Church at Glenolden was organized in 1840. It is a large congregation numbering 644 members, and Reverend C. F. Deininger is the minister. Calvary Church at Highland Park was established in 1908. The membership totals 516, and Reverend A. B. Dickerson is the present pastor. The Presbyterian Church at Holmes with 95 members now, was organized in 1909. Reverend J. Earl Jackman is the minister there. Chambers Memorial Church at Rutledge was founded in 1889. There are 353 members, and the pastor is Reverend H. B. McCrohe. The First Church, Lansdowne, was established in 1887. It has 858 members now, and Reverend W. B. Sandford serves as pastor. The Presbyterian Church at Llanerch was organized in 1909. Reverend W. M. Kieffer is the minister, and the membership of the church totals 472. Olivet Presbyterian Church at Moores was established in 1890. Reverend L. R. Rickardson is the pastor of the congregation which numbers 639 members. In 1908 Tully Memorial Church was formed at Sharon Hill. This is another of the larger churches of the county and has 674 members. Reverend Alexander Mackie is the minister. Reverend J. Earl Jackman of the church at Holmes, is also pastor of the larger one at Springfield, established in 1924. There are 246 members in the latter congregation. The Swarthmore Presbyterian Church was organized in 1895 and now has a membership of 852, the fourth in size of the denomination in the county. Reverend J. E. Tuttle is the pastor. Chichester Memorial Church in Upper Chichester Township was established in 1886. There are 167 members, and Reverend Friele Conoway is the minister. The J. R. Miller Memorial Presbyterian Church was founded in Upper Darby in 1906. Reverend J. C. McConnell is the pastor, and there are 241 members. Wallingford Presbyterian Church was formed in 1891 and now has a membership of 165, of which Reverend E. E. Riley is pastor. In 1924 the Yeadon Presbyterian Church was established in that borough. There are 165 members under the leadership of Reverend William Boyd. Reverend J. L. Foreman of the Folsom Presbyterian Church also conducts services in the church at McKinley Park. The Presbyterians with a total of 13,171 members, have a larger membership in the county than any other Protestant denomination, except the Methodists.

METHODISTS.

Although not the oldest denomination in existence in Delaware County, the Methodists have progressed rapidly since their missionary bishops first conducted services here in 1774, until this denomination has more members than any other Protestant one in the county.

Chester was designated a circuit of the Philadelphia Conference in 1774. Two preachers, Reverends Daniel Ruff and J. Yearby were assigned as the pastors. There were not many members of the denomination here for a long while, and the first meetings known to be held were those sponsored by John and Esther Kelley who moved to Chester from Philadelphia in 1818, and used their home for services. The court house had been used by the circuit preachers. Bishop Asbury appeared here and delivered several sermons. A stone church was erected on Second Street in 1830, and was called Asbury Chapel. Chester became a regular station in 1845, and Reverend Isaac R. Merrill was appointed first pastor. In May of 1846 the church was incorporated, and in the same year a second building was erected on Fifth Street below Market. The cornerstone was laid on August 11th. The building was enlarged in 1850, and in 1869 was deemed inadequate for the large congregation. A lot on the northeast corner of Seventh and Madison Streets was secured and the building of green serpentine and granite was dedicated May 3, 1874. In 1880 there were 626 members. The church has become known as the Madison Street Church, and Reverend A. S. Dingee is now the pastor. There are 785 members at present.

Radnor Township was an early center of Methodism in the country. The James home on the Old Lancaster Road, now the Lincoln Highway, was used for class meetings, as the religious services were called, after 1780. The circuit preachers who served this section in that year were the Reverends John Cooper and George Main. The great bishops of the church, Asbury, Coke and Whatcoat, preached here. On October 20, 1783, a half acre of land on the site formerly known as Methodist Hill, on the Old Lancaster Road, was sold for church purposes for a small consideration, by Evan and Margaret Jones. Although many obstacles were met in the erection of the church building it was completed and dedicated in 1784. A new church replaced it in 1833. It has been frequently repaired. Radnor became a separate station in 1883. In the following year there were 85 members. Reverend N. L. Davidson is now the pastor, and the membership has increased to 135.

Aaron Mattson, paper manufacturer in Aston Township, donated land on Aston Ridge above Village Green for a Methodist Episcopal Church in 1807. A stone church was constructed, and circuit preachers conducted services in it. Reverend James Caughey, a noted English evangelist, held a series of revival services in the church, which greatly stimulated the attendance, so that by 1838 it was necessary to enlarge the building. It was generally known as Mount Hope Church, and was incorporated on September 3, 1860. A parsonage was provided in 1877. In 1851 the church was identified with the Mount Hope Circuit, and in 1852 became Village Green

Circuit. Reverend John B. Maddox was pastor in 1851, and from 1852 to 1853 Reverend Ignatius T. Cooper served in that capacity. In March, 1878, the church became a separate station, and was officially known as Mount Hope Church. Reverend William McGee was the pastor then. There are now 197 members, and Reverend C. Ernst is the minister.

A class was formed in Darby Township in 1807 by about 20 persons who resided in and near the borough. A church building was erected by Dr. Phineas Price on Springfield Road, and trustees of the Methodist organization purchased it from his heirs on April 17, 1819. The old school house on land adjoining the church property, was secured on December 14, 1843, the buildings razed, and the land added to the burial ground of the church. More land was purchased in 1854, but the church center was transferred to Darby Borough in 1882 when a new brick building was dedicated there on December 3rd. The old building was abandoned. In 1884 Reverend A. G. Keynett was pastor in Darby and the congregation numbered 190. Since that time the membership has increased to 530, and Reverend W. T. Dunkle is the present minister.

Stony Bank Church was established in Aston Township in 1810. Two years later a stone church was built and used until 1870. In 1842 the church was located in Thornbury Township when a section of Aston was annexed. A new church building was dedicated on May 27, 1871, and in 1884 there were 35 members with Reverend W. C. Graeff as pastor. In 1876 a church was organized at South Media, and in 1884 it had 20 members. Since then the Stony Bank and South Media congregations have combined. Reverend J. A. Scott is the pastor.

Early in the 19th Century a negro slave named Robert Morris, who was freed at the age of 30, came to Chester and established a negro church here. For a time he had only a few followers who met at the home of another negro named Williams on Third Street. Interest was well enough established by 1831 to make it possible to gather funds for the erection of a church building on Welsh Street south of Third. A frame church was built, and Reverend Samuel Smith was the pastor in 1832. Reverend Benjamin Jefferson served in that capacity for nearly forty years before 1874. In 1860 the original building was replaced by one of stone. It was rebuilt in 1880. Before 1884 a mission church was formed in Media. This church became known as the Union African Methodist Church of Chester, and Reverend W. J. Byrd is the present pastor.

The Bethesda Methodist Episcopal Church at Haverford was organized in 1831 under Reverend William Crider. A building was erected in 1832 on land about one-half mile southwest of the Eagle Tavern. It was enlarged in 1871 and the church had a membership of 40 in 1884. Now there are 67 members and Reverend C. S. Miller is the pastor.

Lima Methodist Episcopal Church was organized as a class of 8 persons in 1833 under James Riddle, a local preacher. For several months the members met in homes and a school house. On August 19, 1835, land was purchased from James Rattew upon which a stone church was built. In 1873 it was rebuilt and dedicated on April 6th of that year. This church was

incorporated on March 23, 1874. In 1884 it had 60 members. The membership has increased to 264 since that time, and Reverend L. C. West is now the pastor.

When Reverend Brooke Eyre of the Methodist Church visited Marcus Hook in 1835 he found only three members of the denomination there. He conducted services in a cobbler's shop, and attracted a large following. John Larkin, Jr., and William Trainer became interested in his work and contributed to a building fund. A frame church was built on Discord Lane where circuit ministers preached for several years. Lewis Massey and his wife gave land on Broad Street for a parsonage on February 20, 1839. A new edifice was constructed on Broad Street and the cornerstone laid on July 8, 1871. When the conferences were divided Marcus Hook was the only church of the old Chester circuit to be included in the Philadelphia Conference. In 1869 it became a separate station and Reverend E. H. Hoffman was the first pastor. The church was officially called the Cokesbury Church, to honor the early bishops, Coke and Asbury, when the charter was granted on November 22, 1869. It is commonly known as St. George's Church. In 1884 there were 151 members. That number has increased to 229, and Reverend C. E. Terhune is the pastor.

Hebran African Methodist Church was organized in Lower Chichester Township about 1837. Meetings were held in a log house on the road leading from Dutton's Cross Roads to the Upper Chichester Cross Roads. In 1844 land was purchased for a church site, and a frame building erected. Reverend Israel Geott was the first pastor. In 1884 there were 30 members. Since that time the name has changed to Mt. Hebran Church, and Reverend W. Daniel is the pastor. Most of the members reside in Marcus Hook.

Reverend Stephen Smith of Philadelphia organized Asbury African Methodist Episcopal Church in Chester on October 26, 1845. In the same year property on Second Street east of Market was secured and circuit ministers preached to the congregation. The first regular pastor was Reverend Henry Davis who served in 1849. The church was incorporated on November 25, 1867. In 1871 a mission church, known as William Murphy Church, was founded on Engle Street below Second in South Chester. Asbury Church is now situated at the corner of Concord and Patterson Streets. Reverend Benjamin Arnett is pastor, and the church has a membership of 240. Murphy African Methodist Episcopal Church is located at Engle and Second Streets. Reverend G. T. Waters was the first pastor. At present the members number 385, and Reverend J. S. Link is the minister.

In 1845 a Methodist class was formed in Thornbury Township. Albon Pyle conveyed a tract of land at Thornton to the trustees for a church and burial ground on March 26, 1846. For a long time this church was under the jurisdiction of the Chester Circuit. On November 26, 1860, it was incorporated as Bethlehem Methodist Episcopal Church. Reverend Richard Brooks is the present pastor, and the church has a membership of 115.

Methodists residing near Rockdale in Aston Township met at the home of Reverend Maddox in Village Green in 1851 for the purpose of organizing a separate congregation. Their first meeting was held in Parkmount School

House on November 18, 1851. John P. Crozer aided them by donating land for a church and contributing liberally to the building fund. A petition was presented to the Philadelphia Conference in 1852 asking permission to be designated a separate church. For a time the Rockdale Church had been identified with the Mount Hope Circuit. Their petition was favorably received, and Reverend George W. McLaughlin was made the first pastor. Before the completion of the church building in September, 1852, services were held in the Temperance Hall in Lenni. On February 19, 1853, the congregation decided to change the name of the church to Crozerville, in honor of John P. Crozer, who had contributed so much to its development. The church was incorporated in December, 1860, and a parsonage was erected in 1876. Reverend E. P. Richards is the present minister of this congregation which numbers 165.

Reverend John Maddox of Village Green, who was instrumental in establishing numerous flourishing churches of the denomination in the county, preached to a group of Methodists at Temperance Hall in Media in 1851. In August of that year ground was secured upon which to erect a church and the congregation was incorporated. Until the completion of the building, services were held in the court house and on the ground owned by the organization. Reverend Ignatius T. Cooper was most active in behalf of the church. When Media became an independent station in 1859 Reverend Jeremiah Pastorfield was the minister. In 1884 there were 200 members there. That number has increased to 509 at the present time, and Reverend W. H. Robinson is the pastor.

Kedron Methodist Episcopal Church was organized at Morton in 1859. Land upon which to erect a church building was given by Thomas T. Tasker. The cornerstone was laid on September 6, 1860, and Reverend William Dalrymple was the first pastor. In 1884 the church had 50 members. Now there are 152 and Reverend William May is pastor.

Members of the Madison Street Church in Chester were so numerous by 1865 that it was thought advisable to organize another congregation. About 30 members met for services in Crozer Academy at Second Street, west of Franklin, and on June 26, 1865 Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church was incorporated. In the summer of that year building of the church edifice was begun on a lot at the corner of Third and Parker Streets. A severe storm in October demolished the almost finished building. A frame chapel was built on adjoining ground in 1866, and used until the original building was completed. In 1871 Trinity Church built a mission in South Chester at Third and Jeffrey Streets. Trinity Church is now located at Eighth and Butler Streets, and has a membership of nearly 1,000. Reverend William J. Downing is the pastor. The South Chester Church has experienced rapid growth too, and now has a membership of 412. Reverend W. S. Nichols is the pastor.

A Methodist society was established at Clifton in 1871. Richard Young of Springfield was a leading contributor to the building fund, and the cornerstone of the church was laid on August 10, 1871. Reverend M. H. Sisty was the first pastor and conducted the services of this church and those

of the Pleasant Hill Church, established in Upper Darby in 1834. The membership of the latter church was small then, and it is no longer in existence. The Clifton Church had a membership of 70 in 1884 and has since increased to 333. Reverend J. M. Shelly is now the pastor.

St. Daniel's Methodist Church in South Chester has become one of the largest congregations of colored people in the county. It was organized in 1871 and a brick building erected on Edwards Street near Third. Reverend Henson was the first pastor, and in 1884 there were 175 members. That number has increased to 562, and Reverend L. S. Moore is the present pastor.

Some members of the Methodist Church purchased a farm of 162 acres in Aston Township along the line of the Baltimore Central Railroad in 1872. They purchased it under the title of the Chester Heights Camp Meeting Association. A post office, Chester Heights, was created by the federal government, and the association built lodging houses and an auditorium that could seat from 3,000 to 4,000 persons. They maintained strict regulations on their grounds, and Delaware County became a strong center of Methodism.

A class of six members was formed at Prospect Park in 1878. On August 1st of that year the church was incorporated, and land on the road from Moores to Tinicum Island was purchased, and a church built on it. Dedication services were held on June 1, 1879. Reverend J. H. Pike was the first pastor and in 1884 the church had 70 members. Reverend O. S. Duffield is the present minister, and the congregation numbers 452.

Many other Methodist Churches have been established in the city and county. In Chester the Parkside Church was organized in 1920, and now has 195 members under the ministry of Reverend B. C. Dahms. Reverend Henry S. Noon is pastor of the Providence Avenue Church at Eighteenth Street and Providence Avenue which has 419 members. The Upland Church at Eighth and Church Streets, Upland, has 222 members. Reverend James L. Carr is the pastor. Colored people of the city have four churches in addition to those referred to earlier. They are as follows: St. John's, at Seventeenth and Chestnut Streets, Reverend G. M. Sheppy, pastor; St. Luke's, Fourth Street and Central Avenue, Reverend A. C. Parson, pastor; Siloam, at 1140 Upland Avenue, Reverend J. W. Boyd, pastor, and St. Paul's, at Fourth and Fulton Streets, Reverend O. B. Brown, pastor.

In the county, the Ardmore Church has 385 members, and Reverend D. W. Sirgrist is the minister. Reverend F. J. S. Morrow is pastor for the Avondale and Chatham charge which has 160 members. Siloam Church at Booth's Corner was organized in 1853. Reverend J. L. Hunt is the minister now, and the congregation numbers 372. The Brookline Church was formed in 1912 and now has a membership of 320 under the pastorate of Reverend Arthur S. Walls. Sellers Memorial Church was founded at Bywood in 1920. It has 418 members and Reverend G. G. Dilworth is the minister. Reverend W. S. Housman is pastor of the Central Church at Collingdale which was established in 1924. Broad Street Memorial Church at Drexel Hill was organized in 1920. Reverend G. W. Babcock is pastor

of the congregation which number 320. Reverend P. W. Doley is pastor of Trinity Church, East Lansdowne which was established in 1914 and has 234 members. In 1891 the Eddystone Church was founded. It has a membership of 335 and Reverend R. R. Famous is the pastor. The Lansdowne Methodist Church was formed in 1890. It has 487 members and Reverend E. W. Rushton is the minister. The Linwood Heights Church, established in 1914, has a membership of 231. Reverend D. F. Sands is the pastor. St. Andrew's Church in Llanerch was organized in 1897. Reverend Charles W. Straw is the pastor of the congregation which numbers 439. The Norwood Methodist Church was formed in 1888. It has a membership of 553 now, and Reverend C. F. Conner is the pastor. The Ridley Park Church was established in 1892 and now has a membership of 259. Reverend W. T. Cherry is the pastor. Reverend L. F. Bausman is minister of the Sharon Hill Church which was organized in 1882 and has 349 members. Springfield Community Church was founded in 1920, and now has 135 members under the pastorate of Reverend C. M. C. Herry. The church at Stonehurst Hills was formed in 1927, and has 100 members of which Reverend Richard Brooks, pastor of the Bethlehem Church, is minister. The Swarthmore Church was established in 1902. It has a membership of 296 now and Reverend L. P. Stevens is the pastor. In 1895 the church at Trainer was formed. Reverend B. H. Barnes is pastor of the congregation of 250 members. Reverend W. H. Linderworth is pastor of the church at Wayne which has a membership of 266. Reverend W. H. Michaels is minister at the Union Church established at Wallingford in 1812. Reverend E. W. Worrell is the minister at Elam, where the congregation numbers 117. Reverend C. W. Horn is pastor of the church established at Feltonville in 1922. Gradyville and Glen Mills charges were established in 1860, and are served by Reverend W. R. Gilchrist. There are two African Methodist Churches in Media. They are, Campbell Church established in 1840 which has 140 members, and of which Reverend P. R. Gaines is pastor, and the Trinity Church of which Reverend W. H. Guy is the minister. Reverend R. Mitchell is pastor of St. Paul's Zion African Methodist Church in South Media, and Reverend M. Gaskin acts in the same capacity in the church for colored people at Sharon Hill. There are 14,234 members of Methodist Churches in the county.

BAPTISTS

The Third Baptist Church to be established in the state was in Birmingham Township, this county. On May 14, 1715, about 15 adherents to Baptist principles met in the home of one of the number, and did so regularly until 1718. Then a log church was constructed on land owned by Edward Butcher. William Butcher became the first pastor in 1719. In 1770 a stone church replaced the log one, and on February 10, 1870, a third building was erected on the original site. The church is now known as the Brandywine Church at Chadd's Ford. Reverend Charles W. Eby is the pastor and the congregation numbers 111 members.

The next successful attempt to organize a Baptist congregation in the county was made at Marcus Hook on May 3, 1789. A brick church was erected, and on October 6, 1789 the congregation was admitted to the Philadelphia Baptist Association. The church building was enlarged in 1814 and a new one erected in 1853. Reverend Elephaz Dazey was the first pastor, and Reverend Harold G. Hill is the present one. The church has 275 members.

Meetings of the Baptists were held in Ridley Township in 1825 but no church organization was perfected until 1832. Then a stone church was erected on the Lazaretto Road above the White Horse Tavern on land contributed for the purpose by William Trites. The church was opened for worship on April 19, 1834, and was used continually until 1872 when a building in Ridley Park was completed. Additions were made to the burial ground of the original church site on several occasions and rights to dam a nearby stream for baptismal purposes were obtained. The church was incorporated on October 13, 1840 as the First Particular Baptist Church. With the development of real estate in Ridley Park and the increase in population there a new house of worship was needed. It was decided to erect a new building in the town of Ridley Park, and to that end a lot on the northwest corner of Ridley Avenue and Main Street was secured. The church that was built there was completed in 1874, and Reverend Robert Compton was the first pastor. In 1884 there were 150 members. Since then the number has increased. Reverend C. W. Marteney is the pastor.

The Baptist Church in Newtown Township was organized in 1832 by Baptists of the neighborhood who found established churches of their denomination too difficult to reach. The church was organized on November 10th of that year, and at the end of the first year had 23 members. Dr. Richard Gardiner's carriage house was used for the first meetings, and in 1834 Dr. Gardiner sold an acre of his land for a church site. The building was dedicated on August 30, 1834. Reverend Samuel J. Creswell was the first pastor. In 1840 the church had 137 members. Reverend Norris L. Brown is now the pastor.

Perhaps one of the greatest lay members of the Baptist Church in the state, certainly in the county, was the late John P. Crozer of Chester. Many churches in the county owe their existence to his inspiration and generosity. In 1851 he began the construction of a Baptist Church in Upland. Before that services had been held in rooms of the Crozer factory. The church building was dedicated on November 17, 1852, and Reverend John Duncan became the first pastor. The building was frequently enlarged, and mission chapels were established from it as a nucleus, at Leiperville, South Chester, Village Green and Bridgewater. The church has 529 members now, and is under the pastorate of Reverend Samuel E. Smith.

In the spring of 1858 Crozer donated land on the northwest corner of Second and Penn Streets, Chester, for a Baptist Church. Benjamin Gartside paid for the cost of erecting a chapel on it. The building was dedicated September 24, 1863, and became known as the First Baptist Church of Chester. Reverend Levi Beck was ordained the first pastor on May 24,

1864, and the cornerstone of the church laid on July 2, 1864. It was incorporated on February 22, 1866. James Irving contributed a lot for a parsonage on Second Street adjoining the church property, and Gartside defrayed the expenses of building it too. The First Church is now located at Seventh and Fulton Streets. It has a large congregation, the membership exceeding 600. Reverend Lewis J. Velte is the minister.

Samuel A. Crozer built a chapel at the corner of Third and Jeffrey Streets, South Chester, in 1872. Reverend William R. McNeal was the first pastor. In 1884 the membership totaled 200. The church, which was known as the Baptist Chapel for a long time, is now called the South Chester Baptist Church. Reverend William R. Pankey is the pastor, and the church has about 300 members.

The Media Baptist Church held its first services on June 26, 1871. There were about 12 persons in the original group, and Edward A. Price, one of them, donated a lot of ground for a church building. Meetings were held in the court house and in private homes until the dedication of the church building in May, 1872. The society organized formally on September 12, 1872 as the First Baptist Church of Media. Then there were 22 members. When Reverend W. R. Patton was pastor in 1884 the membership had increased to 75. At present there are 269 members and Reverend G. W. Wortley is the ministr.

A Baptist Church had its origin at a meeting of 10 members of the denomination at the home of James Irving in North Chester. Neighboring Baptist Churches advised erection of a church in that borough, and the organization was completed on May 9, 1873. Reverend Edward Wells was called to be the first pastor. The members were largely mill people, and the church building which was dedicated in June, 1873, was erected largely through the generosity of James Irving. In 1884 the congregation numbered 60. The church is located at Twenty-third Street and Providence Road. Reverend Henry Alfke is the present pastor.

Crozer Theological Seminary, established through the efforts of members of the family of John P. Crozer, has had an excellent influence upon the religious life of the county, state and nation. In the 62 years of its existence more than 1500 pastors, teachers and missionaries have gone forth to all parts of the world, carrying with them an ideal of service that has become part of the spirit of the institution. This ideal was established by the men of character and vision who founded the institution, and is maintained by the faculty members and president who carry out the work of the Seminary.

There are seven other Baptist Churches in Chester. Five of them are congregations of colored people. Emanuel Church, at Fifteenth and Potter Streets was founded in 1899. It has 224 members, and Reverend Edwin S. Fry is the pastor. A Russian Baptist Church was established on East Eighth Street near Upland in 1917. It has a membership of 38 under the pastorate of Reverend Paul Bartkow. Temple Baptist Church, a colored congregation was formed in 1911, and has 276 members with Reverend E. B. Gordon as pastor. The church is situated at Sixth and Parker Streets. In 1930 Reverend G. McGriff was the minister at Bethany Church, a colored congregation,

which was established in 1919. There are 275 members, and the church is located at 1106 Tilghman Street. The other Baptist Churches directed by negro members are: Calvary, at 1616 West Second Street, which has 570 members, and of which Reverend E. B. Morris is pastor; Salem, 1416 West Ninth Street, established in 1928 which has 135 members and Reverend S. Ingram as pastor; Providence, established in 1924 at 909 West Second Street, with a membership of 220, and Reverend J. W. Barnes as pastor.

First Church was founded at Collingdale in 1897. Reverend Horatio J. Chase is the minister at present, and the congregation numbers 192. Crozer Memorial Church was established at Colwyn in 1900. Reverend C. W. Mills is the pastor, and there are 124 members. Reverend Louis Feuhst was pastor of the church at Crum Lynne in 1930. It was organized in 1897. The Fairview Baptist Church was formed in 1923, and is a colored congregation. Reverend S. J. Latham is the pastor of the group which numbers 72. Reverend L. N. W. Harris is pastor of the Mt. Olive Baptist Church, Marcus Hook, which is a colored congregation. The Second Church at Media, organized in 1901, is also attended by colored people. Reverend J. T. Ramsey is now pastor, and there are 200 members. Reverend A. MacSullivan was pastor of the Baptist Church in Morton in 1930. The Oakeola Church for colored Baptists was established at Darby in 1922. It now has 30 members, and Reverend E. L. Freeman is the minister. Prospect Hill Baptist Church was founded at Prospect Park in 1887. The membership number 288, and Reverend William Hunter is pastor. Emmanuel Church at Sharon Hill has 100 members. It was organized by colored residents of that community in 1909, and Reverend P. B. Gaskins is the present pastor. The Sharon Hill Church was established by another group of colored people in the same year. It has a membership of 300 under the pastorate of Reverend J. L. Lewis. The Central Baptist Church was established at Wayne in 1897. It has the most valuable church property of the denomination in the county. There are 300 members, and Reverend Thomas J. Hopkins is pastor. There are 5,829 members of the Baptist denomination in Delaware County.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Thomas Wilcox, manufacturer who established Ivy Mills, adhered to the Roman Catholic faith, and accordingly Mass was celebrated at his home in 1729. Father Greateon came from Bohemia Manor, Cecil County, Maryland, on horseback to conduct it until 1733 when he made Philadelphia his center and directed the affairs of the congregations at Ivy Mills, West Chester and Deer Creek. The Wilcox house was used for Mass for a century. The communicants were few in number until 1840. On August 26, 1852 a tract of land was purchased upon which to erect a church. This was done, and the church of St. Thomas the Apostle was dedicated by Bishop Neuman on October 21, 1855. There were then more than 500 communicants. Father Charles J. Maugin then became the first resident pastor. Father Leo J. Fahey is now the rector. His assistant is Father Leo Boyle.

In 1820 Dennis Kelly, cotton and woolen manufacturer, began operating a mill on Cobb's Creek near Haverford, and the Catholics in the community were served at Kelly's home by priests from Philadelphia. A burial ground was established in 1825, and some years later a church was built on adjoining property. It was designated St. Denis Church, and since 1853 Augustinians have directed it.

More than a hundred years passed after the first Mass was said at Ivy Mills, and the Catholics were still too scattered to organize parishes in other communities. Chester's first Catholic Parish was developed after 1842 when permission was granted for the project by Bishop Kendrick, and Reverend Philip Sheridan was assigned to the new parish. The church was dedicated on June 25, 1843, and was located on Edgmont Avenue, and the parish was designated that of St. Michael the Archangel. A rectory was built in 1854, and a school established in 1866. The increase in the congregation made the construction of a new church edifice imperative. It was dedicated by Bishop Shanahan on November 5, 1882. Reverend Edward F. X. Curran is the rector now, and he is assisted by Reverends John J. Toner and J. A. Boland.

The industrial development of the county in which so many mills and factories were established naturally resulted in an increased population in which people of all faiths were included. At Kelleyville, also known as Oakview, a mission was established in 1845. Ground for a church and graveyard were donated by Charles Kelly, the mill owner, in 1849. On October 13, 1850 Bishop Gartland conducted the dedicatory services. A parochial school was established in the parish which has become known as St. Charles Barromeo. The congregation grew to such an extent that a new building was planned in 1890 and dedicated late in that year by Archbishop Ryan. Reverend Thomas P. Buchley is now rector, and Reverend James A. O'Hagan is his assistant.

Near Media, Mass was celebrated in 1858 at the house of Edward Dugan, by Reverend Nicholas Walsh of the parish at Ivy Mills. Later, Mass was celebrated in the county seat at the home of Lawrence Forman. A small brick church was erected on Franklin Street about 1860 under the direction of Reverend Thomas Kyle of Ivy Mills, and it was used until the present church was built in 1882. Media became an independent parish, having been directed from Ivy Mills previously, in 1868, when Reverend Henry L. Wright was appointed pastor. The new parish was named the Church of the Nativity. A parochial school was established in connection with it in 1912. Reverend Lawrence A. Deering is at present in charge of the parish, assisted by Reverend James J. Brogan.

By 1873 St. Michael's Church in Chester was no longer large enough to accomodate the increasing number of members. Thus it was proposed to organize another parish in the city, and the parish, Immaculate Heart of Mary, was established in South Chester. Reverend John B. Kelly was appointed pastor to organize the new parish, but death intervened, and Reverend Thomas J. McGlynn completed the work. Bishop Wood dedicated the church, which was of brick, on the northwest corner of Second and Norris

Streets, on October 1, 1876. A parochial school was established in 1883. Reverend Patrick H. McGinnis is the rector now, and his assistants are the Reverend William M. Bagley and Richard J. Keul.

The growth of industries and population in and about Eddystone, made the necessity of organizing another parish evident in 1890. Reverend M. J. Rafferty was appointed to organize a parish there, and the church, St. Rose of Lima, was accordingly built, and dedicated on June 25, 1892, by Archbishop Ryan. By 1907 the congregation outgrew the original church building, and a new one was constructed under the pastorate of Reverend Thomas J. Ryan. The new church, and a parochial school were dedicated by Bishop McGinley of the Philippine Islands, in June, 1910. Reverend Peter J. Kilroy is the rector now, and Reverend John F. McElvenny is his assistant.

A mission of St. Thomas' Parish at Ivy Mills was established at Lenni, and conducted for many years before a separate parish was authorized. A church building was under construction in 1892, but the economic depression of the year that followed, delayed its completion. Reverend E. J. O'Reilly was appointed first rector of the new parish which was known as St. Francis de Sales, and the building was dedicated by Archbishop Ryan on May 26, 1895. The present rector is Reverend Joseph F. McDowell, and he is assisted by Reverend David V. Brown.

Although there were Catholic families residing in Sharon Hill and vicinity they were limited in number for a long time, and the advisability of organizing a parish there was not recognized until 1892. Father O'Neill of St. Clement's Parish, Paschalville, had served the communicants for a long time, and decided that in the above mentioned year, a church should be erected. This was accomplished, and the building dedicated by the Archbishop on November 18, 1892. Reverend John J. McCort, now Bishop of the Altoona Diocese, was one of the Deacons of Honor. The Holy Name Society was organized and canonically established on March 22, 1908. A pipe organ was installed in the same year. A parochial school was established in 1906, and a fine school building erected in 1917. Reverend James H. Gain was the first rector of the Church of the Holy Spirit, as the Sharon Hill Parish was named. Reverend Joseph Paul Monville is the present rector. Reverend W. J. Powers is his assistant.

A mission was established at Norwood under the Reverend M. J. Rafferty of the Parish of St. Rose of Lima, Eddystone, shortly after the latter parish was established. Mass was celebrated in various public buildings, at the Norwood Inn, and in a temporary chapel on the Chester Pike, before a permanent building was provided. The mission became known as St. Gabriel's and was served from St. Rose of Lima Parish and from St. Madeline's Parish at Ridley Park, which was established meanwhile, until a permanent church was built in 1914. It was dedicated by Bishop McCort on September 13th of that year. Reverend Joseph Smith, who continues as rector, was the first person appointed to act in that capacity regularly at Norwood. He is assisted by Reverend Francis Haley.

Members of the Catholic Church, who resided at Wayne, presented a plea to the Archbishop for a church in that community in 1892. It was then decided to establish a parish there, and Reverend M. A. Hand was appointed rector to organize it on June 7, 1893. George W. Childs donated a temporary structure, and the chapel of the Parish of St. Katharine of Sienna was dedicated by Archbishop Ryan on August 5, 1893. A permanent church was erected shortly afterward. The cornerstone was laid on June 9, 1895. The Reverend Joseph O'Keefe, and Right Reverend Monsignor Kavanagh succeeded Reverend Hand as rector. Monsignor Kavanagh, the present pastor, erected a parochial school in 1916. It was dedicated by Bishop McCort on October 29th of that year.

The Parish of St. Philomena at Lansdowne, was organized as a mission of the Parish of St. Charles Barromeo, Kellyville. Mass was said before a church building was erected, in Lansdowne Hall. Bishop Prendergast dedicated the church on May 27, 1900. Reverend Francis J. Markee was appointed rector of the parish in 1899. A parochial school was established, and the building dedicated on September 22, 1908 by Archbishop Ryan. Reverend Markee continues to be the rector. His assistant is Reverend Joseph E. Marley.

Polish Catholics became numerous in Chester during the early years of the present century. In 1902 there were about 40 families here, and they petitioned the Archbishop for a priest of their own nationality. Reverend Mieczyslaw Kopytkiewicz was appointed pastor. A rectory and parochial school were built before 1915. In that year Reverend James L. Ploszaj, the present rector, began the construction of a church. It was located at Fourth and Hayes Streets, and dedicated by Bishop John J. McCort on November 25, 1917. The parish was called St. Hedwig's, and Reverend Ploszaj is assisted in his activities now by two rectors, the Reverends C. F. Lawniczak and S. A. Sliwinski.

St. Madeline's Parish at Ridley Park had its origin in the activities of local Catholic families, who were inspired to develop a parish of their own, by the success of the neighboring parish at Norwood. Frederic Michell of Ridley Park, contributed ground for a chapel, rectory, and parochial school, besides making liberal subscriptions of money. Although there were only 15 families of this faith in the town at the time (1907), the Archbishop agreed to sponsor the erection of the chapel. On February 2, 1908 it was dedicated by Right Reverend Monsignor James P. Turner, Chancellor of the Diocese. Reverend Francis P. Bradley was appointed the first rector on June 23, 1908. A chapel for foreign speaking members of the parish was erected at Millmont under the leadership of Reverend W. J. McCallen, who succeeded Reverend Bradley as rector of St. Madeline's. Bishop McCort dedicated the chapel on April 15, 1917. It has since become a separate parish, Our Lady of Peace, and Reverend Aloysius R. Rees is the present pastor. St. Madeline's Parish has Reverend Patrick J. Gallagher as pastor.

The Parish of Our Lady of Perpetual Help at Morton, was first served by Reverend James J. Wilson, who had been appointed rector to organize it and celebrated the first Mass on Christmas Day in 1907. The Morton Fire

Company Hall was used for services until a church was erected. Dedictory services were conducted by Archbishop Prendergast on June 28, 1909. Reverend John J. Moore, the present rector, succeeded Reverend Wilson.

The Parish of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, in Chester, grew to such an extent that by 1911 a division was deemed necessary. In the early part of that year the Parish of the Resurrection was established, and Reverend Augustine L. Ganster was appointed the first rector. The parish included part of the city of Chester, and the neighboring towns of Linwood Heights, Trainer and Marcus Hook. A house on the corner of Ninth Street and Highland Avenue was secured for church and parochial school purposes. To it was added the building used by the German Catholics on Third Street, which was removed to the Ninth Street and Highland Avenue site. The rectory, church and parochial school are located there now. The cornerstone of the church and parochial school was laid by Archbishop Prendergast on November 26, 1911. Reverend Ganster continues as rector of the parish. He has for his assistant, Reverend William A. Ferry.

Large numbers of Italians made Chester their home in the years just prior to the World War. Reverend Antonia Garritano was appointed to serve as a pastor among them in December, 1912. He organized a parish, and, with the generous assistance of the other parishes in the city, built a church which was dedicated by Archbishop Prendergast on June 14, 1914. The parish is known as that of St. Anthony of Padua. Reverend John M. Zazzara is the present rector.

Catholics of Darby succeeded in obtaining enough funds at a meeting held there on January 23, 1913, to make possible the erection of a church and the establishment of a parish. A combined church and school building was dedicated on August 16, 1914, by Bishop McCort. In September, 1917, a parochial school was opened. Reverend William A. Fitzgerald has been rector of the parish, which is called The Blessed Virgin Mary, since it was instituted. He was appointed to the station on November 15, 1913. Reverend Vincent B. Gallagher is the assistant rector.

Reverend Augustine L. Ganster of the Church of the Resurrection, Chester, decided to establish a mission at Marcus Hook, and on April 19, 1914, Mass was celebrated there for the first time, in a building leased from the Improved Order of Red Men. A chapel was erected for the communicants of the Marcus Hook-Linwood section on Boothwyn Road, in Linwood Heights. Mass was celebrated in the new building for the first time on December 6, 1914. Father Ganster continued to serve this chapel and parish, which is known as the Holy Savior, until June 3, 1915, when Reverend Thomas J. Horan, who had been assistant rector in St. Michael's Parish, was appointed at Linwood Heights. Plans were made for the development of a parochial school, and for the erection of a rectory and church. The completed church was dedicated by Bishop McCort on January 20, 1918. Reverend Hugh P. Read is the present pastor.

Reverend Otho Clement Gromoll was appointed rector to establish a parish at Collingdale in February, 1916. He erected a combined church and

parochial school, which was dedicated on June 3, 1917 by Bishop McCort. This parish is known as St. Joseph's, and Reverend Gromoll continues as rector. He is assisted in his duties by Reverend Daniel J. Troy.

Catholics residing in the southern section of Upper Darby Township, were instrumental in obtaining a rector for their community in 1916, when Archbishop Prendergast appointed Reverend Joseph M. McShain to establish a parish at Drexel Hill. St. Andrew's, as it was named, celebrated the first Mass on July 2, 1916. Work was immediately begun, to obtain property upon which to erect a church. A temporary chapel was erected, and later a rectory. Reverend McShain continues as rector, and is assisted by Reverend Joseph A. Coleman.

Father Garritano, who established the Italian Parish of St. Anthony of Padua in Chester, erected a chapel for Italians in Marcus Hook. J. Howard Pew gave land upon which to erect it, and the chapel was called the Immaculate Conception of Our Lady of Lourdes. Dedicatory services were conducted on December 19, 1917 by Bishop McCort. Reverend Bruno Guasco is the present rector.

A parish for the Highland Park and Llanerch section of the county was established on June 10, 1917, when the Archbishop appointed Reverend Maurice F. Cowl, who had been assistant rector at St. Francis de Sales Parish, Philadelphia, as rector. Services were held in the Highland Park Fire House for a year after June 17th. The parish was named Saint Laurence, Deacon and Martyr. The rectory is located at 8046 West Chester Pike, Highland Park. Father Cowl continues as rector, but his parish has grown to such dimensions that the services of two assistant rectors have been required. These assistants are at present the Reverends Hugh F. McMullan, and Bernard F. McElvenny.

St. George's Parish was established at Glenolden in 1923. Reverend George E. Orr is the rector, and Reverend Joseph T. Rhodes, his assistant.

St. Cyril's Parish at East Lansdowne and Stonehurst Hills, was established in 1928 when Reverend Edmund O'Shea was appointed rector on June 13th. Reverend Francis J. Markee of St. Philomena's, Lansdowne, and Father William L. Hayward, were rectors who were active in assisting in the development of the parish. Walter and Frank McClatchy, prominent builders of this vicinity, were also liberal in their assistance. The former gave a lot of ground for the church site. Joseph Mozino, another builder, gave a Shrine of the Little Flower, in memory of his brother Giocchino. Charles E. Biddle, although not a Catholic, donated a parish house free of rent. Many others, Catholics and non-Catholics, contributed to the development of the parish. Plans have been made to erect a church and rectory on the Stewart lot at Long Lane and Clinton Road, donated by Walter McClatchy. The parish is extensive, and the average attendance at Mass in 1929 had already reached 1200. Reverend O'Shea continues as rector, and has organized a parochial school, and is making St. Cyril's a center of activity for both young and old. He is assisted by Reverend Louis J. Mayer.

Other parishes in Chester are: St. Robert's, of which Reverend Robert L. Thompson is the rector, and Reverends John P. Grahm and John J.

Caffrey, his assistants; St. May of Vilna (Lithuanian), with Reverend E. M. Panksta, rector; Church of the Holy Ghost (Ukrainian Greek) at Third and Harwick Streets, of which Reverend E. Theodorowitch is rector.

In the county a mission is conducted at Brandywine Summit. Each Sunday services are conducted at the Glen Mills School for the boys there. A polish Catholic Church, Sacred Heart, has been established at Clifton Heights, where Reverend J. F. Muracjewski is rector. Reverend Charles B. Convery is rector at the parish of St. Margaret Mary Alacoque in Essington. The Church of the Sacred Heart at Manoa is under the rectorship of Reverend J. J. Hickey, J. C. D. St. Anastasia's Parish was established at Newtown Square within recent years. Reverend John A. Kane is the rector. Reverend Francis J. Conway is the pastor of the parish of St. Francis of Assisi at Springfield. In addition to St. Cyril's at Stonehurst, there is another parish, St. Alice's, of which Reverend William L. Hayward is rector, and Reverends Howard R. Flood and Edward H. Allen, the assistants. St. Thomas of Villanova is the mother house, study house and novitiate of the Order in the United States. Reverend J. P. Whalen, O. S. A., is rector there, and Reverend F. E. O'Bryan, O. S. A., assistant rector. At Yeadon, St. Louis Parish has been established. Reverend Thomas J. Burke, J. C. D., is rector.

Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary conduct most of the parochial schools that have been established in the different parishes of the county.

Other denominations have congregations in the county. None of them are as influential today as the ones referred to in this chapter.

CHAPTER XX.

ORGANIZATIONS.

DELAWARE County is the center of activities for many professional, business, charitable, fraternal, recreational, military and political organizations. The majority of those in existence today have originated within the last half century, for many that were active in 1884 have been discontinued. These organizations reflect the needs of the period in which they flourish. The fact that an automobile club is in existence is in itself evidence of the general use of automobiles. Thus it is in many instances. An Abolition Society was founded in Upper Darby in 1830. After the Civil War the purpose of the organization had been fulfilled, and it was disbanded. In 1882 the Springfield Free Fountain Society was organized in that township for the purpose of preserving natural springs along the highways and diverting the water to fountains and watering troughs. Today there is little use for the latter since the automobile has taken the place of the horse for travel. Literary Societies were popular too during the last century, but the public schools and organizations such as the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., the public libraries, cinema and theatre, replace those organizations today. In 1883 the Chester Bicycle Club was organized for "social riding, to promote the use of the wheel, and to protect the rights of the wheelmen on the public highways." The foregoing quotation appears in Dr. Ashmead's history of the county. He says in addition; "At the present time bicycles are rare in Delaware County, their costliness making them a luxury, and the roads in and around Chester not being in as good condition as required to make them of use for general business purposes." To own a bicycle is still the dream of the average boy, but there are no longer organizations maintained to promote their use for "social riding" on the beautiful highways of the county. Increased transportation by truck and travel by motor has made cycling a precarious business. Obviously inventions wield remarkable influences in activities of society.

WELFARE AND CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS.

Two institutions for boys and girls supported by the State of Pennsylvania are located in Delaware County. The Glen Mills Schools were established as reform institutions for boys and girls who are brought to the attention of the courts of Eastern and Central Pennsylvania, and who are placed there at the discretion, and under the jurisdiction of those courts. These schools, Glen Mills for the boys, Sleighton Farms for the girls, are modern in every respect. The boys are taught trades of all sorts while the girls are given courses in household arts, stenography and other practical subjects. The aim of these institutions is to guide the young people into channels where they can find activities that will make them useful citizens. Another insti-

tution, different in character, is that of the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children which is located at Elwyn, and which was established in 1852.

The Delaware County Home is located at Lima. In 1929 and 1930 a brick hospital was constructed, and in 1930 and 1931 a brick one-story dining room was added to the plant. The architecture is Colonial in style. The rooms are well ventilated and modern in every respect. The kitchen has a large bakery with an oven operated electrically.

The Delaware County Prison is located at the rear of the court house in Media. A good many of the inmates, both men and women, are sent to Broadmeadows Farm in Concord and Thornbury Townships. The Women's Building there is a fireproof structure with 40 cells, and is a modern institution. A resident matron serves as superintendent and lives in separate quarters. The new building for men accommodates about 250 and has just been completed. During the summer of 1930 about 100 men were employed on the farm where they lived in temporary quarters. A heating plant, sewage disposal plant, artesian well and fire reserve dam were also completed in that year. This penal institution characterizes the ideals of the founders of the state who were leaders in prison reform.

The Welfare Federation of Chester includes the following participating organizations: The Chester Hospital, Chester Relief and Family Welfare Association, Young Women's Christian Association, The Salvation Army, Chester Council of the Boy Scouts of America, Public Health Nursing Service, Chester Day Nursery, Child Health Centers, State Tuberculosis Clinic, Ruth L. Bennett Improvement Association, Union Benevolent Society, Children's Aid Society, and the Marcus Hook Welfare Center. In 1931 more than \$100,000 was subscribed for the sick and needy who are cared for through the federation. Members of the executive committee are as follows: John G. Pew, chairman; William Provost, Jr., vice-chairman; Richard Wetherill, treasurer; Colonel James A. G. Campbell, secretary; W. T. Galey, Edwin Lord, William Craemer and Hugh L. Ward.

The Delaware County Tuberculosis Association is the local branch of the state and national organizations. The purpose of this association is to discover tuberculosis cases, assist in securing professional treatment and carry out a program of health education and disease prevention. Funds are secured through the annual sale of Christmas Seals. The following persons are officials of the organization in Delaware County: W. W. Comfort of Haverford, president; C. Frank Williams of Media, Mrs. J. S. C. Harvey of Radnor and Mrs. William O. Howland of Chester, vice-presidents; C. Percy Webster of Chester, treasurer; Charles Kurtzhalz of Chester, executive secretary.

The State Tuberculosis Clinic is situated at 400 East Eighth Street, Chester. Through this agency early cases are located by examination, applications are received from those suffering with the disease, and nurses are sent out to teach hygiene and make observations in the homes of discharged patients. Dr. M. A. Neufeld is the physician in charge of the clinic.

Headquarters of the Southern Pennsylvania Chapter of the American Red Cross are located at 328-330 South Twenty-first Street, Philadelphia. This chapter was organized in 1897 and has organized branches throughout the neighboring counties. Wallingford Chapter in Delaware County was founded on November 3, 1909 as an outgrowth of the Philadelphia Chapter. Mrs. Andrew M. Eastwick is chairman. A Junior Branch is conducted there too. Branches of the Red Cross have been established in Chester, Aldan, Brookline, Clifton Heights, Glenolden, Haverford, Lansdowne, Media, Swarthmore, Highland Park, Ridley Park, Morton, Rutledge, Stonehurst, Sixty-ninth Street and Wayne. Auxiliaries of the Chester Branch are: Ogden, Bethel, Booth's Corner, Boothwyn, Crum Lynne, Eddystone, Essington, Lester, Marcus Hook, Siloam and Upland. Miss Lucy H. Hathaway is executive secretary of the Home Service American Red Cross with offices in the Deshong Mansion, Chester. This department of the Red Cross gives government information and advice to ex-service men of all wars. It assists in the rehabilitation of disabled men of the World War, and their families, and acts as the representative of men in active service. Miss Ethel Roe is supervisor of the Public Health Nursing Service of the Chester Branch. This division of the Red Cross has its headquarters at 930 Edgmont Avenue where six nurses are employed. Skilled nursing care is given to the ill in their homes. Health education is encouraged and a complete maternity service, including care of the mother at the time of confinement is afforded. Schools in the district, outside the city itself, are offered part-time school nursing through this agency. In 1930 the nurses made 11,380 calls. Similar work is done in Swarthmore by the Swarthmore Nursing Service.

The Visiting Nurse Association of Eastern Delaware County is affiliated with the Welfare Federation of Philadelphia and the American Red Cross. Its headquarters are located at 43 South Lansdowne Avenue, Lansdowne, and the district in which its work is carried on includes all of Upper Darby and Darby Townships. Cases reported as needing medical attention are cared for. Health centers and baby clinics are conducted, and lectures on hygiene are given.

The Ruth L. Bennett Home for Women and Girls is located at 1830 West Second Street, Chester. In this institution worthy and deserving colored girls are cared for and protected until satisfactory employment is secured. Mrs. Ruth L. Bennett is president.

Child Health Centers are maintained at the Deshong Mansion, at 2614 West Fourth Street and at Third and Fulton Streets, Chester. The purpose of these centers is to prevent infant mortality through education of mothers with regard to proper feeding and general health requirements. Infants and children of pre-school age are given complete physical examinations. Conferences on nutrition, dental care and diphtheria immunization are sponsored. Mrs. William Ward, Jr. is the chairman.

The Chester Relief and Family Welfare Association, formerly the Associated Charities, maintains headquarters at 51 East Eighth Street. The following communities, including the city, are within its jurisdiction; Berkeley, Eddystone, Essington, Folsom, Holmes, Lower Chichester Township, the

southern part of Upper Chichester Township, Lester, Marcus Hook, Millmont, Parkside, Prospect Park, Ridley Park, Trainer and Upland. This organization specializes in family case work, using all types of preventative measures that will aid individual members of the family to bring about rehabilitation of the family as a whole. Mrs. Gertrude H. Mowry is the general secretary.

The Salvation Army is a religious organization that engages in all types of relief work, visits the sick and cares for the needy. The Chester branch is located at 145 West Fifth Street where a free employment bureau and a missing persons' department is maintained. Adjutant John S. Bishop is the local officer in charge.

The Chester Day Nursery and Boarding Home, Incorporated, is located at 315 East Fifth Street. Children of all ages are cared for there at a nominal charge. In 1930 and 1931 more than 60 children were cared for regularly. Mrs. William O. Howland is president of the board of managers, and Mrs. Walter S. Buckley is executive secretary.

The Union Benevolent Society of Chester is a strictly charitable institution. It was organized by Mrs. J. Lewis Crozer. Food and clothing are given to the worthy poor after each case has been thoroughly investigated. Members of the Society include women of all denominations who serve as investigators. There are no paid employees. The present officers are as follows: Mrs. Orland Harvey, president; Mrs. E. W. Bing, secretary; Mrs. William Ward Jr., treasurer.

Miss Ethel L. Erskine is secretary of the Delaware County Children's Aid Society, 400 East Eighth Street, Chester. Through this organization orphan children are placed in foster homes, and dependent children of the county are supervised.

For nearly a quarter of a century the Children's Christmas Cheer Association of Delaware County has been engaged in making worthy poor children throughout the county happy at Christmas time. In 1930 nearly 1500 children were entertained and visited during the holiday season. Mrs. George V. Smith is the secretary.

The Community Centre at Front and Olive Streets, Media, is a cooperative union of various social and charitable organizations that was formed in 1920. Attention is given to social and health work of the community. Families are given financial assistance and provided with medical attention. Nurses are employed to visit schools and homes and to conduct Well Baby Clinics in Media and Rockdale. This Centre is affiliated with the Welfare Federation of Philadelphia. J. Forbes is the secretary.

St. Joseph's Villa at Media is a summer home established by the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, 700 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, for the children of that institution.

St. Michael's Conference, Society of St. Vincent de Paul, is an organization of Chester laymen whose purpose it is to visit the poor in their homes, hospitals, asylums and other institutions. Thomas A. R. Carr is the secretary.

The Gables at Upland is a temporary shelter for unmarried and expectant mothers, and deserted wives of Philadelphia, Delaware and adjacent counties. Miss Agnes Heard is superintendent.

The orphanage at Wallingford is a private institution supported by subscriptions and legacies left by members of the Philadelphia Orphan Society.

The Dunwoody Home for Convalescent Men is situated at Newtown Square. Here needy patients are given an opportunity to regain their health before returning to their regular occupations. A. C. Garrett, R. N., is the superintendent.

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

The Delaware County Chamber of Commerce is an organization chartered under the laws of the state of Pennsylvania. This organization functions largely through organized clubs which has helped to link more closely the interest of group organizations in business and civic affairs. More than 2,000 persons in the county are members as the result of a campaign instituted in 1930 by Albert R. Granger, the president, with the assistance of other leading citizens of Chester and vicinity. *The Chester Times*, through its columns, was instrumental in bringing the attention of the public to the plans of the Chamber of Commerce. Foremost in its program of work and activities is a campaign to advertise the advantages of Chester as a port and industrial center, so that when the cycle of economic depression now existing, passes, the growth of the community will be stimulated. The Industrial Committee of the organization aims to increase payrolls through thoroughly investigating every industry that proposes to locate here. Only those that give promise of continuing operations for the future are encouraged. In addition, this committee has developed information service by which statistical information concerning labor supply, sites, wealth of the community, etc., can be obtained for reference by the members, committees and business men. The Chamber of Commerce promoted the straightening of the Baltimore Pike between Media and the lower end of the county. As a result, a four-lane highway was constructed from the limits of Philadelphia to the lower boundary line of Delaware County. Thus dangerous curves were eliminated, and traffic conditions improved on this highway which has become a leading route by motor from Philadelphia, New England and New York to the south. The Chamber of Commerce is represented annually at the national conventions, and members of the local body have been called upon on different occasions to advise in important national questions. The officers are as follows: Albert R. Granger, president; Charles R. Long, 1st vice-president; Robert Fussell, 2nd vice-president; C. Russell Arnold, treasurer; T. Woodward Trainer, secretary; William Creamer, assistant treasurer; Clifford H. Peoples, assistant secretary; C. E. Riddell, manager; William F. Delehanty, field secretary.

The Manufacturers' Association of Delaware County was formed in 1913, and incorporated in 1919. Its purpose is to protect the interests of local manufacturers and encourage cooperation among members. The officers

are: Everett L. Kent, of the Kent Manufacturing Company, president; Charles L. Gilliland, of the Aberfoyle Manufacturing Company, 1st vice-president; Robert Haig, of the Sun Shipbuilding and Drydock Company 2nd vice-president; William A. Faison, of the Atlantic Steel Castings Company, treasurer; Hollan G. Malin, secretary.

The first building association to be organized in Chester, was the Chester Building Association, formed in 1850. John M. Broomall was the first president, and Joseph Taylor, secretary. The Penn Building Association was formed in 1852 with William Hinkson as secretary. By 1884 there were 17 building and loan associations in the city and county. John B. Hannum, David Houston, Jonathan Pennell, Ward R. Bliss, Amos Gartside, Jonathan R. Johnson, Garrett Pendleton and Oliver Troth were others actively connected with these organizations. Since 1884 the number of these associations has increased to 104 in the county. In 1929 they had 52,674 share holders. The total assets for that year were \$47,237,510.32, making Delaware County fourth in rank in the state. The counties in which assets are greater are, Philadelphia, Allegheny and Montgomery. Of the total number of associations in the county, 24 are located in Chester.

The Chester Police Association was formed on December 5, 1919, for the purpose of promoting good fellowship among members, to aid one another in time of distress, and to develop the moral, intellectual and physical power of the police force in Chester. The organization is chartered by the state, and meetings are held on the second and fourth Sundays of each month at 407 Market Street. There are fifty members. The officers are as follows: William Stewart, president; Patrick Hanley, 1st vice-president; Harry McGonigal, 2nd vice-president; Joseph Denmark, treasurer; John Talbot, financial secretary; Michael Docherty, recording secretary; John Kandravi, Nathan Rosen and James Hines, directors. The Ladies' Auxiliary of this Association meets at the police station. Mrs. John Hallcroft is the secretary.

The Delaware County Firemen's Association was organized in 1906, and incorporated in 1911. It exists for the purpose of improving fire service throughout the county, to promote the welfare of the different companies, and to create good-will and cooperation among the volunteer firemen for the best interests of all. The charter was amended in 1915 to permit the organization to maintain a fund for beneficial purposes in case of deaths among the members. There are 63 organized volunteer fire companies of the county affiliated with this association. The individual membership is more than 1,000. Meetings are held on the fourth Monday each month at the fire halls in the various communities according to an alphabetical list of the companies. It requires more than five years to visit each company in the county. Prominent speakers, some of whom are well-know fire company officials, address these meetings on topics dealing with fire prevention, and the ever changing methods of fire fighting. Discussion groups, in which practical problems met while in action are reviewed, are encouraged. A leading committee of the organization is the Fire Prevention Committee which aims to reduce the number of fires and the loss of life and property. A county convention is held annually in June. The officers for the ensuing year are then elected.

A parade and inspection of the various outfits are leading features of the program. Officers of the association are as follows: Thomas J. Campbell of Newtown Square, president; James R. Bagshaw Sr., of Chester, 1st vice-president; Frank B. Titus of Lansdowne, 2nd vice-president; Jesse Z. Rush of Prospect Park, treasurer; Timothy McCarey of Chester, recording secretary; William E. Wunderlich of Lansdowne, financial secretary; James J. McCullough of Lansdowne, fire marshal; Walter E. Webb of Trainer, Alexander Calhoun of Chester, Albert F. Fox of Essington, Howard Smith of Darby Township, J. Rowland Morgan of Moylan, Thomas P. McLoon of Lansdowne, William Leighton of Drexel Hill and W. Stuart Wilson of Broomall, assistant first marshals; William B. McClenachan, Jr. of Chester, solicitor; Reverend George D. Dilworth of Highland Park, chaplain; George E. Hill of Drexel Hill, chairman of the board of directors; Thomas K. Draper of Feltonville, Arthur T. Pierson of Chester, William V. Brookes of Holmes, Charles E. Fink of Darby, William R. Hunn of Morton, James A. Bates of East Lansdowne and Joseph W. H. Green of Oakmont, directors.

The Chester Business Men's Association is affiliated with the Delaware County Chamber of Commerce. Meetings are held on the second Thursday of each month at the Chester Club. Abraham Tollin is president.

The Chester Real Estate Board is also affiliated with the Chamber of Commerce. The members meet at the Chester Club monthly on the third Monday. William M. Hunter is secretary.

The Delaware County Real Estate Board which is related to the Chamber of Commerce as is the Chester organization, meets at 69th Street, the Boulevard and Walnut Street, in Upper Darby, on the second Tuesday evening of each month. W. H. Patton is the executive secretary. Mrs. Charlotte M. Dickson of Glenolden is president of the Women's Auxiliary of this organization.

The Delaware County Bankers' Association was formed in 1921 for the purpose of promoting the banking interests of the county. The annual business meeting is held each January and a banquet in April.

The Marcus Hook Chamber of Commerce meet from 3 to 5 o'clock on the first and third Wednesday of each month at the Red Men's Hall, Market Street near Tenth. R. B. Cloud is the president.

The Media Business Men's Association is also affiliated with the county Chamber of Commerce. Meetings are held weekly at the Media Club on Monday at noon. On the last Thursday evenings in the months of October, November, January, February, March and April, banquets are held. J. J. Skelly is the president.

Business men residing in the western section of Chester have an organization of their own, known as the West End Business Men's Association. The meetings are held on the first Tuesday of each month at the Felton fire house, Third and Yarnall Streets. There are about 135 members in the association, of whom the following are officers: Charles J. Ward, president; Wesley J. McDowell, vice-president; Lawrence J. Creegan, secretary; J. J. Luttrell, treasurer.

The Business and Professional Women's Club of Chester is affiliated with the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. The organization is non-political and non-sectarian. It has for its slogan "Better Business Women for a Better Business World." A scholarship fund is maintained to aid worthy high school girls to continue their education. Personal and vocational contacts are made individually and through schools and other educational institutions. Classes for educational development and recreation are conducted for the benefits of the members. The Public Relations Committee serves to inform the members of worthy movements in the community that deserve support. Some important civic and business activities of the community have originated in this club. *The Lantern*, a monthly magazine is the journalistic organ of this association. Meetings are held at the Y. W. C. A. on the second Tuesday of the month at 6:15 P. M. Officers of the local organization are as follows: Jean S. Peoples, president; Margaret C. Stetser, vice-president; Lucy Jefferis, corresponding secretary; Myrtle A. Townsley, recording secretary; Elizabeth Battin, treasurer; Virginia Montgomery, state director; Mrs. S. Blair Luckie and Mary F. Flemming, club directors.

The teachers of Chester are organized as the Chester Teachers' Association in which 100% of them hold membership. Members of the board of directors of the city school system, and all retired teachers of the city are honorary members of the association. This organization aims to promote the general educational welfare of the city, protect and advance the interests of its members, foster professional zeal, advance educational standards, and maintain helpful, friendly relationships. Teachers are encouraged to visit other school systems which are noted for particular work in special fields. Demonstration lessons of successful types of work are given at some of the meetings. In others, reports are made on articles appearing in professional magazines, and upon recent books. The officers of the organization are: Margaret C. Stetser, president; Homer J. Graber, vice-president; Agnes C. Call, recording secretary; Ella Rennie, corresponding secretary; A. H. Showalter, treasurer.

Ministers of Chester are organized as the Ministers' Association of Chester and vicinity. Meetings are held monthly in the different city churches, where some problems common to all of the members of the profession are discussed. Bishop Francis M. Taitt of the Diocese of Pennsylvania of the Episcopal Church, is the president. Elson W. Sheffield, secretary of the Y. M. C. A., is secretary of this organization also.

Ministers of the colored congregations of Chester and vicinity are organized as the Ministerial Federation of Chester and Vicinity. Meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesdays of the month at St. Daniel's Methodist Episcopal Church for the purpose of considering the needs of the various congregations. Reverend J. L. Link is the president and Reverend L. S. Moore, the secretary.

The Delaware County Historical Society was organized at a meeting of citizens of the county at the court house in Media on September 3, 1895. Benjamin C. Potter became the first president, and Harry L. Broomall

the secretary. The society was chartered by the state on May 4, 1896. For a long time meetings were held in various towns of the county, but principally in Chester and Media. When the old Chester Court House on Market Street was restored through the generosity of the late Honorable William Cameron Sproul, the Delaware County Historical Society made it the center of their activities. They maintain a historical library and museum on the second floor of the building. The latter is open to the public daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., except on Sundays and holidays. This organization has done much to revive interest in history in which this section of the state is undoubtedly rich. Proceedings of the meetings of the organization, at which biographical and historical subjects of local interest are reviewed, are published annually. The present officers are: Clarence W. Brazer, president; Frank G. Lewis, 1st vice-president; H. Daisy Smith, 2nd vice-president; Charles Palmer, secretary; Dr. Anna E. Broomall, curator; Henry W. Jones, treasurer; Colonel James A. G. Campbell, Chester F. Baker, James C. Baker, Caroline M. Jackson and Frank C. Watson, directors.

The Delaware County Institute of Science was organized at a meeting held in Upper Providence Township on September 21, 1833. There were five men present. They were Dr. George Smith, George Miller, John Miller, John Cassin and Minshall Painter. Plans were made for the erection of a building in which to hold meetings, and to that end an acre of land was purchased near Rose Tree. In 1837 a two-story brick building was completed, and when the formal openings was held in September of that year Dr. Robert M. Patterson, then director of the United States Mint, delivered the principal address. The membership of the Institute increased rapidly, so that on February 8, 1836 the organization was incorporated. The hall was used for lectures, and a museum in which many interesting specimens were displayed, was developed. After a time a library was opened too. In 1867 a building was erected in Media for the use of the Institute, and the museum and library removed to it. In 1884 there were 3,000 volumes in the library and many rare pamphlets and treatises. The museum had displays of Indian relics, coins, minerals, birds and insects. The organization then had 200 members. Dr. Smith was the first president, and he remained in that capacity from the organization of the Institute in 1833 until his death in 1882. The Honorable John M. Broomall succeeded him as president. When the Institute was located near Rose Tree, Dr. Joshua W. Ash prepared a map of Delaware County, and Dr. Smith published his *History of Delaware County* which is the source of so much of our local historical material. Both of these projects were sponsored by the Institute. In September, 1846, the Institute held the first exhibition of Delaware County agricultural products, manufactures etc., in their hall in Upper Providence near Rose Tree. Similar exhibitions were held yearly until 1855 when the Delaware County Agricultural Society was formed. Many of the members of this Institute have been outstanding scientists. John Cassin, one of the organizers, was a leading ornithologist of his time, and contributed many volumes on birds in North America, South America and Asia. Dr. T. Chalkley Palmer, who is

now president of the Institute, is internationally known for his scientific pursuits. Other officers now are: C. Edgar Ogden, 1st vice-president; George L. Pennock 2nd vice-president; Edward V. Streeper, secretary; Carolus M. Broomall, treasurer; Henrietta L. Broomall, librarian; Sanford Omenstetter and William Watkins, curators.

SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS.

The Kiwanians organized a club in Chester in 1919. Meetings are held each Wednesday at noon at the Y. W. C. A. The purpose of the organization is to promote good fellowship, initiate and sponsor movements for civic improvement. Harry W. Kane is the secretary.

The Exchange Club meets at the Chester Club weekly at noon on Thursday. It aims to develop friendliness and cooperation among members, and also sponsors progressive community movements. William Boyd is secretary.

The Rotary Club of which Josiah Sleeper is secretary, meets at the Chester Club for luncheon each week on Tuesday. Prominent men, some of whom are members of the organization, frequently address the club on subjects of local and national interest. All efforts for civic betterment are supported by the members.

The Chester City Council of the Boy Scouts of America has headquarters in the Crozer Building. Twenty-one troops with a membership of 612 men and boys are under the jurisdiction of this council which is supervised by the Third Region and National Headquarters. Weekly meetings of the troops are held for the moral, physical and educational development of the boys. Each summer, camps are maintained. A. L. Reigner is the local scout executive.

Girl Scout Leaders of the county are organized with Mrs. Alexander A. Colhoun of Glenolden as chairman, and Mrs. Clarence M. James of Moores as vice-chairman. Mrs. Frederick A. Child is president of the Girl Scouts' Ladies' Association.

The Delaware County League of Home and School Associations has as its object, "To assist in raising the standards of home life, to bring into closer relation the home and school, that parents and teachers may cooperate intelligently in the education of the child: to initiate and stimulate so far as may be possible, any activity touching child life, whether educational, legislative, moral or spiritual." Every spring and fall meetings are held at which prominent speakers address the members. The county organization also assists in providing speakers for local meetings during the year. The officers of the organization are: William Kuebler, president; Mrs. William E. Gibson, 1st vice-president; Mrs. H. C. Donahoo, 2nd vice-president; Mrs. Jethro Johnson, treasurer; Mrs. William Kuebler, secretary.

The Young Men's Christian Association was first organized here before the Civil War. Samuel A. Crozer was the first president in 1860. The events of the years that followed served to attract the attention of the public to national affairs and the Y. M. C. A. was suspended in 1863. In 1870 an attempt was made to revive it and George K. Crozer was made president.

In 1874 the organization again disbanded, but in November, 1875, through the efforts of Dr. W. S. Ridgely a permanent organization was effected. Dr. Ridgely was made its president. The Association was incorporated on September 21, 1876. Rooms were prepared in the Ward Building, at Holly Tree Hall and above the post office. In the latter place a reading room was opened in 1880. In 1884 other rooms were rented in a building owned by Samuel Black, and the Association which had functioned primarily as a religious body formerly, became broader in scope until it now aims to promote the spiritual, moral, social and physical development of young men. Since that time a Y. M. C. A. building has been erected at Seventh Street and Edgmont Avenue. There are more than 1,200 members who are enjoying the leadership of a trained staff of secretaries. Income for the support of the institution is derived from membership fees, dormitory and store rentals, invested endowment, and voluntary subscriptions. J. DeHaven Ledward is president of the board of directors. Elson W. Sheffield is the general secretary.

The Young Women's Christian Association has its headquarters in the building at Seventh and Sproul Streets where club and meeting rooms, rest rooms, library, information facilities and room registry, employment bureau, swimming pool, gymnasium and cafeteria afford innumerable opportunities to the women of the community. The Y. W. C. A. is open to all women regardless of creed or color. Its purpose is to build character, and a splendid program for intellectual, spiritual, social and physical activity is maintained for girls and women of all ages. Charges for admission to the classes sponsored by the Y. W. C. A. are nominal. Non-members are permitted to use the Y. W. C. A., and for that reason part of the funds subscribed to the Welfare Federation are necessary for its support. It is estimated that more than 10,000 persons use the Y. W. C. A. monthly. Mrs. C. A. Ernst is president of the board of managers, and Miss Marion O. Perkins is the executive secretary.

FRATERNAL ORDERS.

Chester Assembly No. 18 of the American Catholic Union meets every Thursday evening in room 421 of the Crozer Building at Fifth and Market Streets.

Oriental Commandery No. 106 of the Ancient and Illustrious Order, Knights of Malta, meets in the Odd Fellows' Temple at Eighth and Sproul Streets every Thursday evening. The Dames of Malta, Mispah Sisterhood No. 24, meet in Odd Fellows' Hall at Broad and Crosby Streets on Friday of each week.

There are three divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in Chester. Division No. 1 meets at 1225 Edgmont Avenue on the first Wednesday evening and the third Sunday afternoon of each month. Division No. 4 holds its meetings at Third and Howell Streets on the second and fourth Sunday afternoons of the month. Division No. 10 meets at Hibernian Hall at Third and Thurlow Streets on the first Sunday of each month.

There is one lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks in Chester. It is Chester Lodge No. 488 which holds its meetings on the second and fourth Tuesday evenings of the month at the Elks' Home, Fifth and Welsh Streets.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America are represented in Chester by Local Union No. 207. Meetings are held in Carpenters' Hall at Fifteenth and Esrey Streets every Friday evening.

Clan Ross No. 302, of the Order of Scottish Clans meets at Nolan Hall, 524 Market Street, on the first and third Thursday of each month.

Betsy Ross Council, No. 1, Daughters of O. U. A. M., meets every Monday evening at the J. P. Crozer Home Association Building, Fifteenth and Esrey Streets.

Camilla Lodge, No. 329, Daughters of Rebekah, holds meetings in Odd Fellows' Hall, at Broad and Crosby Streets, on the first and third Tuesdays of the month. Lady Evaline Porter Lodge, No. 11, meets at the same place on the first and third Wednesdays of the month.

Lady Washington Lodge, No. 251, American Order of the Daughters of St. George, hold meetings in St. George's Hall at 1009 West Third Street on the first and third Wednesdays of the month.

Two councils of the Degree of Pocohontas are active in Chester. They are Lamokin Council No. 144 which meets every Tuesday at 2111 West Third Street, and Mocaponaca Council No. 149 which meets in the hall at Ninth and Welsh Streets each Tuesday.

The Foresters of America have two courts in the county. They are Court Pride No. 30, which meets at 825 West Eighth Street, Chester, on the first and third Fridays of the month, and Court Delaware No. 87 at Clifton Heights, which meets every Thursday in Shee's Hall at Baltimore and Springfield Avenues.

The Fraternal Order of Orioles have a nest and auxiliary in Chester. Chester Nest No. 159 meets at the Odd Fellows' Temple, Eighth and Sproul Streets, every Wednesday evening. Chester Auxiliary No. 158, Ladies' Order of Orioles, meet at the same place on the second and fourth Wednesdays of the month.

Houston Council No. 739, Fraternal Patriotic Americans, meets in the Red Men's Hall on West Third Street.

On the second and fourth Thursdays of the month, Tuscarora Haymakers' Association No. 29½ meets in American Hall at 504-506 Market Street.

Alpha Conclave No. I, Improved Order of Heptasophs, holds its meetings every Friday in the Odd Fellows' Temple.

Tuscarora Tribe, No. 29, Improved Order of Red Men, is one of the oldest fraternal orders in Chester. In 1854 about 27 young men of the borough made the required pledges before officials from Philadelphia. The first officers were: James E. Golden, Sachem; N. N. Worrilow, Senior Sagamore; David M. Smiley, Chief of Records; Charles Sinex, Junior Sagamore; James Wilkie, Keeper of Wampum; Jesse Gibson, Prophet; William Kelly, First Sannap; George Morris, Second Sannap; Alfred Hoff,

Guard of Wigwam; William Lambson, Guard of Forest; James P. Hunt, First Warrior; Jesse Baker, Second Warrior; John S. Robinson, Third Warrior; James Younker, Fourth Warrior. Membership increased slowly at first, but more rapidly just before 1884 when the tribe had a list of 215 members. At that time this tribe met in Tuscarora Hall in the Penn Building. Now they meet in American Hall, 504-506 Market Street, every Thursday. Mocoaponaco Tribe No. 149 was instituted in Chester in April of 1871. About 20 members were initiated at ceremonies conducted in the presence of leaders of the order from Philadelphia and Media. The first officers were as follows: George Wigham, Grand Sachem; Abraham Mattis, Senior Sagamore; Abner Coppock, Junior Sagamore; Enos F. Cloud, Keeper of Wampum; Frank Bucha, Chief of Records. For a time meetings were held in Cutler's Hall at Third and Kerlin Streets. Before 1884 the tribe met in Odd Fellows' Hall, and now they meet in the Odd Fellows' Temple every Friday.

One Encampment and two Lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows are active in Chester and vicinity. All of them have been part of the community for more than eighty years. Chester Lodge No. 263 was organized as Leiperville Lodge No. 263, and was chartered on August 16, 1847. The first officers were: James Hampson, Thomas Liversidge, Thomas B. Donaldson, and James Campbell. The lodge was moved to Chester in 1852 when it was realized that better opportunities for development and service might be found there than in Leiperville. A cornerstone for a building was laid on the northwest corner of Broad and Crosby Streets on May 26, 1853. Dedicatory services were held on October 17th of that year. This hall has undergone changes since then, for it has become a very vital institution in the community. Many other organizations have the privilege of meeting there. Chester Lodge No. 263 continues to use the hall for its meetings which are held every Thursday. About two months before the organization of the lodge at Leiperville, Upland Lodge No. 253 was chartered. That was on June 21, 1847. Meetings were held in rooms fitted up for the purpose in Shoemakersville. There the men continued to meet for several years. Charter members of the Upland Lodge included: Cadwalader Evans, J. M. Allen, John H. Baker, and John S. Weaver. For a long time meetings were held in a hall on the third floor of the Penn Building. Now this lodge meets every Tuesday at the Odd Fellows' Temple. Chester Encampment No. 99 is a degree of Upland Lodge No. 253, and was chartered on April 17, 1850. The first officers were: James Jones, James Kelly, James Hampson, John Booth, J. W. Archibald McArthur, Isaac S. Williams and Thomas Liversidge. Meetings are held in the Temple on the second and fourth Wednesday evenings of the month.

Captain Henry J. Klaer Council No. 275, Junior Order United American Mechanics holds meetings every Friday at Fifteenth and Esrey Streets.

The two organizations of the Knights of Columbus in Chester meet in the Knights of Columbus Building at Ninth Street and Deshong Drive. They are Americus Council No. 242, which meets on the first and third Tuesdays of the month, and the Ladies of Americus who meet on the second

and fourth Thursdays of the month. In Lansdowne, De La Salle Council No. 590 meets in the Knights of Columbus Hall at 14 East Baltimore Avenue on the first and third Thursdays of each month.

Chester Castle No. 29 of the Knights of the Golden Eagle meet weekly on Thursday in their hall at 714 Welsh Street.

The Knights of Hospitalers, Delta Encampment No. 5 meet in the Odd Fellows' Temple on the second and fourth Tuesdays of the month.

Four lodges of the Knights of Pythias have been instituted in the county. Larkin Lodge was named for John Larkin Jr., who was mayor of Chester when the organization was chartered on May 4, 1868. In 1884 there were 135 members and meetings were held in Dyer's Hall above the offices of the *Evening News*. Meetings are now held weekly on Monday in the Odd Fellows' Temple. Upland Lodge No. 428 holds weekly meetings every Thursday in Pretty's Hall, Upland. Linwood Lodge No. 499 uses Odd Fellows' Hall in Linwood for its weekly meetings, which occur on Friday. Bethel Lodge No. 191 meets in Bethel Hall each Saturday evening.

Branch No. 159 of the Knights of St. George meet monthly on the first Sunday in Resurrection Hall at Eleventh Street and Highland Avenue, Chester.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Carpenters' and Joiners' Union No. 134, hold their meetings twice each month, on the second and fourth Wednesdays, at Carpenters' Hall, Fifteenth and Esrey Streets.

Pride of Chester Temple No. 67 of the Ladies of the Golden Eagle meet at the Odd Fellows' Temple on the second and fourth Thursdays of the month.

Chester Chapter No. 66, Ladies of the Mooseheart Legion meet at the Y. W. C. A. at Seventh and Sproul Streets each Friday.

Forest Circle No. 4, Lady Foresters of America, meet at the Y. W. C. A. too, on the second and fourth Wednesdays of the month.

Lady Ross Lodge No. 184, Daughters of Scotia, meet in Nolan Hall, 524 Market Street, on the second and fourth Thursdays of the month.

Chester Lodge No. 225 of the Loyal Order of Moose, meet at the Moose Home, 212-214 West Third Street on the first and third Thursdays of the month.

Loyal Chester Lodge 7679, Manchester Unity Order of Odd Fellows, meet at American Hall on the first and third Mondays of the month.

I. A. of M., Marine Erectors No. 387, meet each Thursday in the Odd Fellows' Temple.

All of the Masonic organizations of Chester, except the Masonic Ladies of the U. S. A., meet in the Masonic Temple at Ninth and Welsh Streets. The Masonic Ladies, Mt. Lebanon Lodge No. 17, which was instituted on November 21, 1866, meets on the second and fourth Thursday of the month in the Odd Fellows' Temple. The first Masonic Lodge in Chester was Chester Lodge No. 69, A. Y. M., for which a warrant was granted on June 24, 1796. William Moore Smith was then Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of Pennsylvania. Until the lodge surrendered its charter in 1836 nearly 200 Masons had united with it. Early Grand

Masters were James Bernard, William Anderson, Preston Eyre, Joseph Engle, John Mackey, Joseph T. Johns, Job Terrill, and William Hill. On December 4, 1848 a petition was made to the Grand Lodge for a new charter for Chester Lodge No. 69. One was granted, but for Chester Lodge No. 236, and the lodge was instituted on February 23, 1849. George W. Bartram was installed as Worshipful Master on that date. Members of Lodge No. 69 were invited to unite with Lodge No. 236 on March 8th. In 1884 the lodge had 191 members and Charles F. Foster was the Worshipful Master. Meetings are held on the first Thursday of each month. L. H. Scott Lodge No. 352 was chartered on December 27, 1864. The lodge was instituted on March 16, 1865. J. P. Grieg was the first Worshipful Master. This lodge holds meetings on the first Tuesday of the month. The Chester Royal Arch Chapter No. 258 was instituted in the autumn of 1877. Charles Roberts was the first Most Excellent Priest. This chapter holds its meetings on the second Tuesday of the month. Penn Lodge No. 709 meets on the third Wednesday of each month. Chester Commandery, No. 66, K. T., meets monthly on the third Tuesday. Penn Forest No. 21, C. of L., holds its meetings on the last Wednesday of each month. Chester Chapter, DeMolay, meets twice monthly, on the second and fourth Thursdays. Meetings of the Keystone Club are held on the second Wednesday of the month, and those of the Delaware County Shrine Club on the third Thursday.

Charter Oak Camp, No. 5806 of the Modern Woodmen of America convene at American Hall on the second and fourth Mondays of the month.

Musicians' Protective Union No. 484, A. F. of M., meet on the first Sunday of each month at Fourth and Upland Streets.

Branch No. 277 of the National Association of Letter Carriers meets in the carriers' swing room at the Chester Post Office once each month.

Chester Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star No. 355, holds its meetings on the second and fourth Saturdays of the month in Odd Fellows' Hall. Penn Chapter No. 16 meets at the same place on the first Saturday evening of each month.

Chester Council No. 36, Order of Independent Americans, meets every Friday at American Hall. Colonel Theodore Hyatt Council No. 373 meets on Monday of each week in the Odd Fellows' Hall. John Morton Council No. 738 holds its meetings in the Woodbridge Building, Edgmont Avenue and Welsh Street on Friday of every week. N. A. S. C., Chester Association No. 2 meets on the first and third Wednesdays of the month in the Odd Fellows' Temple.

Chester Nest No. 1228, Order of Owls, meets in the Owls' Hall at Broad and Sproul Streets, on the first and third Tuesdays of the month.

John P. Crozer Council No. 187, Order of United American Mechanics, holds its meetings every Thursday in the John P. Crozer Association Building at Fifteenth and Esrey Streets.

John Roach Temple No. 61, of the Order of United Americans, meets weekly on Friday at the Odd Fellows' Temple.

Camp 222 of the Patriotic Order of Americans meets on the second and fourth Mondays of each month in the Odd Fellows' Hall.

There are four camps and a commandery of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, in Chester and vicinity. The Commandery holds its meetings in the Golden Eagle Hall at 714 Welsh Street, on the second and fourth Wednesday evenings of the month. Washington Camp No. 43 meets at the same place each Friday evening. Washington Camp No. 281 meets in the P. O. S. of A. Hall at 1909-1911 West Third Street weekly on Thursday. Washington Camp No. 537 of Marcus Hook meets in the Borough Hall there every Thursday. Washington Camp No. 788 holds its meetings in Pretty's Hall in Upland on Monday of each week.

Branch 650 of the Polish National Alliance of Americans was organized at Chester in 1903. It has a membership of 282 and holds its meetings at Second and Wilson Streets on the second Sunday of each month.

Chester Council No. 553, Royal Arcanum, was organized by Captain H. C. Cochrane on January 17, 1881, with 23 charter members. It is an assessment insurance fraternity, and meets in the Merchants' Trust Building at Edgmont Avenue and Eighth Streets on the first and third Mondays of the months.

St. Michael's C. T. A. Society meets at 608 Edgmont Avenue on the second and fourth Tuesdays of the month.

The Shipwrights' and Joiners' Union holds meetings on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month in Carpenters' Hall.

Simon Wolf Chapter No. III Aleph Zadik Aleph was formed in 1928. Monthly meetings are held at the Ohev Sholom Synagogue Center. Simon Wolf Lodge No. 937, B'nai B'rith also meets at the Center each month.

Noah's Ark No. 2, a social organization of the Odd Fellows, meets at that organizations' Temple on the third Wednesday of each month. El Korah Sanctorum, No. 218, A. M. O. S., meets in the Odd Fellows' Hall on the first Monday every month.

American Council No. 47, Sons and Daughters of Liberty, hold meetings every Tuesday in the Crozer Council Home at Fifteenth and Esrey Streets.

Lodge Oslo No. 276, Sons of Norway, meets on the fourth Wednesday of each month in the Odd Fellows' Temple.

Chester Lodge No. 557, American Order Sons of St. George, meet in St. George's Hall at 1009 West Third Street twice each month, on the second and fourth Wednesdays.

Ukrainians living in Chester have six fraternal organizations and three branches of the Ukrainian National Association in Chester. The Ukrainian American National Home was established for social purposes in 1929. The Home is situated at Fourth and Ward Streets and has more than 400 members. Theodore Soroka is the president. The Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Athletic Association was instituted in 1926 to encourage social and athletic development. Meetings of this organization are held in the Ukrainian Church Hall at Third and Harwick Streets. The Ukrainian American Republican Club meets at the Ukrainian National Home. It was organized in 1930 for the purpose of encouraging "Americanization and social enjoyment for its members." Theodore Soroka is president of this organization



A CHEYNEY COMMENCEMENT SCENE.

also. The League of Ukrainian Women No. 4, is a social group which meets at the Home on the first Sunday of each month. There are 150 members of which Mrs. J. Lacush is president. The Ukrainian Progressive Society of which James T. Matkowski is secretary, has its headquarters at 2932 West Third Street. Providence Branch No. 121, another Ukrainian fraternal organization, meets at the Ukrainian Church Hall on the first Sunday of each month. The three branches of the Ukrainian National Association in Chester are, Holy Ghost Society, Branch No. 237; Zaporozska Sitch, Branch No. 307, and St. Michael's Society, Branch No. 351. Holy Ghost Society has 200 members and meets on the second Sunday of each month at the Ukrainian American National Home. Zaporozska Sitch, which has 225 members, meets at the same place on the third Sunday of each month. St. Michael's Society with 115 members meets in the Ukrainian Church Hall on the second Sunday every month.

Chester Camp No. 164, Woodmen of the World, hold meetings in American Hall on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.

MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.

In the years following the Civil War several posts of the Grand Army of the Republic were chartered in the county. Post Wilde No. 25 was named in honor of second lieutenant Isaac Henry Wilde who died in the service on July 26, 1864. The post was chartered on January 9, 1867, and instituted on the following 27th of July. James Cliff was the first Post Commander. In 1884 the post had a large membership and was very active. The years that have elapsed since then have seen it constantly dwindle in numbers, and today although sixty-five years have passed since its organization, and more than that number since the war between the states ended, some members of this post remain. They meet at the Deshong Mansion on the last Saturday of every month. Old John Brown Post No. 194, organized in September, 1880, is no longer in existence. In Media, Bradbury Post No. 149, Department of Pennsylvania, was chartered on May 30, 1880. At the time of its organization there were more than 100 members. Now there are only 5 remaining. Of that number the following are officers of the post: Thomas J. Dolphin, commander; John B. Robinson, senior-commander; John N. Hinkson, junior vice-commander; William S. Motherel, secretary. Meetings are held on the second Wednesday of each month in the Borough Hall. Bradbury Camp, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, was organized at Media on February 12, 1908. Meetings are held at the Borough Hall on the first and third Mondays of each month. The officers at present are as follows: William Hosmer 2nd, commander; Elmer Karns, senior vice-commander; Maurice Wingate, junior vice-commander; Lewis C. Hazlett Jr., secretary; S. Attmore Smith, treasurer; Frank Heacock, patriotic instructor; Lewis Hannum, chaplain; Harold David, guide; Charles Kane, inside guide; William Roberts, outside guide; L. C. Hazlett Sr., John Hosmer and Lewis Hannum, camp council. The Auxiliary to the Bradbury Camp, Sons of Union Veterans was organized on July 6, 1925 at Media. Meetings are

held on the second and fourth Mondays of the month in the Media Drug Store Building. This organization assists the Grand Army and the Bradbury Camp, Sons of Union Veterans, in their activities. The present officers are: Blanche Davis, president; Anna Leamy, vice-president; B. Bearl Johnson, treasurer; Sarah B. Hazlett, secretary; Cora A. Turner, patriotic instructor; Bernice Hulfish, chaplain.

Three circles of the Ladies of the G. A. R. have been established in Chester. They are Captain George K. Crozer Circle, No. 208, which meets at the Y. W. C. A. on Wednesday of each week; Dr. Samuel Starr Circle, which meets at the same place every Thursday, and Wilde Circle which meets each Friday at the Deshong Mansion.

Lynch Camp No. 94, United Spanish War Veterans, meets at 524 Market Street, Chester, on the first and third Monday evenings of the month. Lynch Auxiliary, No. 56, meets at the same address at the same time.

Company M, IIIth Infantry, Pennsylvania National Guard, was organized at Media in 1876. Members of this Company have served in both the Spanish-American War and the World War. Meetings of the members, who number 64, are held in the Armory at Media every Tuesday evening. John Russell was the first Captain of the company, when it was known as Company H. It is a machine gun company, and the present officers are: John E. Hawkins, captain; Frederick Schultz, first lieutenant; Edward S. Ford, second lieutenant.

Company B, IIIth Infantry of the National Guard was formerly Company B, 6th Infantry. It was organized in Chester's first Armory on March 31, 1885. As part of the 6th Infantry this company served in the Spanish-American War, on the Mexican Border in 1916 and 1917, and in the World War. While serving in the latter conflict it was made a part of the IIIth Infantry. When the company was organized the officers were: B. F. Morely, captain; Frank G. Sweeney, first lieutenant, and John J. Hare, second lieutenant. The officers at present are: Frank A. Otkowsky, captain, and Robert Atkinson, second lieutenant.

Company C, also belonged to the 6th Infantry of the National Guard before the World War when it became part of the 111th Infantry. It was organized in 1893, and its members have seen service in both the Spanish-American War, and the World War. The first officers were: Frank R. Brown, captain; William G. Price, Jr., first lieutenant; William I. Schaffer, second lieutenant. Officers who led the company during the Spanish-American War were: Samuel D. Clyde, captain; William W. Moss, first lieutenant; Albert F. Damon, Jr., second lieutenant. Peter S. Kochan is the present captain and Neil Phelps, the second lieutenant. Meetings are held at the State Armory in Chester every Tuesday.

The Armory at Chester and the one at Media were established in fulfillment of the requirements of the Act of Assembly, May 11, 1905, which provided for the erection of training centers for soldiers. Each Armory is governed by its own board, members of which are military leaders and civil-

ians. The Armory at Chester was built in 1907. One had been established in 1882 on East Fifth Street, Fire destroyed it but it was rebuilt in 1887. The Armory at Media is located on the south side of State Street.

Sergeant Alfred Stevenson Post, No. 190 of the American Legion, meets at the Legion Home, 227 West Seventh Street, Chester, on the second Thursday of each month. Executive meetings are held there on the first Thursday. The Ladies' Auxiliary of this post meets at the Legion Home on the first and third Tuesdays of the month. The Drum and Bugle Corps of the post meets at the Home every Monday evening. Colonel C. C. Pierce Post No. 649 of Ridley Park meets at the Community House there every fourth Tuesday of each month.

WOMEN'S CLUBS.

The oldest woman's club now in existence in the county is the new Century Club of Chester which was established 34 years ago. Mrs. Thomas Cochran is the president. Other Women's clubs in the county with their presiding officers are as follows: Woman's Club of Aldan, Mrs. Ralph M. McCormick; Woman's Club of Brookline, Mrs. Albert E. Edmunds; Woman's Club of Bywood, Mrs. Harold Bodtke; Woman's Club of Drexel Hill, Mrs. Ralph I. Balcom; East Lansdowne Civic Betterment Club, Mrs. Evan B. Lewis; Glenolden Woman's Club, Mrs. E. E. Kiehl; Kirklyn Woman's Club, Mrs. Floyd Bellinger; Lansdowne Mothers in Council, Mrs. John J. H. Phillips; Twentieth Century Club of Lansdowne, Mrs. Lacey H. Evans; Llanerch Woman's Club, Mrs. John L. Baker; Marcus Hook Century Club, Mrs. Karl Pechmann; Viscose Mother's Club of Marcus Hook, Mrs. George Diggins; Marple Township Woman's Club, Mrs. Edwin Vail; Century Club of Norwood, Mrs. James L. Moore; Woman's Club of Media, Mrs. Elmer E. Melick; Oakmont-South Ardmore Woman's Club, Mrs. James D. Cathcart; New Century Club of Parkside, Mrs. John Oliver; Friday Club of Primos-Secane, Mrs. J. Osborn Hopwood; Woman's Club of Prospect Park, Mrs. A. T. Rickards; Woman's Club of Ridley Park, Mrs. Charles K. Savage; Woman's Club of Rutledge, Mrs. A. N. Morton; Sharon Hill Woman's Club, Mrs. W. J. Shaneman; Woman's Club of Springfield, Mrs. Charles H. Quigley; Stonehurst Woman's Club, Mrs. Walter R. Lees; Woman's Club of Swarthmore, Mrs. Jesse H. Holmes; Saturday Club of Wayne, Mrs. Frederick McCord; Delaware County Chapter D. A. R., Mrs. George B. Harvey, regent; Delaware County Federation of Woman's Clubs, Mrs. Elmer E. Melick; Delaware County Branch of the Needlework Guild of America, Mrs. Thomas S. Safford; Past Presidents' Club of Delaware County, Mrs. Franklin V. Harding. Of this group of organizations the Twentieth Century Club of Lansdowne, the Woman's Club of Swarthmore, the Woman's Club of Media and the Woman's Club of Ridley Park are all more than 25 years old. Officers for 1930 and 1931 of Delaware County Federation of Woman's Clubs, with which all of the above mentioned clubs are affiliated, follow: Mrs. Elmer E. Melick of Swarthmore, president; Mrs. J. LeRoy Smith of Lansdowne, first vice-

president; Mrs. J. Howard Satterthwaite of Springfield, second vice-president; Mrs. Floyd S. Canniff of Kirklyn, recording secretary; Mrs. Edward M. Boyd of Swarthmore, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Charles A. Donnelly of Bywood, treasurer. The Delaware County Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, meets in the Old Court House in Chester or at the homes of members, every third Monday of each month.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS.

The Republican Party is well represented by organizations and individuals in Delaware County. John R. Sproul of Chester and Dr. Charles A. Ernst of Ridley Park were delegates to the National Convention at Kansas City which nominated Herbert Hoover for the presidency. Joseph Barton of Highland Park, Upper Darby, is publicity director for the Republican State Committee. General William G. Price Jr. of Chester is a member of the executive committee of the state organization, and Dr. Ernst is a member of the finance committee. William T. Ramsey of Chester and Mrs. Bessie H. Everett of Springfield, are Delaware County's representatives on the state committee. The Republican Executive Committee of the County is made up of two representatives, one man and one woman, from each voting precinct. This county was the first in the state to give woman equal representation with men in the county organization. The present officers of the committee are: C. Edwin Hunter, chairman; Mrs. Rosa M. Ward, vice-chairman; A. H. Showalter, secretary; Eugene R. White, treasurer; The committee convenes at Media at the discretion of the chairman.

The Woman's Republican Club is one of the largest and most effective organizations in Delaware County. This club was also the first one in the state to form a unit of the Council of Republican Women of Pennsylvania. In other respects it differs from the average county political organization of women. Its members have acquired a club house at Second and Orange Streets, Media, where their meetings are held. Cooperation with the other Republican organizations of the county, state and nation is the keynote of the success of this group which has a membership of 700. The officers are as follows: Mrs. Joseph H. Hinkson, president; Mrs. Percy W. Clark, first vice-president; Mrs. William C. Alexander, second vice-president; Mrs. William Ward Jr., third vice-president; Mrs. Garnett Pendleton, fourth vice-president; Mrs. Justin Cummings, fifth vice-president; Mrs. James B. Robertson, sixth vice-president; Miss Etta Carson, seventh vice-president; Mrs. Kate Hofacker, eighth vice-president; Mrs. Walter H. Craig, recording secretary; Mrs. Francis A. Gugert, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Mercer C. Hayes, assistant corresponding secretary; Mrs. William H. Wohnus, treasurer; Mrs. Frank S. Andrews, assistant treasurer. The Young Men's Republican Club meets at 621 Welsh Street, Chester.

Delegates from Delaware County to the Democratic National Convention in Houston, Texas, on June 25, 1928, were John E. McDonough of Chester, and John H. Pitman of Swarthmore, alternate. Ernest Palmer of Wallingford, and Florence L. Dornblaser of Upper Darby, are Delaware

County's representatives on the Democratic State Committee. Albert B. Maris of 43 Berkley Avenue, Chester, is chairman of the Democratic county organization.

The Delaware County League of Women Voters was organized for the purpose of promoting good government through political education. Members are expected to maintain interest in the intelligent use of the ballot. The organization is affiliated with the Pennsylvania and National Leagues of Women Voters, and with the Delaware County Federation of Woman's Clubs. The headquarters are located in the club house of the Woman's Club in Media. Mrs. J. Passmore Cheyney of Swarthmore is chairman of the League.

ORGANIZATIONS FOR RECREATION AND SOCIAL ACTIVITY.

The rose Tree Fox Hunting Club at Rose Tree above Media, is the oldest fox hunting club in America. The club occupies 100 acres of land, and the membership owns and controls an area of 8,000 acres as hunting territory. A kennel of more than 80 hounds, and stables of 40 thoroughbred hunting horses are maintained. Hunts are conducted daily, except Friday and Sunday, from Thanksgiving Day to St. Patrick's Day. A race meeting is held in October of each year. Walter L. Rhodes is the secretary. The Radnor Hunt Club, with headquarters at Bryn Mawr, was incorporated on September 20, 1886. The hunting area of this club extends into both Delaware and Chester Counties. More than 100 fox hounds are maintained for the use of the members.

Aquatic sports of all types are indulged in by Delaware Countians. The opportunities for fishing, yachting and swimming, afforded by the Delaware River, are unlimited. The Alpha Boat Club has its house at the foot of Welsh Street in Chester. Meetings are held on the first Monday of each month. The Brinton Lake Club has one of the most unique club houses in the country. It is the old Swedes' Mill, built in 1682, which has been renovated and in which the original mill wheel is still in use. An eleven acre lake has been constructed there, and canoeing, tennis, trap-shooting and many other types of sports, many of them winter ones, are indulged in by the members. The Corinthian Yacht Club of Philadelphia has taken over the property at Essington, on Tinicum Island, where Printzhof once stood. Spring, summer and autumn races of Star class boats are held annually. So is a spring cruise of the larger boats to the Chesapeake Bay. Other cruises are conducted in the autumn. The Philadelphia Yacht Club also has a club house at Essington from which races are conducted in the spring of the year, and cruises in the summer. The Riverside Yacht Club is situated at the foot of Wanamaker Avenue in Essington. The members meet on the first and last Thursday of each month. Races are held in the spring and summer, and cruises are conducted in the autumn. The Tri-State Yacht Club has headquarters at Essington too. A summer station is maintained at Worton Creek, Maryland. The West End Boat Club of Chester has its club house at the foot of Central Avenue. Meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

Golf is a favorite sport of the many business and professional men of the county. Proximity to Philadelphia has had a marked influence upon the development of country clubs in this county, to which men and women turn for recreation. The Aronimink Golf Club at St. Davids, has a 36-hole course. The Concord Country Club is situated at Painters' Corner, Concordville, where members have the use of an 18-hole course. The Country Club of Lansdowne with a 9-hole golf course is located on Bailey Road. The Glendale Country Club also has a 9-hole course, which is located on Parker Avenue, Glenolden. The Llanerch Country Club is located on the West Chester Pike and Manoa Road, Manoa. This club has a 27-hole golf course. The Mary Lyon Golf Club has a semi-public 9-hole course on the Rose Valley Road just outside the Swarthmore borough limits. The Paxson Hollow Golf Club with an 18-hole course, is located in Marple Hills, Marple Township. The Rolling Green Golf Club was organized in 1924. Its 18-hole golf course and club house are situated on State Road in Springfield Township. A public 9-hole course, known as the Sharples Rock Golf Club is located in Garden City. The Springhaven club was first incorporated in 1904, and was reorganized in 1916. The club house and 18-hole golf course are located near Wallingford at Palmers' Corner in Nether Providence Township. The Tully Memorial Country Club, on South Avenue, north of Parker Avenue in Secane, has an 18-hole golf course.

The Boys' Club of Chester is a recreational center for boys from the ages of 9 to 16, that was organized by business and professional men of Chester and vicinity. The rooms of this organization are on the second floor of the building at the corner of Third and Kerlin Streets. They are open after school until 9.30 o'clock in the evening, and all day on Saturday.

The Chester Athletic Association of which Joseph H. Bell is secretary, has a membership of 1,500.

Lloyd Athletic Club was organized in September, 1925. Its headquarters are located at 1118 West Third Street, Chester. There are 200 members and Francis Cunningham is the secretary.

The South Chester Athletic Club was organized on March 29, 1926. Meetings are held at 3101 West Third Street, on the second and fourth Thursdays of the month.

The Delaware River Tennis Club is an organization comprising tennis teams that represent industries and clubs in Chester and vicinity. Regularly scheduled games are played each season, and trophies are awarded to the winners at a banquet at the end of each season. In 1929 the Sinclair Refining Company, Viscose Manufacturing Company, Upland Tennis Club, Aberfoyle Manufacturing Company and the Edgemoor Iron Company, were members of the League. Gordon Brain of the Viscose Company's Club is the secretary.

The Four Horsemen Riding Club has a log cabin, club house, polo field, jumping fences, indoor riding ring, outdoor show ring, and one hundred horses on their property of 48 acres at Marple.

The Chester Club, incorporated in 1913, is a social and civic organization, with a club building at 511-513 Welsh Street.

John J. Cain is secretary of the Craftsman's Club at Drexel Hill.

The Delaware County Square Club meets on the fourth Saturday of each month at Damon Hall, Morton. H. J. Mason Jr. is the recording secretary.

The Americus Club, Chester, was incorporated in 1911. It is a development of the Americus Council, No. 242, K. of C. Its activities are mainly social.

St. Hedwig's Catholic Club was instituted on February 20, 1920. Its members engage in athletic and social activities. Meetings are held on the first Monday of every month at Fourth and Hayes Streets, Chester.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

The American Ukrainian Citizen's Club was organized in March, 1925, for the purpose of maintaining good citizenship, and encouraging Americanization. The membership has increased since the organization of the club from 75 to 250. Meetings are held at 2617 West Third Street, Chester, every third Sunday of each month. Andrew Maciow is the secretary.

The Polish American Citizens' Club of which Joseph S. Rutkowski is the president, was established for the purpose of encouraging "Americanization and social enjoyment of its members." Meetings are held on the third Sunday of each month at 2601 West Third Street.

The White Apron Club is an organization with headquarters at Highland Park.

The Peoples' Association of Delaware County exists for the purpose of "Law enforcement and the Encouraging of Good Government." Its headquarters are at Media.

The Delaware County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is composed of men and women from all sections of the county. A shelter for stray cats and dogs is maintained at Sandy Bank Road, Upper Providence Township. James J. Skelly is president of the society, and Miss Caroline Emery is recording secretary. The board of managers includes the following: Mrs. Alexander Herron, Mrs. Edward Fish, Mrs. Alva Grow, Mrs. Francis T. Adams, Mrs. James S. Boyer, Mrs. Percy V. Kane, Mrs. Charles H. Way, Miss Lillian J. Riddle and Miss Nan L. Dutton.

Officers of the Delaware County Christian Endeavor are as follows: Norman E. Robinson of Aldan, president; David W. Calhoun of Radnor and C. Stewart Shull of Folcroft, vice-presidents; Jeannette Hite of Aldan, secretary; William Geib of Chester, treasurer. In addition to fostering the activities of the local organizations in churches of this county religious services for inmates of various county institutions are planned and executed by this group.

The Hebrew Literature Society exists for the development of intellectual and educational pursuits. Lectures and concerts by outstanding men and women of the country are presented under the auspices of this society as are courses in the Talmud, philosophy, psychology, and the Bible in the original Hebrew. This organization has become an important factor in the

cultural life of Chester. Dr Nathan V. Plafker is president of the society. The other officers are: Jerome Hershon, vice-president; Sylvia Rosen, secretary, and Samuel Spilker, treasurer.

The Ohev Sholem Synagogue Center fills the religious, social and cultural needs of the Jewish residents of Chester. The first Jewish congregation was established here in 1898. In 1921 it was organized and has since been known as the Ohev Sholom Synagogue Center. About 250 Jewish families in Chester and its immediate neighborhood are affiliated with the Ohev Sholom Synagogue. There are now more than 1,000 communicants. A Daily Hebrew School, Sabbath and Sunday Schools are maintained. The Sunday School has an enrollment of 275. Other organizations which meet in the Synagogue Building are Ohev Sholom Sisterhood, the Council of Jewish Juniors for Girls, and the A. Z. A. for boys. The building is located on Eighth Street between Welsh and Sproul Streets and was dedicated on September 18, 1927. A free public library and reading rooms are maintained for the members. Rabbi Herman E. Eisenberg is the spiritual leader of the Synagogue Center.

The Broad Street Woman's Christian Temperance Union meets on the second Wednesday of each month at 408 East Fourth Street, Chester. The primary purpose of the organization is to encourage law enforcement, temperance and philanthropy. It has been instrumental in providing scientific temperance instruction in the Chester Public Schools, and has many other functions. Officers are as follows: Mrs. William H. Bancroft, president; Mrs. B. W. Sidwell and Mrs. Samuel C. Miller, vice-presidents; Miss Sara Blakeley, recording secretary; Mrs. Charles E. Bates, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Hiram E. Turner, treasurer.

The Keystone Automobile Club is one of the oldest organizations of its kind in the country. It was established 25 years ago by Joseph H. Weeks, as the Automobile Club of Delaware County. From 51 members at the time of its organization the membership has swelled to more than 53,000. J. Borton Weeks son of the founder and president of the American Motorists' Association, is president of the Keystone Club. The motoring public owes much to the activities of this organization through which good roads, uniformity in motoring devices and sensible traffic regulations have been attained. Other officers of the club are as follows: P. M. Sharples, Harold B. Beitler, C. Townley Larzelere and Dr. C. A. Ernst, vice-presidents; J. Maxwell Smith, secretary; Todd Daniel, treasurer; George A. Parker, assistant treasurer; J. Borton Weeks, Robert W. Beatty, Paul Lane Ives, Thomas A. Curran and James A. Cochrane, legal department of the Delaware County District. The offices of the Club are located in the Americus Building at Ninth and Deshong Streets, Chester. Howard J. Gallagher is the manager.

ORGANIZATIONS OF COLORED PEOPLE.

The following organizations of colored people meet at the designated times in the Masonic Hall at 530 Central Avenue, Chester. Eastern Light Lodge No. 46, F. & A. M., Prince Hall affiliation, meets on the second and

fourth Tuesdays of each month. Omega Chapter, No. 152, H. R. A. M., Prince Hall affiliation, meets monthly on the third Thursday. Imperial Commandery No. 12, K. T., Prince Hall affiliation, meets on the first Tuesday of each month. Ruth Court, No. 6, H. of S., Prince Hall affiliation, holds its meetings on the second Wednesday of each month. The Delaware County Lamb Skin Club meets on the second Thursday of the month. J. D. Webster Lodge, No. 10, K of P. convenes on the first Wednesday of each month.

The Odd Fellows' Hall at Fifth and Fulton Streets, Chester, is the center for meetings of the following organizations: Franklin Lodge, No. 58, F. & A. M., on the first Friday and the third Monday of each month; Radiant Star Lodge, No. 1063, G. U. O. of Odd Fellows, on the second and fourth Mondays; Progressive Pilgrim Lodge, No. 18, K. of P., the first and fourth Wednesdays of the month.

The Elks' Home at Second and Law Streets is the meeting place for the following: John A. Watts Lodge, No. 224, I. B. P. O. E. of W., on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month; Susan Shands Temple, No. 103, monthly on the first and third Tuesdays; Juvenile Elks on the first and fourth Saturday afternoons of the month.

The Lodges of the Tent have a hall at 219 Flower Street at which the following organizations hold their meetings: Naomi, No. 11, on the second Tuesday; Beulah No. 21, on the first Tuesday; Sterling No. 28, on the first Thursday; Hannah, on the first Wednesday; Queen Esther on the second Wednesday; Smith, on the fourth Tuesday, and Valentine, on the third Tuesday. J. C. Ross Lodge, No. 45, K. of P., meets there on the second and fourth Thursday of the month.

Rose of Sharon Lodge, No. 39, F. & A. M., Prince Hall affiliation, meets at Darby on the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

Mt. Zion Lodge, No. 61, F. & A. M., Prince Hall affiliation, meets at their hall in Media on the first Wednesday and third Thursday of each month.

Linwood Lodge No. 87, F. & A. M., Prince Hall affiliation, meets at the Borough Hall in Marcus Hook on the second and fourth Wednesdays of the month.

Wilson L. Underwood Lodge, No. 100, F. & A. M., Prince Hall affiliation, meets monthly on the first Thursday at Morton.

Friendly Union Lodge, No. 124, F. & A. M., Prince Hall affiliation, meets on the fourth Monday of each month at Sharon Hill.

The Media Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, meets on the first Tuesday of each month.

Negro veterans of the World War made preliminary plans for an American Legion Post in Chester in August, 1919. The post was chartered in March of the following year. It was named the Charles Horsey Post No. 300, Department of Pennsylvania, to honor Charles Horsey, a local football star and leader in athletic circles of Chester, who was killed in France. The post holds its meetings in the Odd Fellows' Hall at Fifth and Fulton Streets on the first and third Thursday evenings of each month.

Of the many organizations now active in the county, only a few serve as connecting links with the history of the past. Outstanding in that small group is the Rose Tree Hunt which serves as a constant reminder of the relationship of this country, and Delaware County in particular, to England. An English source of recreation, this hunt is one of the heritages of the past that has been woven into the lives of the people of the county. The Ukrainian and Polish organizations belong to this generation. They are indicative of the industrial development of this period. Their purpose to encourage Americanization reflects the respect and admiration they hold for their adopted country, and should impress native Americans with the opportunities this country continues to offer to all people. The many organizations of women, civic, social, professional and political, result in part from public education, the development of colleges and universities, and the rejection of some ideas and customs commonly called Victorian. Above all, these organizations typify the American ideal of equality.

CHAPTER XXI.

MILITARY HISTORY.

WAR OF 1812.

THIS war has been termed a "Western War" by recent historians. The influence of the great Kentuckian, Henry Clay, and his young colleagues, who were dubbed the "War Hawks," in obtaining the passage of legislation necessary to prosecute the war, was stronger than the decided opposition of the east. Jefferson's Embargo had made many enemies in New England where it was definitely felt in the reduced trade with Europe. Delaware Countians met on August 8, 1812 at Isaac Cochran's home in Upper Providence Township to consider the pending election of officials on the Federal Republican ticket. There, a resolution declaring the existing hostilities with England in opposition to the best interests of the country, which was described as unprepared by land and sea for war with Great Britain and her dependencies, was made. Another meeting was held in the court house at Chester where many young men of the county met. They resolved to uphold all constitutional measures adopted by the federal government, and do all in their power to bring hostilities to "a speedy and honorable peace." It was decided that the best means they could employ to bring about peace was to vote for a change in the federal officials. Baltimore had been the scene of riots, and the Delaware Countians resolved that they would aid to the limit in suppressing any such developments.

The possibilities of attack from the coast, and blockading by the British fleet caused continual uneasiness among residents of this and neighboring counties. The town of Lewes, Delaware, had been warned by British vessels on the river that unless food was supplied to them regularly and other requirements were fulfilled they would have to suffer invasion. In 1814 the burning of the federal buildings in Washington caused consternation in Delaware and Pennsylvania. Napoleon has been defeated by English and Germans at Waterloo, and the English government had the opportunity to send large forces of trained soldiers and sailors to America. Why they failed to take advantage of this opportunity has various explanations. The most logical one is that defeat and ignominy had been experienced in the Revolutionary War, and the English officers, lauded for their victories against Napoleon, were unwilling to run the risk of losing the fruits of victory in leading uncertain campaigns in America.

In Delaware County earthworks were thrown up and mounted with cannon below Marcus Hook. Between Ridley and Crum Creeks others were erected to protect the Queen's Highway from Philadelphia to Chester. The alarm was so great, after the destruction of the federal buildings in Washington, that records of Delaware County were packed and prepared for removal at a moment's notice. Local companies helped to guard the Atlantic

coast, and the northern boundary of the United States. Of these, the Mifflin Guards, First Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, was commanded by Colonel Clement C. Biddle. Other officers of the Guards were as follows: Samuel Anderson, captain; Frederick Shull, first lieutenant; David A. Marshall, second lieutenant; William Biggart, ensign. John Caldwell was elected first lieutenant at Camp Dupont, near Wilmington, on October 21, 1814.

The Delaware County Fencibles, Twenty-second Pennsylvania Militia, entered the service on September 21, 1814. On October 14th they were in camp at Marcus Hook under the following officers: James Serrill, captain; George G. Leiper, first lieutenant; James Serrill, Jr., second lieutenant; George Serrill, ensign; Moses Adams, sergeant-major.

Captain William Morgan's Company, First Company of First Brigade, Third Division of Pennsylvania Militia, went into camp at Marcus Hook on October 10, 1814. Officers of this company, in addition to Captain Morgan, were as follows: James Morgan, Caleb Smith, John Mather, Lewis Brook and Charles Crozer, sergeants; David Trainer, William Urain, George Davis and Isaac Smith, corporals; Isaac Atmore, quartermaster-sergeant.

The First Company, Sixty-fifth Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia, was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel John L. Pierson of Ridley Township. Other officers were: John Hall, captain; Matthew Dunbar, first lieutenant; William Scofield, second lieutenant; Thomas Olly, third lieutenant; Robert Dunn, ensign.

Captain James Lackey commanded the Fifth Company, Sixty-fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia.

The Sixth Company of the Sixty-fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, entered the service of the United States on September 20, 1814, and encamped at Fort Snyder, Marcus Hook, on October 17th. The officers of this company were as follows: Benjamin Wetherly, captain; James McGuigan, John Taylor, George Peters, Thomas Ash and Patrick McGuigan, sergeants; Samuel Roberts, Barney McGuigan and Benjamin Yarnall, corporals.

Little is known of any casualties that occurred while these men were defending the country. The war ended suddenly, and the people quickly turned to peaceful pursuits, and began building industries on the foundations that had been laid before the intervention of the war. More than forty years passed before another war exacted its toll from the peaceful inhabitants of the county. In the intervening period manufacturing expanded and brought with it public education, the ten-hour movement by which Delaware County led in reducing the daily working hours of the laboring classes from 14 and 12 to 10. The Mexican War of 1848 was fought far from the Delaware River. There is no indication in the lists of Pennsylvania soldiers in that war, of the names of any Delaware Countians.

THE CIVIL WAR.

Members of the Society of Friends have always been identified with progressive movements in the field of social reform. During the American Revolution, more than 80 years before the actual secession of South Carolina

from the Union, citizens of Delaware County went on record in opposition to slavery. The feeling here was expressed in neighboring counties too, and the abolition movement which played a vital part in shaping public opinion in opposition to slavery, experienced a steady growth in the late 18th and the early 19th Centuries. This movement was humanitarian, and was the expression of the belief, written in the words of Thomas Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence that "all men are created equal." Friends in this county put into action this belief when they formed abolition societies, and offered solutions to the negro question which gradually became a problem in American economic and social life. One of the solutions offered by the Friends was the emancipation of all slaves, and their removal to Africa, there to establish a free colony of their own. Some abolition societies took the name of African Colonization Societies, so convinced were they of the feasibility of their plan.

As one clash after another between the north and the south was temporarily met by compromise, the question of free versus slave labor, presented itself. The negro was generally thought to be of most service in cotton plantations. But before 1860 there is evidence that in some parts of Pennsylvania free white labor was threatened by the invasion of negro labor. Citizens of Washington County petitioned the government of this state for legislation to prevent the entrance of negroes into their county from the south because of the possible competition in labor with the white men. There must have been a real economic hazard there to warrant such a petition. Possibly similar conditions existed in other border counties, of which Delaware is one, but to a degree less dangerous to the position of the white laboring classes.

On the other hand many industries in the county had begun to supply southern plantation owners with their manufactured cotton goods. Philadelphia had developed an excellent trade with the south, and residents of that city had made heavy investments in southern plantations. So not all of the Philadelphia citizenry were anxious for a war between the states. Might not their anxiety for peace, and their varied interests that created a vicarious sympathy for the south have had some influence upon their neighboring counties?

In a larger sense, while there were some persons whose financial interests made it imperative that the south remain undivided, and a part of the Union, the greatest influence in this county was that of the abolitionists who honestly and fearlessly believed in the emancipation of the negro.

The Abolition Societies that were formed helped to shape public opinion, but the practical expression of the principles of the members was made through the Underground Railroad. Under the leadership of William Wright of Columbia, stations at which negro slaves could find refuge on their way to Canada were established. They were usually in homes of sympathetic persons who lived in the southern counties of the state, York, Lancaster, Chester, Delaware and Montgomery, and from which easy access to the railroad could be had. Attics, cellars, barns and other outbuildings were equipped to entertain fleeing slaves. The owners of the stations were continually prepared to

evade the wrath of the southern slave owners, and devised many unique means of aiding the slaves to escape. The stations were rarely more than ten miles apart, and there are innumerable stories told by Coffin in his valuable book on the Underground Railroad, concerning the efforts of the sympathetic northerners in aiding the escape of the blacks. Lancaster and Chester Counties were particularly active in the movement. The famous Christiana Riot in the former county resulted from a controversy between southern slave owners, fugitive slaves and proprietors of a station of the Underground Railroad. No similar occurrences are recorded for Delaware County, although many residents, particularly those residing near the Chester and Montgomery County lines, gave assistance to the slaves.

These complex interests and purposes were characteristic of other sections in the north, too. It is important to remember that in no war in which Americans have taken part was the whole population constantly in sympathy with one side or another.

When Fort Sumter was fired upon, and it became obvious that mounting grievances and antagonisms of the North and South would have to be settled on fields of battle, the flower of young manhood of Delaware County volunteered to serve the cause of the Union. In the years that followed the people of the country, particularly those residing in the border states and the south, knew the awfulness of war. No experiences like it have been met in America before or since. Within the memories of the present generation, other young men, sons and grandsons of those who rallied to the defense of the Union in 1861, took up arms against foreign foes. In the most recent conflict, the World War, hundreds of thousands of Pennsylvanians entered the service. But they alone knew the horrors of the trenches. To many of their friends at home, who served as best they could thousands of miles from the scenes of battle, it was a distant menace. This was not true of the Civil War when the whole south suffered, and when the southern army penetrated this state and met the Union forces at Gettysburg. Much of our population knew then what devastation and misery could follow in the wake of war.

When President Lincoln first called for volunteers to aid in the preservation of the Union, men who enlisted their services did so for a period of three months. In Delaware County, Company F, Fourth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers was one of the first to be organized. They were mustered into the service on April 20, 1861, under the following officers: George Dunn, captain; T. V. Cooper, first lieutenant; A. McMuron, second lieutenant; William Callum, Richard Stiles, Thomas J. McMillan, J. L. Woodcock, sergeants; Caleb Hoopes, James Mulholland, John B. Sully, William Durell, corporals; William Quail, Henry Carnay, musicians. Colonel John F. Hartranft was in command of the Fourth Regiment which was stationed at Annapolis, Washington and Alexandria. It became a part of General McDowell's army, but the period of enlistment of the Delaware County Rifles, as they were called, expired on the day before the Battle of Bull Run was fought, and they did not take part in that struggle, but were discharged on July 30th.

The Union Blues was the name of another company of men in this county who enlisted for a period of three months. The company was organized after April 15, 1861, and the men were mustered into the service on April 22nd. The Blues became Company I, Ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. The following officers served with the men during the period of their enlistment: Henry B. Edwards, captain; James G. Stacey, first lieutenant; William Blakeley, second lieutenant; William B. Stevenson, John Beck, James Williams, William Eves, sergeants; Isaac Weaver, William R. Thatcher, Charles Storey, Jesse Cummings, corporals; Ezra Dransfield, Alexander King, musicians. This company served in Delaware to prevent the organization in that border state of groups favorable to the south. Later they guarded various points, on the Potomac, including Harper's Ferry. On July 22nd they were mustered out of the service.

When the call for troops for three years of service came, William L. Grubb began to recruit a regiment in Chester and vicinity on May 3, 1861. The men were mustered into the service on May 31st as Company K, Twenty-sixth Regiment. They served in the campaign at Yorktown, at the battles of Malvern Hill, Bull Run, Chancellorsville; at Gettysburg under General Sickles and with General Grant in the Wilderness Campaign. Many of the original number were killed in action. Those who remained were mustered out of the service at Philadelphia on June 18, 1864. Because there were few experienced officers available to lead the troops at the outbreak of the war, there were frequent changes in the personnel of the companies. Many of the men who entered as non-commissioned officers rose to positions of responsibility, while captains frequently became lieutenant-colonels, colonels, and generals as they gained experience. William L. Grubb was the first captain of Company K, and continued in that position until he resigned on December 30, 1861. John F. Meekins entered the service with the rest of the company and was promoted to first lieutenant on February 6, 1862, and to captain in August of the same year. He was killed at the second battle of Bull Run on August 29, 1862. James L. Seary was mustered in on May 13, 1861, and on April 1, 1863 became first lieutenant. He was promoted to the rank of captain on April 13, 1864, and was mustered out with the company on the succeeding June 18th. Peter P. G. Hall, second lieutenant, entered the service with the rest of the company and was promoted to adjutant on August 10, 1861.

In Company C, of the Twenty-sixth Regiment, Thomas V. Cooper served as private in the group of three year men until the end of the Gettysburg Campaign. He was then ordered by the War Department to take charge of the government printing office at Camp Distribution. He remained there until the cessation of hostilities.

The Keystone Guards, later known as the Slifer Phalanx in honor of Eli Slifer, secretary of the commonwealth, was organized under Samuel A. Dyer in May 1861. This infantry company was one of the many that were formed as a result of President Lincoln's call for troops. For more than a week the men of this company were quartered in the town hall in Chester, where patriotic citizens provided them with food. On May 31, 1861, they

were mustered into the service in Philadelphia. On June 4th they were sent to Camp Wayne at West Chester where the company became Company C, Thirtieth Regiment, First Pennsylvania Reserves. The members of the company had enlisted for a three year period. Their officers changed on several occasions during the period of their service. Samuel A. Dyer was the first captain, and he was mustered into the service with the rest of the company on May 31, 1861. On November 2, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. Joseph R. T. Coates was mustered into the service on May 31, 1861. He was promoted from first lieutenant to captain on March 1, 1863, and to brevet major on March 13, 1865. He was mustered out with the company on June 13, 1864. Edward Larkin was mustered into the service on May 31, 1861, and was promoted from first sergeant to first lieutenant on March 1, 1863. On March 13, 1864, he became brevet captain, and was mustered out with the company on June 13, 1864. John H. Taylor, second lieutenant, was mustered in on September 5, 1861. On September 14, 1862, he was killed at South Mountain. John M. Thompson was mustered in on May 31, 1861, and promoted from sergeant to second lieutenant on March 1, 1863. On March 13, 1865, he was promoted to brevet first lieutenant. He was mustered out of the service with the rest of the company.

Several Delaware Countians were privates in Company A, Thirtieth Regiment of the First Pennsylvania Reserves.

Company F, Thirtieth Regiment, First Pennsylvania Reserves, was organized in the vicinity of Rockdale by William Cooper Talley, and was first called the Rockdale Rifle Guards. Later they became known as the Archy Dick Volunteers in honor of Archibald Dick, a leading lawyer of the county. Under the plans of Governor Curtin, by which, when Pennsylvania's quota of volunteers was filled, those not called could be quartered for training in state camps, this company was sent to Camp Wayne and mustered in on May 30, 1861. William Cooper Talley was the first captain, and remained in that capacity until March 1, 1863, when he was promoted to the rank of colonel. Joseph P. Drew became first lieutenant on March 1, 1863, and on October 28th of the same year was promoted to the rank of captain. He was mustered out of the service with the company on June 13, 1864. Captain Henry Huddleson resigned in August, 1863. John F. Gorman was promoted from corporal to sergeant on March 1, 1862, and to second lieutenant one year later. On October 28, 1863, he became first lieutenant, and was mustered out of the service with the company. James S. Peters, second lieutenant, served until June 23, 1863. Under these leaders company F, served at South Mountain, Antietam, Gettysburg, and in the Wilderness. Colonel Talley, in command of the brigade at Spottsylvania Court-House was captured by Ewell's Troops, but was rescued with others by General Sheridan's Cavalry. On March 13, 1865, Colonel Talley was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers for his distinguished services.

Nearly fifty men from Delaware County served in the Fifty-eighth Regiment. They were in Companies A, B, C, and K, and saw service at For-

treasury at the time of the battle between the Merrimac and the Monitor; at Norfolk, Virginia; Beaufort, North Carolina; under General Butler with the Army of the James; under General Grant at Cold Harbor and again with the Army of the James at Petersburg. By June 24, 1864, the men had re-enlisted and served at Fort Harrison where more than half their number were killed in action. Those who remained were present at the surrender of General Lee and afterwards were stationed in southern Virginia until January 24, 1866, when they were mustered out at City Point in that state. Thomas I. Leiper was mustered into Company A, on October 19, 1861. On May 1st of the following year he was promoted to the rank of adjutant. From December 1862, to September 1863, he was assigned to the staff of General Thomas L. Kane, and on the 9th of the last named month was returned to his company with the rank of captain. He was mustered out of the service at the expiration of his period of enlistment on October 24, 1864. Theodore Blakeley of Chester entered the service in Company B, on December 10, 1861, as second lieutenant. He was promoted to first lieutenant on January 31, 1863, and to captain on July 1, 1863. He was a brilliant soldier, and was commended for bravery by his department headquarters when he led a hundred men in North Carolina on a foray through which a Confederate cavalry encampment of more than sixty men was surprised and captured without bloodshed, in December, 1862. Captain Blakeley was one of the many of the Fifty-eighth Regiment who lost their lives at Fort Harrison, Virginia, on September 29, 1864.

The Sixtieth Regiment, Third Cavalry, with the exception of one company, was made up of Pennsylvanians. A recruiting station for a cavalry company was first opened in Chester by Captain William L. Laws in the early part of July, 1861. Those who enlisted did so for a three year period, and were distributed among different companies in the regiment, at first under Colonel William H. Young, and later under Colonel William W. Averill. In the Peninsular Campaign the regiment was continually in action. In 1862 they served very effectively at Antietam, and before the battle of Chancellorsville temporarily severed General Lee's communication with Richmond. They were responsible for cutting off a large portion of that general's cavalry from the main force so that they were of no assistance to Lee at Gettysburg. The Sixtieth Regiment was instrumental in stemming the Confederate invasion at Gettysburg in the battle there on July 2nd. Its members were in the service throughout the campaign in the Wilderness under Grant, and were with him and General Meade when they entered Petersburg. They were also present when Lee surrendered and were mustered out of the service at Richmond, Virginia, on August 7, 1865. Soldiers from Delaware County served in Companies A, I, C, E, F, K, and M. In the latter company Abel Wright was first lieutenant for a time. He was mustered into the service on December 10, 1861, and transferred from his post as second lieutenant, Company G, to first lieutenant, Company M, on March 14, 1862. On September 17th of that year he was made adjutant. John W. Ford was mustered in on August 16, 1861. He served as first

sergeant of Company E, and was promoted to second lieutenant of Company M, on September 8, 1862. On May 1, 1863, he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant, Company I.

Several companies of the Ninety-seventh Regiment, organized in July, 1861, were made up entirely of Delaware County men. Henry R. Guss of West Chester was authorized by the secretary of war to organize a regiment in his neighborhood for three years' service. Accordingly Captain William S. Mendenhall formed the Concordville Rifles, later known as Company D, whose members came from the western townships of the county. The Broomall Guards were recruited in the neighborhood of Chester and Media, and were named for Honorable John M. Broomall. Jesse L. Cummings was their captain. Company I, Brooke Guards, named in honor of Honorable Hugh Jones Brooke, post commissary of Pennsylvania, were recruited principally from Ridley and Springfield Townships. Captain George W. Hawkins was their leader. With the rest of the regiment these companies met at West Chester and received their state colors from Governor Curtin there. They left for Washington on November 12, 1861, and were dispatched to South Carolina and Florida where they remained until April, 1864. They were hampered by epidemics of intermittant and yellow fever, and experienced many of the hardships met by those who seek to succeed in the enemy's territory. After April, 1864, the Ninety-seventh Regiment became a part of the Army of the James, and served at Petersburg. Much of the brave work there was done by companies of Delaware County men. About one-third of Captain Mendenhall's Company of men were killed and wounded. The period of enlistment expired in October, 1864, and although the men re-enlisted, the places of those who were killed or wounded were filled by others, and the companies bore little resemblance to those organized distinctly in local townships three years earlier. Commissioned officers of Company D had the following records of service. William S. Mendenhall was mustered into the service on September 20, 1861. He was wounded at Bermuda Hundred, Virginia, on May 20, 1864, and at Petersburg on July 30th. He was discharged on October 4th at the end of his term of enlistment. George W. Williams was mustered in as first lieutenant on September 9, 1861, and was discharged on a surgeon's certificate on July 29, 1863. Isaac Fawkes entered the service on September 20, 1861. He was promoted from second lieutenant to first lieutenant on September 1, 1863. He died on May 20, 1864, from wounds received in action, and is buried in the National Cemetery at City Point, Virginia. Henry Odiorne was mustered in on September 6, 1861, and was promoted from first sergeant to second lieutenant on November 9, 1863. On July 10, 1864 he became first lieutenant. He was commissioned captain on December 3, 1864, although not officially mustered in after the three year period of enlistment had expired. He was wounded at Fort Fisher, North Carolina, on January 15, 1865, and died on the following day. David W. Odiorne was mustered in January 1, 1864. He was wounded on September 29th that followed, and promoted to second lieutenant on December 5th. On March 14, 1865 he became first lieutenant and was mustered out with the company on August 28th. John W. Brooks entered the service on

January 1, 1864, and was wounded on the following 18th of May. He was promoted from sergeant to second lieutenant on April 6, 1865, and was mustered out with the rest of the company. The Broomall Guards, were commanded by Captain Jesse L. Cummings from the time they were mustered in on October 15, 1861, until Cummings resigned on May 1, 1862. Caleb L. Hoopes, who was mustered in at the same time was promoted captain from the rank of first lieutenant on July 1, 1863. He was mustered out at the end of his period of enlistment on October 4, 1864. Washington W. James entered the service on November 15, 1865, and was promoted from com-sergeant to captain on May 26, 1865. He was mustered out with the company on August 28th. Joseph M. Burrell served as first lieutenant of the company from October 15, 1861, until November 13, 1862, when he resigned. William H. Eves was mustered in on October 3, 1861, and was promoted from first sergeant to second lieutenant on July 1, 1863. He was wounded in the engagement at Petersburg on July 10, 1864, and was mustered out at the end of his term on October 22nd of that year. Jeremiah Yost was mustered in on February 29, 1864, and on May 26, 1865 was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant from that of first sergeant. He was mustered out with the company. Captain George Hawkins of Company I, the Brooke Guards, died of wounds received at Darbytown Road, Virginia. He was mustered in on October 29, 1861, and was commissioned lieutenant-colonel on September 18, 1864, although he was not mustered in after re-enlisting. George W. Duffee was mustered in February 29, 1864. He was promoted from first sergeant to second lieutenant on March 6th; from second lieutenant to first lieutenant on July 19, 1864, and to captain on May 1, 1865. He was wounded on two occasions; first, at Fort Gilmore, Virginia, on September 23, 1864; and second, at Fort Fisher, North Carolina, on January 15, 1865. He was mustered out with the company at the end of the war. First Lieutenant Sketchley Morton Jr. was mustered in on October 19, 1861, and died at Hilton Head, South Carolina, on November 12, 1862. William H. H. Gibson, entered the service on February 29, 1864. He was wounded at Bermuda Hundred, Virginia, on the 20th of the following May. On July 28th he was promoted from first sergeant to second lieutenant, and to first lieutenant on May 1, 1865. He was mustered out with the company. Second lieutenant Annesley N. Morton was mustered in on November 16, 1861, and resigned on April 16, 1862. James Williams was mustered in on September 16, 1861, and was promoted to second lieutenant from first sergeant on April 16, 1862. He resigned on the following 8th of September. John Knapp was mustered in on November 8, 1861, and was promoted from first sergeant to second lieutenant on September 10, 1862. He resigned on February 13, 1864. George M. Middleton entered the service on January 1, 1864. He was wounded at Bermuda Hundred, Virginia, on May 10, 1864, and at Fort Fisher, North Carolina, on January 15, 1865. He was promoted from first sergeant to second lieutenant in May of that year and was mustered out with the rest of the company.

Some of the Delaware County men who served with the Union forces were identified with Companies C, E, and I, of the One Hundred and Sixth

Regiment. This regiment was recruited in Philadelphia in the summer and fall of 1861, and lost about one-third of its men at Antietam. Those remaining served at Fredericksburg, Gettysburg and in the Wilderness Campaign. The regiment was mustered out on September 10, 1864. William A. Hughes of Company I was mustered in on August 24, 1861. He was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant on June 10, 1863, and was mustered out with the regiment.

The One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment, Second Artillery, was also recruited in the vicinity of Philadelphia, under the leadership of Charles Angeroth. Seven companies were organized and ordered to Washington on February 25, 1862, and remained at the fortifications there until 1864. After that this regiment took part in the Wilderness Campaign where they were greatly depleted in numbers at Petersburg. Delaware County men were members of Battery L and Battery E. Marion Litzenburg of Battery L was mustered in on September 1, 1862, and promoted to corporal on the following November 1st. On June 1, 1863 he became sergeant, and in November, 1864, first sergeant. On December 3rd that year he was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant and two weeks later became first lieutenant. When the battery was mustered out of the service he was on detailed service in the Freedmen's Bureau.

William C. Gray of Chester was instrumental in organizing a company in this county, known as the Delaware County Guards. They became part of the One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment under Colonel Peter C. Ellmaker of Philadelphia, and were designated Company E. The need for troops in 1862 was so great that this regiment was hurriedly mustered in on August 10th of that year, and with little formal training was rushed to Washington. In October the regiment was identified with the Army of the Potomac, and was under fire at Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, in the Wilderness Campaign and at Petersburg. William C. Gray, captain of Company E, was promoted to major on June 29, 1864. James Cliff was mustered in on August 20, 1862. He was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant from that of first sergeant on July 25, 1864. On April 6, 1865 he was commissioned captain and was mustered out with the company.

Men were called for nine months' service in 1862. One of the regiments formed then was the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment of which Companies D, B, and H, were made up of Delaware Countians. Company B was locally known as the Delaware County Fusileers, Company D, as Gideon's Band, and Company H, as Delaware County Volunteers. The regiment went to Camp Curtin at Harrisburg and was dispatched to Washington on August 12, 1862 without being formally organized. When an organization was effected Captain Simon Litzenberg of the Delaware County Fusileers became lieutenant-colonel, and First Lieutenant Isaac Lawrence Haldeman of Gideon's Band, was chosen major. The regiment was immediately put into action at Antietam, and later at Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg. The period for which the men had enlisted expired in May, 1863, and they returned to Harrisburg, where they were mustered out on the 16th of that month. In addition to Lieutenant-colonel Litzenberg the commis-

sioned officers of Company B, all of whom were mustered out with the company, and the records of their service included: John Woodcock, who was mustered in August 9, 1862; Ralph Buckley, mustered in on August 9, 1862, promoted from second lieutenant to first lieutenant on August 16th; William Litzenberg, mustered in on August 9, 1862, promoted from first sergeant to second lieutenant on August 16th. In Company D, commissioned officers other than First Lieutenant Haldeman who became major of the regiment, were: Norris L. Yarnall, captain, mustered in on August 13, 1862, and mustered out with the company; Joseph Pratt, mustered in August 13, 1862, promoted from second lieutenant to first lieutenant on August 16, 1862, and mustered out with the company; Joseph G. Cummins, mustered in August 9, 1862, promoted from first sergeant to second lieutenant on August 16th and mustered out with the company. The commissioned officers of Company H were all mustered into the service on August 15, 1862, and mustered out on May 16, 1863. They were: James Barton Jr., captain; Frank M. Naglee, first lieutenant; William H. H. Clayton, second lieutenant. Two commissioned officers of Company G, of this regiment were Delaware County men. They were, First Lieutenant Philip D. Haines, and Second Lieutenant William S. Abel.

The summer and fall of 1862 brought unprecedented military activity to the county. The Confederates under Lee were making their way to the north and an invasion of Pennsylvania was threatened. Federal officials determined to draft 600,000 men into the service, 300,000 of whom should be immediately sent to the front. On September 1st the state authorities announced that Delaware County had sent more men into service in proportion to its population than any other county in the commonwealth. In the county Upper Providence Township had the distinction of sending more men in proportion to its population, than any other municipal division in Pennsylvania. There were then 134 soldiers serving from that township. On September 4, 1862 Governor Curtin ordered the organization of militia companies, and on September 11th called for 50,000 militia to enter the field at once to protect the state from invasion. Military activity immediately took precedence over everything else in the county. Mills and factories became idle, particularly those in Upland, where the workers joined the various militia companies. Business was at a standstill, while virtually every man and woman became active in preparing militia companies for service. A company of militia was formed at Media on September 15th with Honorable John M. Broomall as captain. On the same day in Chester the borough council and private citizens equipped the Chester Guards under Captain William R. Thatcher, and the Mechanics Rifles under Captain Jonathan Kershaw. Captain Charles A. Litzenberg commanded the Darby Rangers from Upper Darby Township. Citizens of Thornbury and Edgmont Townships organized a company under Captain James Wilcox. Captain John H. Barton was in command of the Delaware County Guards composed of men from Concord and Aston Townships. Mill and factory workers in Upland made up a large part of the personnel of the Upland Guards of which James Kirkman was captain. William Frick, a leading citizen of Chester, offered his services to

Governor Curtin as soon as the emergency arose. The governor appointed him colonel of the Third Regiment of Militia, but Frick declined on the ground that he was not fitted for such a post in military affairs. The governor insisted that he at least take the commission of major, and Frick accepted. Samuel Bancroft of Upper Providence Township provided blankets for the militia at his own expense. The battle of Antietam was pending, and the militia from this state were sent to Harrisburg where they were assigned to regiments, and then rushed to Camp McClure at Chambersburg to await orders. Antietam was fought and the threatened invasion postponed, so the militia was disbanded and the men were discharged from the service on September 25, 26 and 27, 1862. The effect of their presence near the scene of active warfare was to strengthen the morale of the citizens and soldiers alike, and had a profound influence upon the attitude of European nations toward the Union. Delaware County Companies were identified with the Tenth, Sixteenth and Twenty-fourth Regiments of militia at this time. An Independent Company of Militia also served from this county. Charles G. Andrews was captain.

In fulfilling the requirements of the draft law enacted by the federal government on August 4, 1862, Delaware County easily filled the quota. In the Civil War it was part of the plan of the military authorities to offer men bounties of money to enlist. In addition to bounties offered by the state government, a group of prominent citizens, among whom were John P. Crozer, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Darlington, Y. S. Walter, Joseph J. Lewis and the then former Judge Haines, met at Media and resolved to advise the county commissioners to secure \$15,000 for bounties to be granted to local men who would enter the service. Samuel M. Felton of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company contributed \$1,000 from that company to John P. Crozer to be used as bounty money. Joshua P. Eyre was made deputy marshal at Chester to enroll the men of the county not then in the service. Recruiting was successful until the autumn of 1862 when it was thought necessary to draw names of men for the draft. Abel Lodge of Nether Providence Township, draft commissioner, drew the names of 220 men who were to appear on the 22nd of October for medical examination by Dr. Joseph Rowland of Upper Providence Township. When the men presented themselves they found that the quota had been filled in the interim.

Delaware County men served in the One Hundred and Fifty-second Regiment, Third Artillery. This regiment was particularly active at the campaign against Petersburg.

The One Hundred and Sixtieth Regiment, Fifteenth or Anderson Cavalry, included among its companies, many men from this county. The regiment was formed in August, 1862, by William J. Palmer, who first started the organization of a battalion but enlarged it to a regiment. The men served in the Cumberland Valley during Lee's threatened invasion of the north before the battle of Antietam, and were then ordered to join General Rosecrans in Tennessee. In the opposition to that General's orders that the regiment move against the Confederate General Bragg only 300 men obeyed his commands. Among them were fourteen officers and ten privates from Delaware

County. Captain Edward Sellers and Lieutenants Joseph H. Thomas, Edward C. Smith and Annesley N. Morton were among the leaders of that small group who have received repeated commendation for their respect for the authority of the general and their great bravery in action. At Murfreesboro this detachment of cavalry suffered greatly. Rosecrans, to honor the actions of these men, detailed three companies to act as his personal escort. The remaining companies served as scouting parties to follow the movements of the Confederates. Various groups made many successful raids, took prisoners and re-captured Union soldiers and supplies. The southern general Vance was one of those captured, and on May 8, 1865 seven wagons from Macon, Georgia, carrying \$188,000 in coin, \$1,588,000 in bank notes and securities, and \$4,000,000 of Confederate money and valuables of all kinds were taken by detachments of this regiment. Company G, commanded by Captain H. McAllister Jr. of this county, took General and Mrs. Bragg, and the former's staff officers, prisoners on May 10th. The regiment was mustered out of the service eleven days later on May 21, 1865. Delaware Countians served in Companies A, B, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and L of this regiment. Captain McAllister of Company G, was mustered into the service on October 3, 1862, and held the ranks of first sergeant, first lieutenant, captain and major, in different companies of the regiment before he was mustered out with Company G. Captain Edward Sellers was identified with Company H. He entered the army on August 22, 1862, and was promoted from sergeant-major to captain on May 8, 1863. He resigned from the service on March 6, 1865. Lieutenant Theodore F. Ramsey served as quartermaster sergeant in Company M before becoming lieutenant in Company H. He entered the service on March 13, 1865. He was mustered out with the company. Lieutenant Joseph R. Thomas of Company H served in the One Hundred and Eightieth Regiment of Volunteers before he became identified with this regiment of cavalry. He rose from sergeant to first sergeant, second lieutenant and first lieutenant, before he was mustered out. Annesley N. Morton, first lieutenant of Company L, entered the service on August 22, 1862. He was promoted to corporal and first sergeant before receiving his commission as first lieutenant on May 8, 1863. He was mustered out of the service with his company.

The months of June and July, 1863, were never to be forgotten by persons residing in Pennsylvania at that time. Nearly a year had elapsed since General Lee's Army first threatened to invade this state. The victory of the Confederates at Chancellorsville in May, 1863, served to brighten their prospects for future victories, and filled the entire north with alarm. Pennsylvania lay directly in the path of the southern army, and far seeing citizens could visualize the results of Confederate invasion. Governor Curtin, with characteristic foresight, issued a proclamation on June 12th, asking for the co-operation of the citizenry in raising a force of men for the protection of the state. Three days later President Lincoln called for 100,000 militia from four states. Pennsylvania was expected to provide 50,000 as her share. That was on the 15th of June, and in the early hours of the following day Confederate forces occupied Chambersburg. When that information was tele-

graphed to various points in the north, excitement ran high. Some citizens went to Philadelphia from this county, and joined military forces in process of organization there. The Chester and Linwood Guards united as a company and offered their services. Convalescent soldiers in Crozer's Hospital at Upland, and workers from nearby mills, organized under Lieutenant Frank Brown. They even went to Harrisburg, but were advised to return to Chester because the physical condition of many of the men did not warrant their entrance into the field. In Media, patriotic citizens occupied themselves in organizing forces. Honorable John M. Broomall again organized a company and proceeded to Harrisburg on the 17th. Dr. D. A. Vernon, and nearly the entire office force of the *Delaware County American*, went to the front. The Delaware County companies of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, which had been mustered out of the service, volunteered anew on the 18th of June. On that day Captain Woodcock with Company B, and Captain Yarnall with Company D, left for Harrisburg. Lieutenant Buckley remained at Media to enlist troops and went to Harrisburg on the 21st of the month. Captain James Wilcox headed a company of men from Glen Mills, and Captain Benjamin Brooks commanded another one from Radnor. They went to Harrisburg on the 17th of the month. Other men joined companies of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth at Chester and Media from Darby, Lenni and the vicinity of the Black Horse Tavern in Middletown Township. During the last days of the month all kinds of rumors were current in the county. Proximity of the state boundary lines of Delaware and Maryland, heightened the fears of the people. In the towns, alarm bells, signalling the people to assemble were repeatedly rung. Bounty money was collected in Media and Chester. Banks in Chester shipped their money to Philadelphia so that it could be more easily conveyed to other points of safety. Everywhere people packed their valuables so that they could be moved at a moment's notice. On June 29th Captain William Frick enrolled nearly a hundred men in Chester for service. Business men closed their offices, stores and factories, and enlisted with their employees. Captain George K. Crozer and a company of 72 men from Upland joined the Forty-fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia at Philadelphia. This company went to Shippensburg and Greencastle, remaining in the service longer than any other of the emergency troops of the county. In other parts of Delaware County additional companies were formed. Men in Company C, Twentieth Regiment of Emergency Troops of 1863 were mustered in on June 17th and discharged August 10th. James Kirkman, second lieutenant, was the only commissioned officer in the company from this county. In the Twenty-eighth Regiment the men were mustered in from the 19th to the 24th of June, and were discharged on the 27th and 28th of the succeeding July. Commissioned officers from the county in Company G of this regiment were as follows: Benjamin N. Brooke, captain; Frank Fennimore, first lieutenant; Samuel L. Craig, second lieutenant. In Company F, the officers were: John Woodcock, captain; Ralph Buckley, first lieutenant, Horatio G. Hotchkiss, second lieutenant. Companies C, G, H, and I, of the Twenty-ninth Regiment were made up in Delaware County. Officers of Company C were: John M. Broo-

mall, captain; William Ormsby, first lieutenant; Thomas F. Beatty, second lieutenant. In Company G they were: Alfred Bunting, captain; William H. Thatcher, first lieutenant; Henry B. Taylor, second lieutenant. Officers of Company H were: J. Charles Andrews, captain; George S. Patchel, first lieutenant; Joseph H. Lewis, second lieutenant. Those in command of Company I were: Joseph Pratt, captain; C. D. M. Broomall, first lieutenant; Benjamin Brooke, second lieutenant. In the Thirty-seventh Regiment Companies A and F were from this county. Officers of Company A were: William Frick, captain; Edward M. Lyons, first lieutenant; William G. Price, second lieutenant. Those in Company F were: Harry Huddleson, captain; Joseph McCoy, first lieutenant; Samuel Bowker, second lieutenant; Company B of the Forty-fifth Regiment was made up of the Upland men under Captain George K. Crozer, First Lieutenant John Graff and Second Lieutenant Thomas Stewart. Company E of the Forty-seventh Regiment was made up of Delaware County men. Their officers were: Harry H. Black, captain; Richard McClellan, first lieutenant; T. Grover Price, second lieutenant.

Later in the year 1863, when it was necessary to gain the services of more men for the north, the draft was made effective in some of the northern states. New York experienced rioting in attempting to enforce the law. In Delaware County men such as John P. Crozer and Samuel T. Walker, were instrumental in encouraging enlistments and providing bounties for the men and their families, through legislation, so that the draft was avoided.

The One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Regiment of Infantry was made up of men who were serving in the artillery. It was formed during the early part of 1864 and met its principal engagement at Petersburg. The men from Delaware County were identified with Companies B, C, E, F, and H, of this regiment, and were mustered out on December 14, 1865. John Davis was first lieutenant of Company C. He had entered the service on November 3, 1862, and held the ranks of corporal, sergeant and first sergeant before being commissioned on August 30, 1865. He was mustered out with the company.

The One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Regiment was organized under the auspices of the Coal Exchange Association of Philadelphia on July 22, 1864 for 100 days' service. The Delaware County men identified with it served in Companies A and I. A majority of them were veterans who had seen service earlier in the war, and one of their number, Captain John Woodcock, was made major. This regiment did not engage in the field, but was detailed to Rock Island, Illinois, to guard about 9,000 Confederates who were imprisoned there. Captain James Barton Jr., of Company A, was made provost marshal of the island, which covered 40 acres, so that he was directly in charge of the prisoners. Other officers of Company A were: James Hinkson, first lieutenant, and Thomas H. Berry, second lieutenant. Major John Woodcock was identified with Company I of which the other officers were: Ralph Buckley, captain; Roswell T. Williams, first lieutenant; James Carrick, second lieutenant. The regiment was mustered out on November 11, 1864.

The Union League of Philadelphia was active in the organization of the One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Regiment, recruited for a year of service during the summer months of 1864. Company K was made up of Delaware Countians. William R. Thatcher was the first lieutenant. Immediately after the organization of the regiment it was sent to Petersburg where it was in action as part of the First Brigade, Fifth Division of the First Corps of the Army of the Potomac. It was in action almost continually until the cessation of hostilities. On June 3, 1865 the men were mustered out of the service at Arlington Heights.

Company B of the Two Hundred and Third Regiment was recruited from Delaware County for one year's service, and organized on September 10, 1864. This regiment was originally one of sharpshooters for General Birney's division. But the latter's death changed matters and the regiment became one of infantry. Its members served at Malvern Hill before joining Admiral Porter's expedition against Fort Fisher in North Carolina. The battle that took place there was one of the most severe, in number of men and officers lost, that was experienced in the war. The colonel, lieutenant-colonel, a captain and a lieutenant were killed. Captain Benjamin Brooke of Company B was wounded. The regiment remained in North Carolina and participated in other engagements there. After General Johnson surrendered on April 26, 1865 it was ordered to Raleigh where the men were mustered out on June 22nd. The commissioned officers of Company B were: Benjamin Brooke, captain; George H. Eplee, first lieutenant; George R. Vanzant, second lieutenant. Captain Brooke was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel on June 15, 1865.

The Union League of Philadelphia directed the recruiting of the Two Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment for one year's service on March 2, 1865. Some men from this county were members of Company G. Part of the regiment was stationed at Camp Parole near Annapolis, and the remainder was dispatched to guard the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Frederick, Maryland. In April the regiment was sent to Washington to defend the northern limits of the city. The men were mustered out on November 18, 1865.

Delaware County men served with distinction in other regiments during the war. Physicians and surgeons of the county contributed 11 members of the profession to the service. Dr. Joshua Owen was the first surgeon to be appointed for military duty in Pennsylvania. He was appointed on April 18, 1861. Distinguished leaders not mentioned before include: Brevet-Brigadier-General Charles L. Leiper of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Regiment, Sixth Cavalry; Lieutenant-colonel William Lewis of the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment; Brevet Major Archer N. Martin of Company I, One Hundred and Sixty-first Pennsylvania Regiment, Sixteenth Cavalry, who was on General Sheridan's staff for a time; Colonel Henry M. Black, who had graduated from West Point and while a second lieutenant was appointed to take command of the Sixth California Regiment. Major H. Stacey of Chester was identified with the Regular Army and had a variety of experiences including action in the field at Yorktown, early in the war, at second Bull Run, Antietam; in New York during the draft riots; in the field in the Wil-

derness Campaign, and at Petersburg. He was brevetted captain in the United States Army for gallant services, and lieutenant-colonel for services at Weldon Railroad.

In 1863 the federal government announced that colored men might be accepted for service in the Union Army. Several men from this county then became members of Companies D, E, F, and G of the Third United States Regiment. Others were identified with Companies A and D of the Sixth United States Regiment, Company A of the Thirtieth United States Regiment,, Companies I and K of the Thirty-second United States Regiment, Company C of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment and Companies C and F of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh United States Regiment.

In the navy some of the most outstanding officers were natives of Delaware County. Three members of the famous Porter family, William D. David D., and Henry Ogden Porter, all rose to prominence in the service of the navy. Rear-Admiral Frederick Engle saw service with Commodore Porter against the pirates in the Caribbean Sea, in the Mexican War, in the Mediterranean during the Crimean War, and traveled by land from England to Hong Kong, China, to take command of the flagship *Hartford*. He was retired when the war between the states opened, and did not serve. Commodore Pierce Crosby of Chester, was associated with Farragut in the well known campaign against Vicksburg. Farragut was educated at Chester where he resided when he was appointed to the Naval Academy. Commander DeHaven Manley entered the navy in 1856 and was active in the Civil War. Captain Henry Clay Cochrane served as master's mate in the navy until March 10, 1863 when he was appointed lieutenant, and on October 20, 1865, first lieutenant. He served on the Atlantic, in the Gulf of Mexico and with the Mississippi Squadron. In 1880 he became captain. Nearly 25 men from the county were Third Assistant Engineers in the navy during the war. Indeed no where else could one find a greater number of volunteers for service with a greater variety of abilities than among the Delaware Countians who served the cause of the Union during the Civil War.

On April 14, 1865 the citizens of the county joined the nation in rejoicing at the cessation of hostilities. Chester was the center for celebrations. Flags were displayed everywhere. Honorable John M. Broomall, Reverends George and Meredith delivered addresses to the great crowds of county folk gathered in Market Square. The Invalid Corps from Crozer Hospital paraded through the streets, and the events of the day reached a climax in the display of beautiful and unusual fire-works. Meanwhile in Washington other events were marching toward the moment, when in Ford's Theatre, rejoicing should turn to sorrow. The assassination of President Lincoln was not generally known throughout the nation until the following day, because war time limitations had not been lifted from telegraph offices. On the following day, April 15th, news of the great tragedy was communicated everywhere. The beautifully colored bunting and flags were removed and drapes of black replaced them. Delaware County joined the nation in tribute to one of its greatest men. All places of business were closed on the day of the funeral, and public services in memory of Lincoln were held in Chester

and Media. Gradually the nation roused itself to life without him. Delaware county entered upon one of the greatest eras of development in her history, but the memory of the war lingered on.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

The entrance of the United States into the war with Spain in 1898 was in a measure a departure from precedent. Previous wars had been fought with foreign nations, and among the states, on the North American continent. But in 1898 the war with Spain was carried on in the islands of the Caribbean Sea, and in the Philippines of the Far East near the coast of Asia. In comparison with more recent military activities the Spanish-American War almost vanished into the past. So many nations of the world were involved in the war in Europe from 1914 to 1918, and its effects have been felt for such a long time, that the short conflict with Spain seems almost negligible. Recent events in the Far East where Japan is struggling to gain another foothold on Chinese territory, have served to call America's attention to her dependencies in the Pacific; dependencies acquired at the cessation of hostilities between Spain and the United States, nearly thirty-four years ago.

The war with Spain called to the service several companies, organized at various times before 1898, in Delaware County. They were Company H, organized at Media in 1876; Company B, Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry of Chester, organized on March 31, 1885; Company C, Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry of Chester, organized in 1893. All of these companies were called to the service of the United States, in the war with Spain, during the late spring of 1898. With other Pennsylvania National Guard units they were mobilized at Mt. Gretna, this state, before they were dispatched to points of service in the southeast and Cuba. Members of Company C were mustered into the service on April 28, 1898. Their officers during that conflict were: Samuel D. Clyde, captain; William W. Moss, first lieutenant; Albert F. Damon Jr., second lieutenant. Company H became Company M, One Hundred and Eleventh Infantry of the Pennsylvania National Guard before volunteering for service at the time of the World War. Company B and Company C are identified with the One Hundred and Eleventh Infantry also, having served in the World War. Members of Company B did duty along the Mexican Border in 1916 and 1917 before the United States entered the World War.

The United Spanish War veterans have a camp and auxiliary in this county at Chester. W. H. Roberts of 332 Sunnyside Avenue, Chester is department commander of this association.

THE WORLD WAR.

There was little in the experience of the American people to prepare them for participation in the military activities of European nations in 1917. Their great resources of material wealth and personal ability had been directed for more than half a century to construct rather than to destroy. The potential strength of Twentieth Century America in war was untried.

European nations had been involved in the World War for nearly three years before it became obvious that our only course was to openly ally ourselves with the cause of the Allies. Naturally propaganda favoring both sides in the struggle had flooded the country during the years in which we managed to keep free from actual participation in the war.

It was an unusual situation that faced the American public when the Congress of the United States, declared on April 6, 1917, that a state of war existed between this nation and Germany. Though totally unprepared, from a military standpoint to enter the European struggle, the minds of the people were more nearly ready to accept the idea of war. The slogan, "Make the World Safe for Democracy" took the place of all else in the thoughts of Americans.

Overnight the peaceful valleys and quaint towns of Delaware County became scenes of bustling activity. Where placid Swedes had planted their fields and cared for their cattle great war industries arose. In the ancient town of Chester, where William Penn, the founder, with his gentle Quaker followers, first set foot on the colony, the population increased in a few months from 45,000 to more than 80,000 souls. All were bent on securing the advantages offered in other great war industries, munitions factories and arms plants. From the farms on the site of the Battle of Brandywine, and from the beautiful suburbs on the Old Welsh Tract in the north, young men laid aside their plows and their pens to offer their services to their country. In the townships where the descendents of the early Quakers predominated, an atmosphere of anxious waiting was created. Never had these people refused to assist in the great causes of humanity, but they were accustomed to devoting themselves to acts of mercy, not those of active military service. Their strength of character, inherited from generations of men and women who steadfastly refused to take up the sword, but who gave unstintedly for constructive activities, shall never be forgotten. Their's was a difficult position. But schooled in self control they found again in the World War manifold opportunities for humane service.

The newspapers of the county were of invaluable assistance in the preparation of the existing military companies for service, in the recruiting of volunteers, and in disseminating information relating to the Selective Service Law. In the report of the Chester Selective Service Board No. 2, on file in the World War Division of the Department of Military Affairs in Harrisburg, particular mention is made of the services of the *Chester Times* and the *Morning Republican*. Both of these newspapers devoted much space to information on lists of men drafted, and dates of entrainment, all of which were regularly published in prominent places on the front pages. Honorable William C. Sproul, Charles R. Long and Frank C. Wallace, publishers of these papers, were given special mention for their assistance to the Selective Service Boards in the reports of the latter.

To the average citizen it seems almost impossible that with our modern business methods, many of which were adopted by the War Department and the Selective Service organizations, accurate lists of the men who were identified with the army, navy and other branches of the service, are not

available. Between two and three hundred thousand Pennsylvanians served in the World War. They enlisted or were drafted into the service in their home towns in some instances, in nearby cities, or, as in many cases, in towns to which they had gone to work or to college. Delaware Countians entered the service from many other sections of the state and nation, and there is little likelihood that all of them will ever be properly identified with their native county. From the standpoint of the county historian there are no such complete lists of soldiers as appeared in the Civil War. This World War was so much more colossal in its demands upon the man power and civilian service than any previous war in the world's history, that the available records of those who served America will be many years in the compiling. In the service, local companies were frequently transferred, as a whole, or in sections, to different departments from those they were originally prepared for. Company M of Media became a machine gun company, a new branch of the infantry that developed since the organization of the company. Many other changes were made in the cantonments before the men went to France. When they reached Europe every effort was made by General Pershing and his staff to enter the American Forces in the war as a separate entity. But emergencies arose in which it was necessary to place sections of American regiments with various Allied Troops, so that a constant shifting of men resulted. Therefore many of the men experienced several transfers in the companies and regiments with which they were originally identified, before the end of the war. When the end came, with the Armistice of November 11, 1918, the confusion that it brought is almost inconceivable. Little, if any of it, can be called the fault of any officers who faithfully did their duty in their efforts to untangle the unusual problems that arose. Almost until the last moment, men were on sniping parties in "No Man's Land" that lay between the Allied Trenches and the front line of the Central Powers. Others were in machine gun nests, cunningly hidden in the cellars of ruined buildings or in clumps of blackened trees. Ambulance men were taking their devious routes through the war torn lands between the base hospitals and the front. Men, reported "missing in action" were delayed in German prison camps. This term "missing in action" was applied to many men who could not be immediately accounted for. A great many of them were killed in action and their bodies never retrieved. But it has been the amazing experience of former officers to meet members of their companies, long thought dead, in American cities, and European capitals, long after the war. It must be noted that never in the history of the world has such an opportunity to travel presented itself. The army had its quota of men, unhappy in their domestic affairs at home, imbued with the thirst for adventure that was not quenched in their war experiences, and that led many of them virtually to the end of the world. Reports are constantly received in the World War Records Department at Harrisburg, of Pennsylvania veterans from such places as Archangel, Russia, and other cities in every continent of the globe. Fifteen years have passed since the United States entered the war. Some states have published volumes of World War Service Records of their soldiers and sailors. But it has been their experience

that new information is repeatedly cropping up, and in some instances revisions, more extensive in content than the original volumes, have already been issued. Pennsylvania officials, realizing the difficulties confronting them, are carefully preparing available records, always subject to revisions, and it is impossible to estimate when the huge task will be completed. The system of arranging the hundreds of thousands of names by counties, originally contemplated, has been abandoned for obvious reasons, and a more effective filing system of names arranged alphabetically, has been substituted. To use these records, still incomplete after years of filing, for names of Delaware County soldiers and sailors in the World War is as yet an impossible task.

The three Delaware County Companies of the Pennsylvania National Guard have been referred to before. They all volunteered their services at once, and all of them became identified with the One Hundred and Eleventh Infantry, Twenty-eight Division. Company M, originally Company H, became a machine gun company during the World War.

SELECTIVE SERVICE.

It became evident, after the United States declared war against the Central Powers on April 6, 1917, that the military organization of the country was inadequate to fill the role destined for it. So the legislative body of the country set about preparing a law through which its man power could be put into the service. None of the legislators in Congress had had experience with conscription. It had not been necessary to draft men into the service during the Spanish-American War, for it was of short duration, and many of the volunteers never left their training camps in this country. The draft law enacted during the Civil War was not of much value as a precedent. There had been riots in some cities when officials had tried to enforce it. In Delaware County leading citizens urged men to volunteer rather than wait to be drafted, and as a result the draft was almost unnecessary here. Officials of Enrollment Boards, as they were called, in 1863, were provost marshals, who were commissioned as captains in cavalry. The Selective Service Law enacted in the spring of 1917 provided for no such military ranks for the members of Selective Service or Draft Boards. After the law became effective the means by which it was carried out in Pennsylvania was left to the governor of the state. Governor Brumbaugh called the sheriffs from each county to confer with him in Harrisburg. Through these county officials the number of draft boards for each county and city located within the county was determined. Names of citizens who could do the work of draft board officials effectively, were also submitted. The great machinery for selecting men to serve in the military activities of the country was under way.

According to the Selective Service Law, men between the ages of 21 and 31, inclusive, were required to register on June 5, 1917. In order to facilitate matters, the regular voting precincts were generally used in Delaware County. The great population here made it necessary to divide the county into six draft board districts, two in Chester, and four in the county.

SELECTIVE SERVICE BOARD No. 1, CHESTER.

The first real meeting of Chester Draft Board, Division No. 1, Chester, was held on June 4, 1917, on the day before the registration of men from the ages of 21 to 31 took place. A. A. Cochran, city solicitor, was made chairman of the board. The other members were Thomas F. Feeley, secretary, and Dr. J. M. Wood, chief examining physician. It had jurisdiction over the eastern part of the city, including wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. Within these wards, 18 polling places were selected at which the men of draft age were to register. The questionnaire system came into use later, and all the boards of the county seem to have preferred it to the earlier card system. Duplicate records of the registration cards had to be made during the summer, and a large number of men had to be examined so that a number could be called whenever the provost marshal general at Washington issued orders. Naturally much clerical work was involved, and the members of the board were happy to secure the services of many volunteers. Dr. Wood remained as examining physician until June 1, 1918, when he was commissioned a captain in the United States Medical Corps. He was succeeded by Dr. M. A. Neufeld who served as chief examining physician until March 31, 1919 when the work of the draft board closed. Other physicians who assisted in the great task of giving thorough physical examinations to the men were: Drs. W. E. Egbert, D. J. Monihan, and W. Landry. Through the influence of Mr. Cochran, the city solicitor, the use of the council chambers at city hall was secured for headquarters for the board. Board for Division No. 2 of the city of Chester had headquarters in the same building. 'Thus the oldest part of the oldest public building in the state was put into use.'

Naturally no one could conceive of the magnitude of the work to be accomplished. Miss Elizabeth Purdy was employed as chief clerk in August, 1917, and in September Miss Catharine Glenney was appointed to assist her. They worked daily, often on Sunday, to complete their records. In September, 1918, Miss Monica Feeley was added to the clerical force. Others who volunteered and served at different times were: Misses Jane VanPelt, Marian Ewing, Edna Jorgensen, Helen Hamilton, Marion Hughes, Marie Glenney, Laura Lehman, Mae McDowell, Dorothy Brizindine, Clara Buck, Idella Buck; Messrs. John Honan, John Eccles, Clayton Sawter, Harold McDowell, John Bradley; Mrs. A. E. McClymont. The aforementioned were all residents of Chester. Mrs. Irma Taft of Bayonne, New Jersey, and Mrs. Elizabeth Tingley of Glenolden were other volunteers who worked at various times. As this work increased, it was determined to appoint one of the drafted men to the post of clerk of the board. Thus the services of Private Hyman Stein were secured.

About 600 men were examined by the physicians before September 20, 1917. The provost marshal general ordered the first contingent of men from this board to be sent to Camp Meade, Maryland, on that date. The city gave a rousing farewell to this first group of drafted men. Bands played, fire engines sounded their sirens, whistles blew and citizens cheered. In this period of the conflict the men showed generally a disinclination to take part in the war. There was too much of the unknown about it. They knew

nothing of camp life, and looked with distrust and distaste upon fighting in Europe. All of the draft boards of the county in their reports refer to the change in attitude that was evident in 1918. By that time the enlisted and drafted men who first entered the service, came back from the camps with interesting stories of the life there, and seemed to be healthy, happy and proud of their relationship to the war. This had a marked effect upon the morale of the citizenry, and evidenced itself in the eagerness to enter the service that many of the later draftees exhibited.

A group of colored men made up the next quota of men from Chester Division No. 1 to go to camp. They left on Sunday, October 28, 1917. On the night before their departure they paraded through the city and when they left, the entire colored population of Chester turned out to bid them farewell. The women of the Colored Emergency Aid worked untiringly to make the departure of the men a great event. They prepared boxes of food for each one, and they contained pieces of fried chicken for which colored cooks are famous.

The questionnaire system was adopted in December, 1917. Registrants who had not been examined numbered 3,599, and to them were mailed questionnaires, by which they could state much information concerning their positions and dependents that would make possible exemption claims, that hitherto had been acquired only in personal interviews. Much time was saved in the use of this method, but clerical work piled up. The questionnaires were mailed on December 15th, and by the 27th of that month many of them were returned to headquarters. The two city boards had retained only three clerks to assist them jointly, and the total number of questionnaires returned from registrants of the city was more than 9,000.

With the introduction of war industries the population of the city doubled in a few months. With the opportunities to claim exemption because of identification with a necessary war industry many unforeseen problems arose. Cards of registrants had to be filed according to occupations and that work was turned over to Dr. Charles Wagner, superintendent of the Chester schools. Under his direction teachers and pupils in the continuation schools accomplished that task. Then there were 1,264 residents of other communities who registered in Chester and wished to have their cards transferred to their home boards. City Clerk Benjamin Newsome, assisted by A. C. Walker, Morris M. Sapovitz, Charles Mould, J. H. Baker and Scout Master Sanford, took charge of those records. They all volunteered their services.

Foreigners came to Chester in droves to take advantage of the high wages in the various industries. Firms themselves often imported them. In one instance 500 Mexicans were brought to a local plant, and 250 of them were within the draft age and fell within the jurisdiction of Division No. 1. According to the Selective Service Law these men were not required to register, but there were so many of them that when department of justice officials rounded up slackers, they inevitably got some Mexicans too. Every available place in the city was filled with men who were unable to produce registration cards. Much inconvenience to the industries employing the men, and to the draft boards, resulted. The Mexicans and other foreigners were released

from arrest time and again. Physical examinations, the issuing of duplicate cards, for many men lost their original ones, the volunteers waiting to be called, the second registration looming in the near future, all served to make the tasks of the board members well nigh impossible. But they managed to accomplish them, although they must have been at the breaking point, physically, many times.

When exemption claims were filed as a result of the questionnaire system, it became necessary to have the legal services of local lawyers. A Government Appeal Agent, E. A. Powell, was appointed in January, 1918, and a Legal Advisory Board for the Chester Board, Division No. 1, was appointed as follows: J. B. Hannum Jr., T. W. Allison, Samuel Lyons, E. W. Chadwick, J. Allen Hodge, Joseph H. Hinkson, J. DeHaven Ledward, Kingsley Montgomery, J. C. Taylor, John E. McDonough, Josiah Smith, John J. Stetser, George B. Harvey, John De H. White, Albert D. McDade, George M. Booth, William B. Harvey, John A. Poulson, Benjamin C. Fox, W. B. McClenachan Jr., Elgin E. Weest, Henry Jones, Hiram Hathaway Jr., Harwell B. Dutton and E. J. Turner. They all served from January, 1918, to December 1, 1919.

The problem of the Mexicans was not concluded with their various releases from arrest. A shipment of Spaniards arrived at one of the industrial plants, and not all of them were registered, although some were above the draft age. Most of those registered had neglected to fill out their questionnaires because they did not understand the language. Finally all of their local boards were located and those who had not registered were required to do so. The Mexicans registered also and received registration and classification cards, permitting them to work in a necessary industry. These are only some of the examples of the experiences met in the increased foreign population. Foremen in plants were continually disturbed in their work to answer complaints of their employees and of the board.

All young men who had attained the age of 21 years were required to register on June 5, 1918. The same routine used before was followed in this instance. Among those registered there were 353 who claimed residence in Chester, and 241 from other communities. The next registration was in August, 1918, when the records of 450 men were filed. This registration was followed by one of all men between the ages of 18 and 45, inclusive. There were 5,719 men registered in that draft, and 1,835 of them claimed residence outside of Chester. The records of the out of town men were taken in three days by the city clerk and his staff of workers. The two clerks in the offices of the boards were assisted in the great task of typewriting by pupils of the commercial department of the Chester High School. The need for more clerks became evident at this time and Hyman Stein, referred to before, was drafted to serve as a clerical assistant. Miss Edna Jorgensen was also added to the staff. Boy Scouts of the city under Scout Master Sanford did an inestimable service in sealing and stamping envelopes containing questionnaires. The state headquarters of the draft boards at Harrisburg made continued calls for quotas of men for all types of service. The epidemic of Spanish Influenza in October, 1918, made the autumn months of that year

the most strenuous of any in the history of the board. Illness affected board members, clerks and registrants alike. The many obstacles were surmounted, and of the total registration of 9,768 men only 362 were delinquents. They were foreigners for the most part, who did not understand the language well enough to fill in their questionnaires intelligently and return them to headquarters. Members of the colored race were eager to serve. On the other hand, many aliens were anxious to remain in Chester to earn the large wages offered them in the industrial plants. The Armistice declared on November 11, 1918, made it unnecessary to send questionnaires to 2,687 of the men between the ages of 37 and 45 who were registered with this board.

On the whole the work in Chester was very difficult for the draft boards. The great number of foreign employees, imported to take the place of native labor, impeded the work of the board. Many of these foreigners had difficulty in spelling their names according to the English alphabet. Interpreters were hard to get too. About 1,000 Chester residents were registered elsewhere, and wanted their records transferred to Chester, and about 2,000 registrants of Board No. 1 wanted their records sent to boards in other communities. This entailed a great deal of additional clerical work.

Polish and Italian Societies urged men of their nationalities to enlist in the military forces of their native countries. As a result, the board found it necessary to secure passports and passage for the men. Among the nationalities represented by the registrants were Spaniards, Poles, Italians, Greeks, Turks, Germans, Lithuanians, Austrians, Chinese and Japanese. Many of the workers who came to Chester during the war period to work were those termed "floaters." They often changed addresses while in the city and at times left for other industrial centers without troubling to give their new addresses to the draft board. The local police, and agents of the government were of much assistance in tracing them, but naturally the board found work to do in such instances. The aliens did not understand their exemption rights at the time of the first draft in 1917, so many of them got into the service then. But after January, 1918, most of them claimed exemption, and many of them were interviewed personally by members of the board. The registrations of June, August and September in 1918, were made up almost entirely of native born Americans. The spirit of patriotism increased and the men registered in 1918 were more willing to go than those of 1917. Board No. 1 of Chester sent 655 men into the service. Most of them were sent overseas. Many of the 246 drafted men, who enlisted before they were called for the draft, received commissions as officers in various branches of the service.

The Red Cross and other organizations were instrumental in making the hours of the departure of the men pleasant. When the first quotas of men were sent to the camps in 1917 each draftee was supplied with a sweater, pair of socks and comfort kit by the local chapter of the Red Cross. Later when some of the men were returned from camp because of physical defects that became apparent there, they had no use for the garments given them. It was decided to supply the sweater, socks and comfort bags at camp after the men were permanently inducted into the service.

The chroniclers of the Board No. 1 of Chester included in their report that is on file in the office of Colonel Zierdt, Director of the World War records at Harrisburg, incidents, some amusing, some pathetic, that served to give diversion or inspiration to the grim work of the board members. The following ones are typical.

"A mother with a worthless son, after securing a deferred classification for him, appealed to the Board to induct him into the service as she thought the military training might do for him what she had failed to do, namely, make a man of him.

"A colored man was asked if he had any dependents. He said he had, and named the following as dependents: 1 wife, 3 sons, 2 daughters, 1 mother-in-law, 1 grandmother, and 1 aunt.

"A registrant secured a deferred classification due to a wife and children, but one day when the roast did not suit his taste he threw it at his wife. His aim was true and the rather unusual missive of love struck her in the face, and indignant at such treatment from her lord and master she herself withdrew her exemption claim and insisted he be put at once in the Army.

"In 1917, before the Regulations provided for a limited service class, a registrant waived his exemption. When he presented himself for examination he was found to be minus one leg.

"The first drafted men who left Chester were accorded a farewell reception on the morning of entrainment at the Armory. Our native born boys were being kissed and embraced by their loved ones while the foreigners, not having anyone to say goodbye to, decided to kiss the Board members. The Board members were given quite a surprise when they were fondly embraced and kissed on both cheeks by a number of foreigners.

"A registrant who had removed to a nearby city did not get his call until an hour before train time, and left the ice wagon he was working on and hurried to Chester. He arrived just in time to entrain, and went to camp in his working clothes without a coat. Fortunately it was in the summer time."

SELECTIVE SERVICE BOARD NO. 2, CHESTER

Wesley S. McDowell, mayor of Chester, was made chairman of Board No. 2. Peter W. Guilday of the Aberfoyle Manufacturing Company was secretary and chief clerk, and Dr. Hiram W. Hiller, the chief medical examiner. They were officially notified of their appointments to the board on June 24, 1917, and all served until March 31, 1919. The jurisdiction of this board extended from the west side of Fulton Street to the city line, and from the Delaware River to the Chester Township line, including wards 7, 8, 9, 19 and 11. Drs. A. V. B. Orr of Norwood, Cross, S. P. Gray, William F. Lehman and George M. Hughes, all of Chester, assisted the chief medical examiner. Drs. Gray, Orr and Cross resigned at different times to take up work in the service elsewhere. Miss Elizabeth Purdy served as chief clerk to both this board and Board No. 1, and Misses Catharine Glenney and Magdalena H. Lockman regularly assisted her. Others who volunteered to do clerical work for Board No. 2 were: Misses Lena M. Smith, Marie Glenney,

Mary A. Guilday, Elsie Jones, Edna Dougherty, Alice M. Lockman and Mrs. Mary S. Jones, all of Chester; Miss Marion Clough of Media; Messrs. John W. Bradley, John Honan, John Eccles and Veryl Long, all of Chester. The Legal Advisory Board that was appointed to serve after January, 1918, included: A. B. Geary, chairman; J. B. Hannum and Albert Dutton McDade. David M. Johnson became the Government Appeal Agent.

The experiences of this draft board were in many instances identical with those of Board No. 1. At the registration of men from the ages of 21 to 31, inclusive, on June 5, 1917, there were 4,176 on record. Many of that number were colored men, and when the time came for their physical examinations they were examined on different nights from those on which the white men were called. These negroes as a whole were in excellent physical condition. The records for this board include the report that the first draft had to be worked with pressure, for the men were not anxious to go. As in the experience of Board No. 1 most of the aliens were anxious to remain in their positions at the different industries where wages were very high. When the first quota of drafted men from this board left Chester the industries closed for the period of time in which the induction services took place.

Members of the Citizens' Army Training Corps were of much assistance to Board No. 2 in preparing the men for the type of organization they were likely to become a part of in the army. This corps was commanded by Sheriff Albert R. Granger with 60 deputy sheriffs to assist him. They organized in July, 1917, largely through the efforts of George J. Boutelle of the Chester Construction Company. Most of the men in the corps were interested in military training and had at one time or another undergone a period of 10 weeks training at the Pennsylvania Military College under Captain Lewis A. Morey of the Regular Army. In addition to preparing the men for camp life, they hoped to find leaders among them who could become non-commissioned officers upon their arrival at camp. So they taught them marches, drills and commands. The officers of the corps were as follows: James A. Henry, captain; George J. Boutelle, first lieutenant; Harry Sharpless, second lieutenant; Charles E. Williamson, M. D. Crush, Charles K. Rowe, Walter M. Hunter and William H. Hunter, sergeants; Joseph A. Mooney, John MacMurray, L. W. Burdick, David Coulter and S. A. Montgomery, corporals.

In the clerical work of the board, firemen, school teachers, students in public and parochial schools assisted in preparing the questionnaires and in classifying them.

Representatives of the department of justice assisted in checking up on men who failed to register. Occasionally prominent business men were temporarily embarrassed when they failed to transfer their registration cards from one suit of clothes to another. But Sheriff Granger was instrumental in preventing much unnecessary embarrassment.

On June 5, 1918, the number of registrants 21 years of age was 329. On August 24th there were 75 registrants. The registrants in June, 1918, differed in their attitude toward the service from those who were registered

in June, 1917. They were all young men, willing and eager to do their duty. But they were disposed to choose the particular branch of the service that they wanted to enter.

During the early months of 1918 the workers who claimed exemption from military service because they were identified with necessary industries gave much trouble to the board. Many of them were known as the Emergency Fleet, and their claims for exemption required careful investigation. There were many cases in which it was learned that the men were working at important trades but that they had been merely apprenticed for a short time and could not have acquired enough learning to be classed as indispensable. The order to work or fight, that had been issued by the government early in 1918 made it imperative for the draft board and its representatives to check up on loafers throughout the jurisdiction. When it became apparent that the government order was genuine few men were reported as without jobs.

The influenza epidemic that was prevalent in Chester during the early autumn of 1918 caused 600 deaths. The emergency that arose was splendidly met by T. Woodward Trainer, superintendent of public safety, Mayor McDowell and Councilmen Messick, Miller and Worrilow. Many volunteers assisted them in the increased responsibilities of that period.

In the registration that took place on September 12, 1918, 5,324 men enrolled. Volunteer assistants to the board sat in the various fire houses within the jurisdiction and explained the questionnaire system to the registrants. Many of the city firemen were of great assistance in this work. In addition to the Legal Advisory Board, almost all of the lawyers of the city helped to check questionnaires, many of which had not been filled out at all by the registrants. Among those who aided were the following lawyers: Mary S. Howarth, William J. MacCarter Jr., William B. Northam, Robert Oglesby and Mervyn R. Turk. Laymen who assisted were: W. W. Gayles, William F. Fowden, Morris Sapovitz, Robert Wetherill Jr., A. B. Trainer, Mr. Goldberg, John A. Wood; Misses Damon, Rebecca Oliver and Laura B. Rennie, Mrs. Starr, Mrs. Mowry and Mrs. Frank B. Hatton. Most of the city school teachers helped too. Mrs. Henry Gould Sweney, and her father, Colonel James A. G. Campbell, and Edwin D. Glauser, assisted the board materially at different times. Humbert Gonzales, a versatile Spaniard, who spoke English, French, German and Spanish, served as interpreter in many cases. He was particularly helpful to the Spaniards in filling in questionnaires. The following is taken from Secretary Guilday's report: "Of all the foreign born those who owed allegiance to Great Britain were in the majority in not claiming exemptions. Russians, in some instances, when asked if they were in good health would respond, 'sick in the chest,' and then cough to prove it. When they were asked when they had last had medical attention it was usually true that they had had none for three or four years."

When false reports of the cessation of hostilities reached Chester on November 7th, people virtually went wild with joy. Excitement reigned. Bells were rung, whistles blew, men poured out of the mills and factories and joined the parade led by Governor-elect William C. Sproul, Mayor Mc-

Dowell, Councilmen Messick, Miller and Worrilow, Reverend Francis Tait, Father Thomas Ryan and members of both of the draft boards. When the Armistice was actually declared on November 11th, and word of it reached Chester, workmen made immediate plans to leave their posts. The exodus by rail from Chester was so great that additional clerks had to be put into the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to meet the situation. It has been estimated that 700 workers left the city on one train.

The members of the draft boards, in addition to their heavy responsibilities as servants of the government, were continually uneasy because several of them had sons in the service. A. A. Cochran of Board No. 1 had two sons in the Navy. Wesley McDowell, son of the mayor, saw service in France. Three sons of Peter W. Guilday served at the front, and all of them were either gassed or wounded in action. Mr. Guilday received a communication from the War Department on November 7th, when the citizens were aroused because of the false news of the Armistice, that his youngest son, Felix, was severely wounded in action. Members of these draft boards are typical of other civilian servants throughout the entire United States who were called upon to give their all to the cause of the country. Their unselfishness cannot be overemphasized, nor their characters emulated too often.

Among the organizations that were responsible for making the period of leave-taking of the drafted men happy, the Red Cross, and the Colored Emergency Aid in Chester, are outstanding. Officers of the local Red Cross during the war period were as follows: T. W. Allison, chairman; Mrs. Frank Sweeney, vice-chairman; Mrs. Crosby M. Black, secretary; Mrs. Thomas Ferguson, treasurer. The names of the chairmen of the committees follow: Mrs. Ella P. Stroud, sewing committee; Mrs. James A. G. Campbell, knitting committee; Mrs. William M. Powell, surgical dressing committee; Miss Lucy G. Hathaway, home service committee; Mrs. George B. Harvey, foreign relief committee; Mrs. Edwin D. Glauser, house committee. Members of the Colored Emergency Aid who were instrumental in seeing to it that the colored men of the community were provided with sweaters, socks, kit bag and cigarettes when they left for camp were: Mrs. Fannie Nichols, president; Mrs. Emory Wright, secretary and Mrs. J. H. Miller, treasurer.

In Mr. Guilday's report the following incidents, that diverted the draft board members from their serious duties, are recorded: "Of course there were numerous humorous instances and peculiar answers. There was a woman who came in with her husband and when the question in the dependency series was asked, 'State the condition of the health of your wife,' she spoke up and said 'viscose veins.' My presumption was that she meant 'varicose.' One gentleman in filling in his questionnaire answered that question by this word 'unphysical!' I do not know to this day what the answer meant."

SELECTIVE SERVICE BOARD NO. 1, DELAWARE COUNTY

The members of this board met at the 69th Street Terminal in Upper Darby on June 28, 1917 to organize. The members included, Orien L. Davis of Llanerch, the county controller who became chairman; R. S. Dewees of Haverford, secretary, and Dr. L. R. Broadbelt of Llanerch, chief examining physician. The latter was an extremely busy man because of the great number of Delaware County physicians who had enlisted in the medical corps of the United States. One of the first problems of the board was that of securing rooms for headquarters. A. M. Taylor, president of the Philadelphia and West Chester Traction Company, offered the use of a room in the terminal building at 69th Street. His offer was accepted, and the room was used for headquarters for 5 months. By that time the amount of work to be done by the board had reached such proportions that larger quarters were needed. Accordingly the Haverford Township Commissioners offered three rooms in their building at Oakmont for the Selective Service Board, and the headquarters were opened there in November, 1917.

The board had jurisdiction over the townships of Haverford and Upper Darby, and over the boroughs of Lansdowne, Clifton Heights, Aldan, Yeadon, Milbourne and East Lansdowne.

Secretary Dewees met heavy responsibilities. Some of the most pressing ones differed from those experienced in Chester. In addition to the ordinary routine work the choice of Haverford College as the headquarters for the Friends' Reconstruction Committee of the United States presented difficulties. All young men who were interested in the work of reconstruction in France, sponsored by the Friends gathered at the college. Many of them were within draft age, and their records were transferred from all parts of the United States to the Delaware County Board. They were registered as non-combatants and the board found it necessary in many cases to provide passports and arrange passage to France for them. A number of these young men were of great assistance to the board in the first months of its existence, but by September, 1917, most of them had gone to France. They were all exceptionally high types of young manhood, and some of them entered the service when they reached Europe and saw conditions there.

School teachers assisted in preparing duplicate cards and in filing occupational ones. Others who assisted in clerical work were as follows: George K. Hooper, Lansdowne, limited service clerk; Edith H. Quinn, West Philadelphia; Misses Anne Shupert, Newtown Square, Bessie James and Sylvia Ott, Llanerch; Mrs. W. W. Norton, Oakmont; Baxter Reynolds, Brookline; Dr. A. H. Wilson, Ardmore and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lingle of Oakmont.

Assistant medical examiners at different times were: Dr. J. M. Hutchings, Clifton Heights; Dr. G. V. Janvier, Lansdowne; Dr. C. W. Summerville, Highland Park; Dr. W. C. Pritchard, West Philadelphia; Dr. I. B. Roberts, Llanerch and Dr. H. E. Radasch, Wynnewood.

In the various groups that were called to register there were always some from this district that enlisted before their date for examination came

or before they were listed among the contingents to be sent. About 180 men of the registration list of June 5, 1917, enlisted; 16 of the June and August groups in 1918; 5 of the September group in 1918. The board sent 526 men to the various branches of the army. Of that number 16 were rejected after they reached camp and about two-thirds were sent overseas. The townships and boroughs of the district sent the following numbers of men: Haverford Township, 139; Upper Darby Township, 138; Lansdowne, 116; Clifton Heights, 87; Aldan, 19; Yeadon, 12; Milbourne, 12; East Lansdowne, 6. The number who were sent to different camps follow: Camp Meade, 212; Camp Dix, 14; Camp Greenleaf, 63; Camp Syracuse, 3; Columbus Barracks, 9; Camp Lee, 59; Camp Gordon, 2; Camp Humphreys, 3; Camp Colt, 1; Fort Slocum, 5; Vancouver, Washington, 5; Camp Sherman, 17; Oil Barracks, N. Y., 1; Washington Barracks 12; Kelly Field, 9; Fort Logan, 1; Fort Monroe, 2; Fort Thomas, 3; Fort Leavenworth, 1; Fort Dupont, 2; Wire Manufacturing Company, 1. Others were sent to 38 colleges, universities, hospitals, technical schools, etc. The total registration for June 5, 1917 was 2,045. Of this number 424 men were inducted into the service. In the June and August registrations of 1918 there were 192 enrolled of whom 42 were inducted into the army. The total registration on September 12, 1918, was 3,355, and of that number 62 were inducted before the Armistice.

The chronicler of this board analyzed public sentiment over the period in which the board served as representing three stages.

1. That the registrant would only go if he had to.
2. That he was willing to go.
3. The registrant was so anxious to go that he was willing to be sent out of his order of liability."

A. Culver Boyd of Lansdowne became the Government Appeal Agent of this board. He was also identified with the Legal Advisory Board which was called to serve in August, 1917. Other members of the latter group were: George T. Butler and William Taylor of Media. After November, 1917, the following persons served as assistant members of the Legal Advisory Board: Stacy B. Lloyd and A. Reist Rutt of Bryn Mawr; William M. Allen, George P. Williams Jr., George K. Hooper, Herbert C. Hays, Evan E. Bartleson, Valen G. Melloy and William S. Stetser of Lansdowne; V. Gilpin Robinson, Ernest J. Geiger and Allen K. Keay of Clifton Heights; Charles T. Patton, Frederick L. Muller, William W. Horner, Victor E. Hengst, William F. Raith, William F. Johnson and Vincent E. Dewees of Llanerch; George W. Deaves, John A. Dewhurst, Charles S. Ott and J. Howard Freeman of Oakmont; Archibald C. Pennell of Yeadon; Aaron S. Longacre and Paul Z. McCurdy of Brookline; Edith Quinn of West Philadelphia; L. Watkin Moore and James Wolfenden of Cardington; Charles C. Townsend of Kirklyn; William Grant Glenn of Aldan; Henry F. Miller, T. M. Meloy and William Y. Drewes of Drexel Hill; George T. Wadas, James Henry Dentry, Lawrence B. Alexander and William J. DeGruchy of Upper Darby.

One of the typical programs planned for the departure of the drafted men for camp was the one held at Lansdowne, where the men entrained, on May 29, 1918. The contingent to leave then was bound for Columbus Barracks, Ohio. As was the custom, prominent leaders of the community addressed the boys after a parade had marched through the streets of the town. On this occasion the Honorable V. Gilpin Robinson, president of the Clifton Heights Army and Navy League, delivered the principal address. A parade, beginning at Llanerch, marched to Lansdowne and Garrett Roads, Clifton Heights, and there was augmented by the Clifton Heights Branch of the Red Cross, Boy Scout Troops, fire companies and patriotic citizens who drove to Lansdowne in automobiles. On August 13, 1918, 12 colored men were sent from Lansdowne to Camp Sherman. Secretary Dewees addressed them at the station, and then introduced Roland Isaacs and Howard Hayes, two prominent colored men from Bryn Mawr, who made patriotic addresses. The colored men from Haverford were the recipients of gold wrist watches given by Horatio Lloyd, a Haverford banker, who made similar gifts to the other men sent from Haverford. Other gifts of sweaters, comfort kits, etc. were also given by the Red Cross. On another occasion, June 27, 1918, 42 men left Lansdowne for Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. Honorable V. Gilpin Robinson was in charge of the leave-taking ceremonies, and introduced Father Joseph McShain of St. Andrews' Catholic Church, Drexel Hill, and Reverend Orville Duffield of the Llanerch Methodist Church, both of whom delivered inspiring addresses. On September 4, 1918, when 15 men were sent to Camp Greenleaf, Father John J. Moran of St. Charles' Catholic Church at Oakview, addressed them. When 28 draftees left for Camp Dix on September 6, 1918, Honorable J. Milton Lutz, president of the National Army and Navy League of Upper Darby Township, was one of the speakers. Another was Reverend L. F. Bausman of the Clifton Methodist Church. These well planned programs to inspire the men in the services they were called upon to perform, exemplify the feeling of responsibility that characterized the people of this community. The Red Cross members were particularly active, and overlooked nothing that might serve to alleviate the pangs of remorse or fear incident to departure for the unknown.

One of the numerous pathetic but inspiring cases that came to the attention of this board was that of a mother of six sons. Four of them were in the service, and of the two remaining, one was a cripple, and the other came within draft age. The mother claimed that the handicapped son could support her, and that there was no reason to exempt the other one. During the influenza epidemic the weaker son died, and as the surviving one at home was among those drafted the board decided that he was needed at home to support his mother. The latter left the matter up to the board, making no claim for exemption, but the members assured her that she had certainly done her share, and need not send her fifth son into the service.

SELECTIVE SERVICE BOARD NO. 2, DELAWARE COUNTY

This board established its headquarters in the Borough Hall at Swarthmore. The townships of Springfield, Darby and Tinicum lay within its

jurisdiction. Hog Island, in the Delaware River, and the great manufacturing plants on Tinicum Island were in this district. The members of the board, according to their report, were unacquainted before they were called to serve as members. They were: Howard B. Green of Swarthmore, Albert Evans of Media, and Dr. David Dalton of Sharon Hill. Physicians who assisted Dr. Dalton were: Dr. W. Earl Kistler and Dr. John B. Roxby. Girard D. Blasdel of Swarthmore was the Government Appeal Agent. The Legal Advisory Board was composed of James W. Laws, chairman; Albert N. Garrett of Swarthmore and William A. Alexander of Media. Miss Beatrice V. Reese of Rutledge became chief clerk. Assistant clerks were, May C. Reese, Arthur Ramey, Dorothy Haines, Rebecca L. Ober, Ada L. Burlew and Clifford Brannan, a limited service man. Volunteers who gave their services at various times were, J. Horace Walter, Dr. W. Middleton Fine, Burrows West, D. T. Durnell, Dr. Wesley N. Clifford, George A. Marr, Frank L. Gettz Jr., W. R. Landis and Edwin H. Buckman, all of Swarthmore.

This district represented two entirely different sections of the county. In Springfield Township there were many Quakers, who for a time did not understand the significance of the conscientious objector clause in the Selective Service Law. They made few comments on the work of the board until the scope of its activities became clear to them when they gradually accepted it. Quite a contrast with the Quaker residents of the district were the workers identified with industries like the International Ship Building Company at Hog Island; the Westinghouse Electric Company at Essington, and the H. K. Mulford Company at Glenolden. Many of the registrants worked in these plants while others resided within the limits of the district but worked in other parts of the country. Industrial exemptions kept a great percentage of these registrants from active service. The registrations totalled 7,168 under the jurisdiction of this board. Of that number 2,265 registered on June 5, 1917; 223 on June 15th and August 24th in 1918; 4,680 on September 12, 1918. Of the total number 1,204 were aliens and represented 27 nationalities. Of the 525 men inducted into the service, 494 were citizens of the United States.

As the work of the board progressed the attitude of the registrants underwent a change. After the first men entrained, the later groups were so anxious to go that they begged to be sent, or enlisted. In the entire district only 5 men who were ordered to appear for entrainment failed to do so. The "Work or Fight" order from Harrisburg forced 50 men to change their occupations at once, and 25 others did so at the suggestion of the board. Of the 525 men entrained, 40 were returned to their homes from the camps because of some minor change in the requirements. Eventually the requirements underwent changes again and all of the men, who had been sent back from camp were returned to the service and accepted.

The board held two public parades for the drafted men. The one was for the white draftees on September 20, 1917, and the other for the colored men who left on October 29, 1917. Members of the local draft board,

Company H, State Reserve Militia, the Swarthmore Fire Company, Red Cross, Emergency Aid, Motor Messengers, school children and citizens all participated.

SELECTIVE SERVICE BOARD No. 3, DELAWARE COUNTY

Radnor and Ridley Townships, including much of the territory along the Delaware River front, was in the jurisdiction of this board which had its headquarters in the Fire House at Ridley Park. The original members of the board were, W. S. Ellis of Bryn Mawr, chairman; Dr. H. F. Taylor of Ridley Park and W. H. Hipple of Broomall. Mr. Hipple was succeeded in the latter part of 1917 by George C. Barber, 3rd, of Ridley Park. M. Leslie Sullivan was chief clerk of the board. Joseph H. Hinkson and J. DeHaven Ledward were appointed Government Appeal Agents, and rendered excellent service. Reverend F. B. Limerick of Ridley Park, who died during the influenza epidemic, was invaluable in his assistance in preparing the minds of the entrained men for their responsibilities and duties.

About 8,000 men of all types registered with this board. Of that number about 700 were inducted into the service. Imported laborers such as Italians, Russians, Poles, Greeks, Mexicans, Spaniards, Turks etc., made the work difficult and confusing. The board reported that of the various nationalities other than the Americans, the Italians were the most law-abiding and patriotic. They formed a large proportion of the registrants and among quotas sent to the camps at times made up 25%. On the days when they left for camp they carried little American flags to express their love for their adopted country. After the first months of the draft many Italians in this district evidenced a desire to return to Italy so that they might "fight in the Italian Army." The Russians who registered were characterized by mental heaviness and a disinclination to serve. The board encountered many difficulties in dealing with them. The Spaniards who came within this board's jurisdiction were usually well advised and "consistently polite." They usually claimed exemption as non-declarants, and their claims were almost always well executed and the facts properly stated. An organization, known as the Spanish Legal Aid, was largely responsible for it. The colored folks were generally happy and tractable. Many registered in the first draft. An interesting incident occurred in connection with the entrainment of a group of negroes early in the autumn of 1917. They were to be sent to Camp Meade, and because of the necessity of getting an early start in the morning they were to leave, the men were quartered in the local fire house over night. It became apparent to some of the officials in charge that some of the men planned to bolt when the quota reached Baltimore. The chief clerk was in charge of the men when they left Ridley Park. They all entrained under his direction, but when they arrived at Baltimore a number of them left the cars. They were immediately rounded up and returned to the train, although some did so under protest. Upon arriving at Camp Meade, when the group was checked and the number of men ascertained, it was discovered that there was one more negro in the quota than had left Ridley Park. According to the chronicler, "One protest was genuine."

As in the aforementioned case, the men frequently were obliged to spend the night before departing for camp, at Ridley Park. There were no hotel accommodations in the borough, so the Auditorium and Borough Hall were often used. The women of the town prepared and served meals to the men, and always provided some sort of entertainment for them during the evening. On one occasion the chronicler of the history of the board referred to the services of a negro minister, secured for \$1.00, to address the members of his own race before their departure. His last injunction greatly interested and amused them. It was; "Now you all remember for to wear the uniform of Gawd and always vote the Republican Ticket."

The Main Line Branch of the Red Cross at Bryn Mawr, and the Branch at Ridley Park, served the men continually. They always prepared gifts of sweaters, socks and comfort kits for those who were leaving for camp.

The attitude of the men who registered under the jurisdiction of this board in June, 1917, is expressed in the following paragraph taken from the report: "Our general experience was, that the spirit of patriotism was a new one to most of our men; and that a 'hanging back' from service came from lack of teaching of individual responsibility to country rather than from a 'yellow streak.'"

SELECTIVE SERVICE BOARD NO. 4, DELAWARE COUNTY

The court house at Media was the center for the activities of this board. Its jurisdiction included, Linwood, 1st, 2nd and 3rd precincts of Upper Providence Township, Glen Riddle Precinct in Middletown Township, Media, Thornbury Township, 1st and 2nd precincts of Chester Township, Edgmont and Birmingham Townships, Marcus Hook, Upper Chichester Township, Black Horse and Elwyn Precincts in Middletown Township, Chester Heights Precinct in Aston Township, northern, southern and south-western precincts in Concord Township, Upper and Lower Trainer Precincts in Lower Chichester Township, and Bethel Township. The personnel of the board was as follows: John E. Heyburn, Jr. of Concordville, chairman; Jesse D. Pierson of Media, secretary; Dr. E. Marshall Harvey of Media, chief examining physician. Dr. Harvey, Dr. Ernest L. Clark, Dr. J. Harvey Fronefield and Dr. Perry C. Pike, all of Media, organized themselves as the "Medical Board". They sacrificed much to serve the interests of their country. The influenza epidemic and the loss of the services of some members of the profession who entered the United States Medical Corps, increased their duties. They examined 1831 men, of whom they rejected 526 for physical defects.

Isaac E. Johnson was appointed Government Appeal Agent. The Legal Advisory Board was composed of H. J. Makiver, A. J. Williams and W. Roger Fronefield, all of Media. They interviewed and assisted 1,800 men, mostly in a period of three weeks after the questionnaires were sent out. They were assisted in their work by Mrs. Warren Marshall, Misses Marian E. Hazlett and Margaret Burke, and by Messrs. Hurlow Rigby and Seymour Preston.

The board was assisted in its clerical work by the Misses Katherine Martin, Emma A. Zierden and Jane S. Harvey; Mrs. Harriet S. Marshall and Private Robinson Tyndale.

Frank Mathues was made chairman of the Board of Instruction, but the Armistice was declared before much work could be done.

School teachers, physicians, lawyers, judges, ministers, and representatives of many other professions and businesses assisted the board in its work.

Within the jurisdiction of this board lay one of the richest agricultural sections of the United States, and some of the leading industries of the state. The experience of this board in relation to the foreign population was similar to that of most of the other boards of the county. Many of the foreign registrants were Italians, and when these people understood matters, few of them filed exemption claims. Other aliens were more anxious to claim exemption. A large percentage of them claimed to be supporting aged parents abroad, and if they evidenced a desire to enter the army they usually preferred to do so with the forces of their native countries.

In the first draft of June 5, 1917, there were 2,635 registrants under this division of the Selective Service. The board reported that: "The newness of the work, the numerous forms, the seemingly poor mail service in outlying points, and the foreign element, made the work of the first draft very heavy." Many of the registrants complained that they failed to receive the forms mailed to them, and in a good many instances post masters within the district could not locate the addresses. In the second draft of June and August, 1918, 225 men registered. In September of that year 3,775 more were enrolled. The use of the questionnaire system in the second and third drafts greatly relieved matters. The board felt that it was a much more effective and business-like plan. The "Work or Fight" order that was issued early in 1918 had little effect upon the men within this jurisdiction. Most of those who claimed exemption were engaged in "necessary occupations".

Media was the center from which the contingents of men from this district entrained. A committee of citizens including, C. Frank Williamson, Dr. E. L. Clark and L. D. Baugh were assigned the task of preparing programs and parades to give the departing men rousing send offs. Members of the Red Cross, Emergency Aid, Mounted Police, Home Guards, school children, citizens and members of various fraternal and patriotic organizations took part in the plans. Exercises were usually held at the court house. Leading citizens addressed the men. Ministers offered prayers. Local bands often held concerts. The bands from the Pennsylvania Training School and the Glen Mills School frequently appeared on the programs and in the parades. On one occasion, when a large proportion of the drafted men were negroes, two colored bands appeared to take part in the farewell. One of the finest and most inspiring parades was that known as the "flag parade". Each participant carried a flag. Americans carried their own, and the foreign population carried the flags of their native countries. The appearance of the marchers was bright and colorful, for there were Belgians, French, Italians, Japanese, Greeks, English, Chinese, Canadians and Irish among them. One veteran of the Civil War was particularly noticeable, for he never failed to

parade, and always carried a large American flag. The men who were sent to camps from Media were all given American flags by the chairman of the board. These gifts came to be known as "Berlin Flags" to signify the anticipated destination of their bearers.

The Media Branch of the American Red Cross gave the entrained men sweaters and comfort kits when the first quotas left. But it was their experience that a number of the men were rejected at camp and thus had little use for those articles upon their return to their homes. They evolved the plan of waiting until the men were permanently in the service before outfitting them. The Home Service Department of the Red Cross gave each departing man a printed card explaining the activities of that branch of the organization by which unusual affairs that arose at home would be investigated and all types of assistance given if necessary. Officers and members of the board of directors of the Media Red Cross at that time were: George T. Butler, chairman; Mrs. William Shewell Ellis, vice-chairman; Miss Eugenia Horner, secretary; W. Roger Fronefield, treasurer; Misses Helen G. Ball and Olga V. Dee, Mrs. Ward A. Batchelor, Mrs. H. H. Battles, Mrs. Horace Blakiston, Mrs. Ernst L. Clark, Mrs. Walter H. Corkran, Mrs. Louis C. Hazlett, Mrs. A. H. Rudel, Mrs. Charles H. Schoff, Mrs. H. C. Smith, Mrs. H. M. Wirz, A. L. Hawkins, Robert F. Cox and C. Frank Williamson board of directors.

The Emergency Aid also did great work for the members of local military companies and the drafted men. When Company H of the Sixth Regiment left Media for camp this organization gave the members fully equipped comfort kits and a victrola. The women made surgical dressings, surgical shirts, pajamas, children's dresses, knitted articles, and collected second hand clothing which they mended and put in shape for use in relief work. They raised large sums of money for relief of the citizens of Eddystone where a great munitions factory was destroyed by explosion. At the time of the disaster in Halifax harbor when the munition ship *Mont Blanc* blew up, this organization sent relief to the unfortunate victims. Officers and members of the advisory board of the Media Branch of the Emergency Aid were as follows: Mrs. W. Irwin Cheyney, chairman; Mrs. Irving W. Farquharson, secretary; Mrs. F. Edgar Pennington, treasurer; Mrs. H. H. Battles, Mrs. P. W. Janeway, Miss Caroline Miller, Mrs. Paul Wistar Sharpless, vice-chairmen; Mrs. George T. Hildebrand, Mrs. Clifford A. Woodbury, Mrs. Mary LaShelle Leedom and Miss May Dee, advisory board to all officers.

The Canteen Women provided box luncheons and cigarettes for the draftees upon their departure for camp. They always took part in the parades too.

The war activities of the schools of the county have been referred to in the chapter on education. Liberty Loan Campaigns were successfully launched throughout the county. When the surviving soldiers and sailors returned from the service extensive home coming programs were held in their honor. The Red Cross and the Veterans' Bureau did much to assist the men in the many problems that arose after their return. Many other organizations gave time and money to the best interests of the country.

Nearly fourteen years have passed since the Armistice was declared on November 11, 1918. Industrial development continued for several years after that. Then came the inevitable depression throughout the world. Delaware County has had its share of misfortune in this distressing period. But other similar experiences have been met before. When the obstacles facing us have been surmounted, as they will be if the history of the past has any significance, Delaware County will emerge with greater opportunities for service to the world that have ever been offered before.

The war dealt staggering blows to many families in this country, when news of the deaths of loved ones arrived. But the memory of those men who gave their lives for a cause, not clear to all of them, will be a constant inspiration to future generations. Their names are engraved on tablets of stone, but their deeds are enshrined in the hearts of their friends and loved ones. The sacrifices they made were much greater than any that we, the survivors, are called to make now. With these thoughts in mind the people, of Delaware County turn their attention to constructive citizenship, and the education of their children in the arts of peace.

